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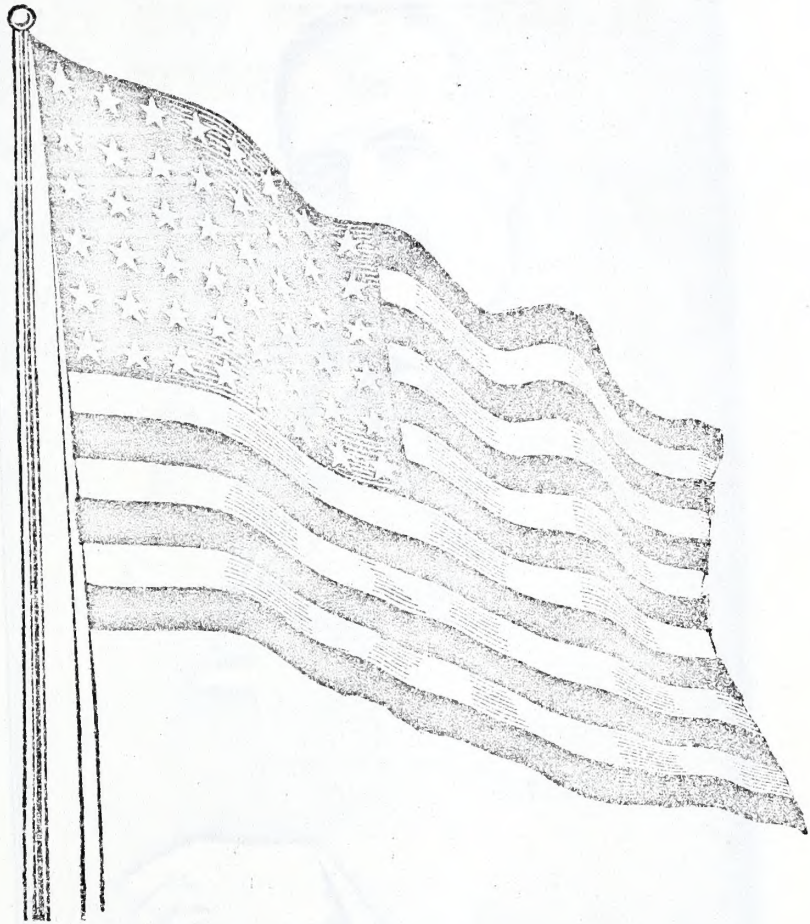








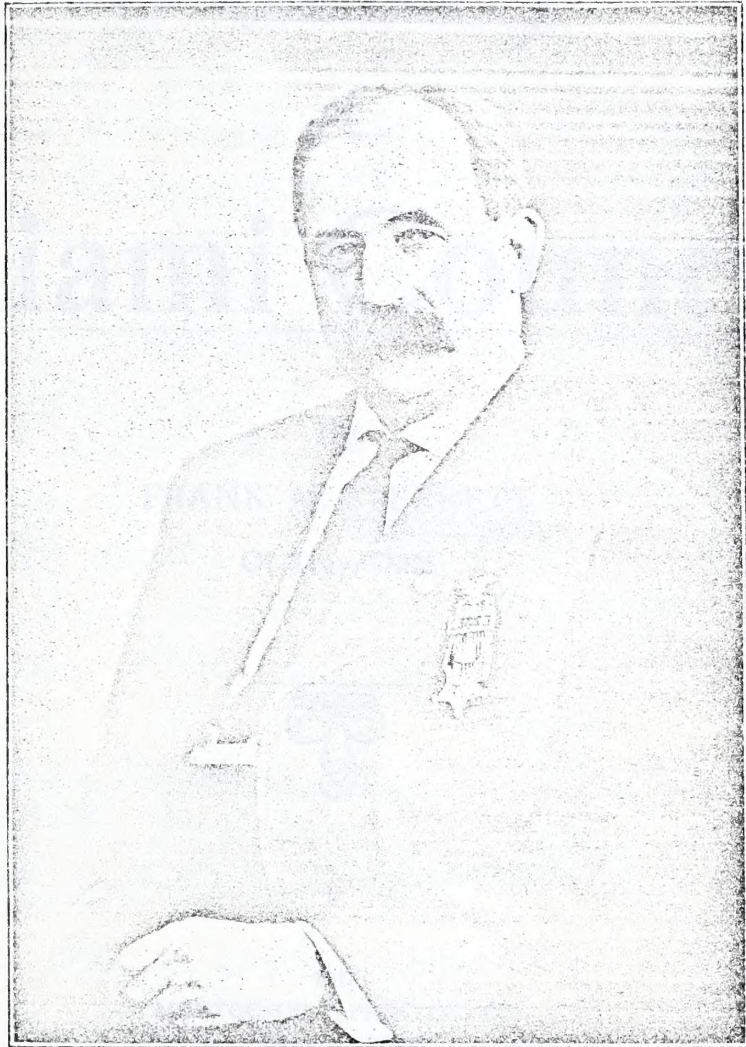




*J. M. Carroll*







*J. M. Atteroch*



A History  
of  
Miami County

By  
FRANK M. STERRETT  
Of Troy, Ohio



1917  
MONTGOMERY PRINTING CO.  
TROY, OHIO





Miami County Plimbury Law Convention

Troy, Ohio, December 9, 1906, 2 p. m.

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January 2" 1906.

Frank M. Sterrett  
Troy, Miami Co. Ohio

Dear Sir:

In view of the coming Centennial  
of Miami County, Ohio, in 1907;

Believing the time is propitious  
for the publication of a history of the County;

That such a history should be  
edited and controlled by Citizens of  
Miami County;

That you are qualified for such  
a task and would conscientiously dis-  
charge the duty involved; We the un-  
derigned respectfully request that you  
undertake the work

Ralp

E. C. Pearson, County Auditor.

Jesse Burkett, Treasurer

Clark Coak County Recorder

Wandaie Bank of County

R. H. Wilson Sheriff of County

Thos B. Kyle

Geo S Long

H. C. Eddy





Miami County Primary Law Convention

Troy, Ohio, December 9, 1905, 2 p. m.

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John M. Campbell President - Troy National Bank.  
D. W. Smith v. Clerk First National Bank.  
D. W. McCullough Merchant.

Ralph M. Brown, Supt. of Schools.

E. W. Maier Probate Judge - elect.

A. B. Campbell - Prosecuting Attorney

W. H. Wehrly, Pastor M. E. Church.

N. M. Kyle. Pastored.

J. D. Morris Mayor.  
O. J. Bates

Dr. H. H. Baker, Chs. Sec. & Com. Com. Miami County.  
H. A. Galloway Editor Miami Union

Geo. M. E. Clair member of B. P. O.  
J. W. Clokey - Pastor Pres Church.

Warren H. Driscoll, Pastor First Christian Church.  
William E. Swatkin, Pastor of First Baptist Church.

Father Knipper - Pastor of St. Patrick's Church Troy, O.

James Henry Jones, Pastor of Trinity Church - Troy O.

F. H. Kraft - Pastor of St. John's Evangelical Church.  
The Troy Record, per W. S. Croy



Miami County Primary Law Convention

Troy, Ohio, December 9, 1905, 2 p. m.

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J. B. McCoole Presd City Councils

R. W. Crofoot

J. L. Hughes Mayor, Piqua, Ohio

L. L. Larson

Frank Gehle Chief of Police

Henry Fleck Admin Citizens Nat Bank Piqua

W. H. Permitt Post Piqua Nat Bank

A. F. Oronchall President of the Board of Education  
Troy Ohio





# FOREWORD



IN THE LATTER PART OF 1905, a movement throughout each town and city was created in the interest of a great Centennial home-coming in 1907. It was estimated that more native-born lived outside than within the borders of Miami County.

In order that this proposed anniversary might be held under the most favorable auspices, an act of the legislature empowered the commissioners to appropriate money from the county treasury for promotive purposes and this law still remains on the statute books.

A history of the County was planned, and a petition, asking me to compile the same was extensively signed in each township. The foregoing pages show the fac-simile signatures of many prominent citizens.

I wrote the three first chapters of this book early in 1906, when I was called upon to become the executive director of the 41st National Encampment of The Grand Army of the Republic, held at Saratoga Springs, September 9-14, 1907. I held the same position in Toledo, Ohio, in 1908; Salt Lake City, Utah, in 1909; and Atlanta City in 1910.

In the early part of 1906, a large delegation of members from the Troy Club visited the Piqua Club for consultation on the subject of the home-coming in 1907. This meeting gave rise to some differences of opinion on the question of exact time and place or places of holding the same and were never settled and the whole matter was abandoned, except I continued to feel a deep interest in the history, which I had on occasion continued to write. As manager of the colony for old soldiers at St. Cloud, Osceola County, Florida, in 1911-12, and ingrossed in other business in 1913, little time was allotted for historical research and yet the chapter on Ohio was largely written during that year. In 1915-16-17, I have been an inspector-examiner in the banking department of the State of Ohio and having some time and the state library at my disposal, have written several additional chapters and hope to finish the work during this year of 1917.





# INTRODUCTION



HERE have been three histories published of Miami County, The first by W. H. Beers and Co., of Chicago in 1880. On page 208 of this work, we read as follows: "From these various data, we feel safe in asserting that the tribe or confederation above described (The Miami's), were the owners of the soil embraced within the present limits of Miami County." This history will conclusively establish the entire lack of warrant for the above statement. The Beers history relates a superstition, that the great maniton created out of the dust of the Miami Valley, the Miami Indian, and they had been there from the beginning of time. A letter from E. B. Merrett, Assistant Commissioner of the Department of the Interior, hereafter published in this work and much other unquestionable data will show that the Miami Indian had a few tribes here on the Miami River and perhaps as far east as the Scioto between 1749 and 1763. They never owned it.

On page 424 of the Beers history we read, "Tippecanoe City, the principal village of the township of Monroe, dates its origin from the fall of 1839, when its foundations were laid and the tumult attendant upon the war then being waged throughout the northwest by General Harrison against the Indians. Since there was no Indian or other wars in the northwest in 1839 and had not been since the Black Hawk war of 1832, in which General Atkinson commanded, and the fact that General Harrison had retired from the army in 1814, we are confronted with the belief that the compilation of 1880 was not seriously made. General Harrison was 66 years of age and became a candidate for and was elected to the Presidency of the United States, the following year of 1840. It was this fact, and the additional one that he commanded in the battle of Tippecanoe, Indiana, in the summer of 1811, that suggested the name of Tippecanoe City of this county.

The second history of Miami County was published by The Lewis Publishing Co., of Chicago, in 1900. It was bound in a pretentious manner and contained much excellent information, much of which did not in a remote way hold the slightest relation to a history of our county. It perpetuates the story of ownership by the Miami Indians of this valley which had come down the line, even from the pen of Howe, who wrote the best accepted history of Ohio.



The third history of Miami County was published by Richmond Arnold Publishing Co., of Chicago, Ills., in 1909, in which the Miami Indian ownership is seriously questioned. My friend, T. C. Harbaugh, who made this excellent historical compilation, on page 44 he introduces a letter from my friend C. C. Royce, of Washington, D. C., which for the first time flatly contradicts this theory of ownership.

I have had the honor and pleasure of close relations with Colonel Royce for more than 50 years. In 1900 the government of the United States published his work on "Indian Land Sessions," containing 997 pages and 67 maps, which is final authority on Indian titles. To him, through correspondence and personal communication I owe all the clearer vision I have on this subject. It is gratifying to state that Charles is a Miami County boy. His father came to the county in the early day from Vermont and died here. He was elected clerk of the county in 1862, at about which time Charles entered the Union navy.

In my work so far, I have discovered that which this book will disclose that even our greatest historians commit errors of statement, and we shall not, therefore, escape some faults, notwithstanding that every atom of civic pride and local patriotism, coupled with enthusiasm and industry has been conscientiously called into requisition to make this history the real history,—the history of authority. In this compilation, I have learned to look with suspicion upon statements that seem to go around a subject rather than to seem to cleave through them with resistless energy. I have become satisfied that a professed history that contains many statements which use the words "about" and "perhaps" quite frequently are least to be relied upon and that the painstaking and accurate historian uses them infrequently.

The history of Miami County now has a prospective of 109 years. We can come nearer now in determining our real selves and our integral part in the whole civilization. The interest and value of a real history of our county should have increased a hundred fold. It shall be my endeavor to indulge in an open and broad analysis. I shall strip this book of all those elements which may have a tendency to confuse rather than enlighten. When I use the words "about" and "perhaps" in connection with history, it will not be for the reason that I lack the zeal to cut through, but because the actual fact is not essential to this work.

*Wm. H. Hester*





# History of Miami County

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## CHAPTER I.

### ORIGIN OF THE NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN

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When Columbus discovered America in 1492, he supposed he had arrived on the Eastern shore of India, and therefore called the people he found there, Indians.

After Vespucci Amerigo discovered the eastern coast of South America in 1499, although seven years later than Columbus, he succeeded, through his written account of that voyage and the one he made in 1501, and the manipulation, through friends, of that account into prior history, in having the continent discovered by Columbus, named America.

It is unfortunate, from the viewpoint of historical accuracy, that the name given the Aborigines of North America was a mistake, and the name given to the newly discovered country was the result of a premeditated historical fraud.

In all time, when new lands have been discovered, with a new people thereon, who had not been known before, a discussion in relation to the origin of that people has been inaugurated at once.

This perfectly human impulse warrants us, makes it important, that the first short chapter of this work be devoted to the four prominent theories which have been promulgated in relation to the origin of the North American Indian.

First, He was a Jew.

Second. He was a Mongolian.

Third, He was a Carthagenian or European.

Fourth, He was the progenitor of all Asiatics.

#### THE INDIAN A JEW.

Dr. Thomas Thorowgood wrote a quarto volume in 1652 to prove that the Indians were the Jews who had been "lost in the world for a space of 2,000 years." He claims that the Rev. Roger Williams, the founder of Rhode Island, was a convert to this theory.

In 1775, James Adair wrote a very valuable work on the Indian dialects. Prior to that time his facilities for studying the Indian had been better than almost any other. He had lived with them for forty years, principally with the Chickasaws. In his work he zealously advocated the Jewish origin of the Indian.

Elias Boudinot was a full-blooded Cherokee Indian who attended a Missionary School in Cornwall, Connecticut. He asked and obtained the permission of Dr. Boudinot of that city to use his name. Boudinot, the Cherokee, was a man of extended attainments. He edited and published *The Cherokee Phoenix* from 1828 to 1834. His address on the wrongs of his people, to the whites at Philadelphia, was considered a very excellent presentation. His extension of the theory of James Adair, that



the Indians are the ten lost tribes of Israel, is the work by which he is best known and through which he will be collected the longest.

#### THE INDIAN A MONGOLIAN.

The fact that the Mongolian religion is similar; that he is of about the same stature; is of the same Nomadic habits, and swarthy in complexion; that he hunts wild animals for food and the value of their skins; that he lives in tents; is fond of the horse and a fine horseman, and loafs and smokes when off the hunt; that the Scythians of which the Mongols are a branch drank the blood of the first man whom they slew in battle and preserved the scalps and skins of the enemies whom they conquered; that his marriage rites are similar; that he buys his wife with cattle and horses, and divorces her the same as the North American Indian; has induced many writers to advocate the theory that the Indian has descended from the Mongolians, who have always lived in tribal relation, and who, on one of their nomadic excursions to the Northeast, crossed Behring Strait and entered Northwestern Alaska.

In 1893 the author, his wife and a party of excursionists visited all of the towns and settlements of Southwestern Alaska, and at that time made a study of the Indian as found there, so far as our two weeks' visit would permit.

The Aleuts, who inhabit the Aleutian Islands and the coast country as far north, at least, as the Sea of Kamchatka, are of Esquimaux origin. The Yukon Indians inhabit the river valley of that name and portions farther North than the course of that river. The Chilcoot Indians, principally, inhabit the Southeast portion of Alaska. Many of these have been taught to speak English, and are members of the Presbyterian Church, this church having been first in the missionary field in those parts.

We engaged the Chilcoots in conversation at every opportunity, and was persistent in our inquiry as to any knowledge he might have in reference to his race origin. He simply has neither love, lore or legend on the subject, other than like all North American Indians; he attributes his existence to the Great Spirit, and, so far as he knows, his ancestors have been inhabitants of Alaska and lived under the shadow of the great mountains there from the beginning of time. These Chilcoots have the features, habits, rites and, as claimed, a language similar to the Mongolians, but they have no traditions that lead to the belief that they were at any time a part of that or any other Asiatic division.

#### THE INDIAN A CARTHAGENIAN OR EUROPEAN.

It is perfectly easy to believe, and altogether possible, that the North American Indian is a descendant of the ancient Carthagenians, or, perhaps of the imperial Roman, after we have first convinced ourselves of the authenticity of the story of the lost continent of Atlantis. If there ever was such a continent, or a continuation of Islands, west of the pillars of Hercules, for the fact of which there seems to be much authority, that continent was certainly visited by the Carthagenians, of whom it is said: "The waters of every sea were white with her sails, and the shores of every land, hospitable and inhospitable, civilized or savage, were planted with her colonies or frequented by her mariners." It is likely that the Romans, although inferior in power to the Carthagenians, at first, but who were also great navigators, visited the island or continent of Atlantis and may have landed her ships in the harbors of New York and Boston two thousand years before Hendrix Hudson or the Pilgrim Fathers.

Plato says: "In those first times the Atlantic was a most broad island, and there were extant most powerful kings in





it, who, with joint forces, appointed to occupy Asia and Europe; and so a most grievous war was carried on, in which the Athenians, with the common consent of the Greeks, opposed themselves and became the conquerors. But that Atlantic island, by a flood and earthquake, was indeed suddenly destroyed, and so that war-like people were swallowed up."

In another place, *Plato* says: "An island in the mouth of the sea, in the passage to those straits, called the pillars of Hercules, did exist; and that island was greater and larger than Lybia and Asia; from which there was an easy passage over to the other islands, and from those islands to that continent which is situated out of that region."

*Aristotle*, perhaps the greatest ancient philosopher, 384 B. C. wrote: "Some say that, beyond the pillars of Hercules, the Carthagenians have found a very fertile island, but without inhabitants, full of forests, navigable rivers, and fruit in abundance. It is several days' voyage from the main island. Some Carthagenians, charmed by the fertility of the country, thought to marry and settle there; but some say that the government of Carthage forbid the settlement, upon pain of death, from the fear it would increase in power so as to deprive the Mother Country of its possessions there."

It is said that *Hanno*, a distinguished Carthagenian explorer, "having sailed around and explored the coast of Africa, set out from the pillars of Hercules, now called the Straits of Gibraltar, and sailed westward for thirty days; hence it is inferred by many that he must have visited America or some of its islands."

*Diodorus*, 100 B. C., writes: "After having passed the islands which lie beyond the Herculean Straits, we will speak of them which lie much farther into the ocean. Toward Africa, and to the west of it, is an immense island in the broad sea, many days' sail from Lybia. Its soil is very fertile, and its surface variegated

with mountains and valleys. Its coasts are indented with many navigable rivers, and its fields are well cultivated; delicious gardens, and various plants and trees." Samuel G. Drake, commenting on the above, says: "This account corresponds very well with that given of the Mexicans when first known to the Spaniards, but perhaps it will compare as well with the Canaries."

If it were possible to establish the fact that the Indian is a descendant of the Carthagenians, it would have in it a modicum of satisfaction to those who advocate the theory that the Indians are the ten lost tribes of Israel, because it seems well established that Carthagenians spoke a language similar, if not identical, with the Hebrew of the Old Testament.

#### THE INDIAN THE PROGENITOR OF THE ASIATICS.

Morris K. Jessup, President of the American Museum of Natural History, sent out an expedition in 1897 to the North Pacific to study the oldest remaining tribes of both continents, studying their customs, characteristics, and languages, finding out how long each has occupied its present habitat and whence it came originally, and ascertaining the probable relationship of one to another. Daniel T. Pierce, in the *Cosmopolitan Magazine* of New York, in the November number of 1905, has written as follows:

#### DID OUR CONTINENT PEOPLE ASIA?

"The favorite theory heretofore has been that the Indian came here from Asia. This theory is now upset. Many of those, moreover, who held that there was no relationship at all between the tribes of America and those of Asia, have recently changed their views radically and now believe, as a result of the work of the expedition, that the Indian originated here and spread into Asia. Stewart Culin, of



the University of Pennsylvania, is one of the converts. Mr. Culin has personally carried on extensive investigations. For a long time he denied that there was any connection between the tribes of the two continents. But at a recent congress of scientists he surprised all present by saying: "I would like to state that I now withdraw from the position which I formally occupied, that there was no communication between the two continents. I now feel very sure that some time in the remote past there must have been most intimate relations, and, furthermore, that the emigrations may have been, not from Asia to America, but from our own American continent to Asia and to the Southern Islands in the Pacific. Furthermore, I believe that the material which has been brought together will permit a demonstration to be made to you of this emigration in the long past and in the establishment of the American continent, not as the source of an arid and sterile culture, as it is sometimes characterized, but of a living, vital force, which has gone out into the Old World, and has effected the cultures of historic peoples with whom we are acquainted.

"There are so many different tribes in northwestern America and in Siberia, and they are separated by such vast distances, that it did not seem probable at the outset that there was any close relationship between them. Each tribe has its now peculiar language and customs and is isolated from the other tribes. Those who contended that there was nothing in common between the Asiatic and American tribes seemed to have considerable foundation for their assertions. But this was merely a superficial belief which arose from the lack of proper investigation. When the members of the Jesup Expedition, after their years of exploration and study, compared notes, they found that there was really a very close relationship between the Asiatic and American tribes. Not only do members of the expedition think that it

has established this highly important fact, but they are inclined to believe that the tribes of both Siberia and northwestern America were originally one race and that their culture was identical and sprang from the same source."

The illustrations to Mr. Pierce's article, some of which are given herewith, are interesting as offering additional proof of relationship between the original American and Asiatic peoples. Says the writer in conclusion:

"They show further what an important part dress and visual impression play in the formation of popular ideas of racial characteristics. An Indian costume makes a very lifelike 'redskin' out of a Japanese. In the same way Japanese dress works the most puzzling transformation in Indians. From the pictures themselves it would be practically impossible to tell which are Japanese and which Indians. There is a strong suggestion, if nothing more, in the curious fact that the two peoples are not so unlike as they are usually pictured in our imagination, misled as it is by mere differences in dress, present habitat, history, and our traditional belief in the absence of relationship between them."

*Voltaire*, in writing on this subject, says, "Since many fail to make systems in which America has been peopled, it is left for us to say, that he who created flies in those regions, created man there also. However pleasant it may be to dispute, it cannot be denied that the supreme being, who lives in all nature, has created about the 480 two-legged animals without feathers, the color of whose skin is a mixture of white and carnation, with long beards approaching to red; about the line, in Africa and its islands, Negroes without beards; and in the same latitude, other Negroes with beards, some of them having wool and some hair on their heads; and among them other animals quite white, having neither hair nor wool, but a kind of white silk. It does not very clearly appear what should have prevented God from







AN ALASKAN INDIAN DRESSED AS A CHINAMAN

—Original photograph for Miami County history.

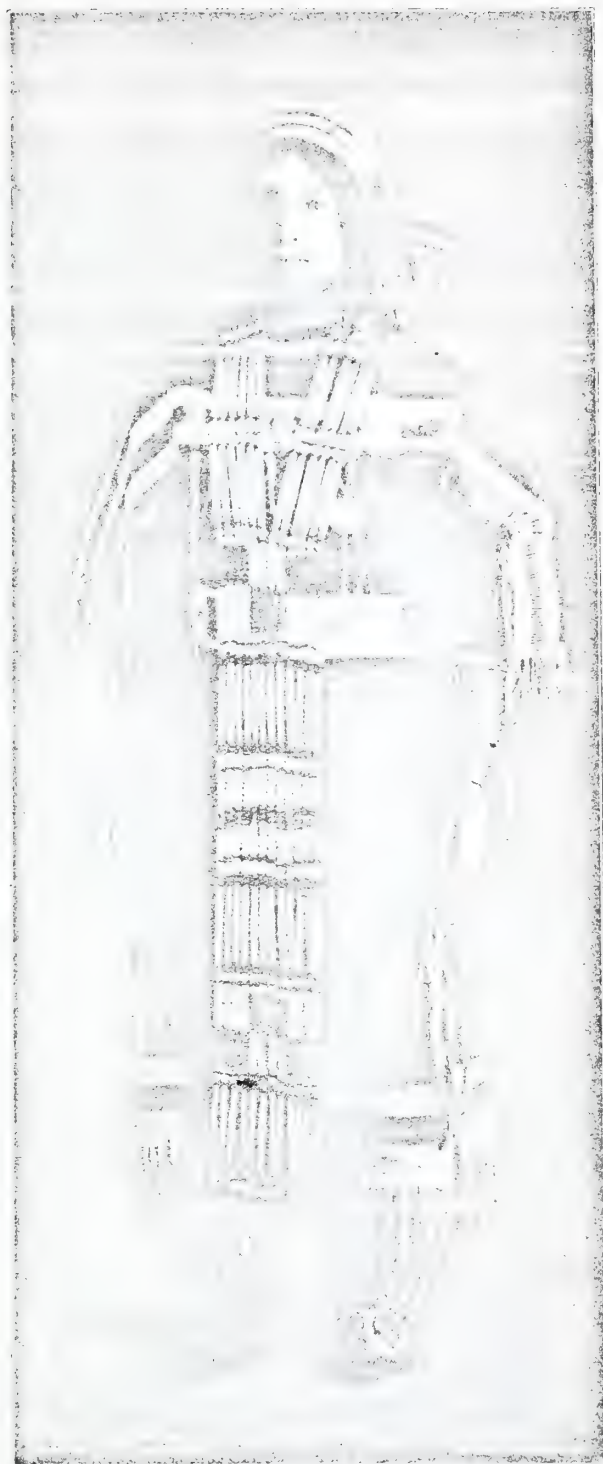




AN INDIAN MAIDEN DRESSED AS A CHINESE GIRL  
—Original photograph taken for Miami County history.







CHINESE WOMAN IN INDIAN COSTUME  
—From original photograph taken for history of Miami County.





A JAPANESE DRESSED AS AN INDIAN  
—From original photograph taken for Miami County history.





placing on another continent animals of the same species, of a copper color, in the same latitude in which, in Africa and Asia, they are black; or even from making them without beards in the very same latitude in which others possess them. To what lengths are we carried by the rage for systems, joined with the tyranny or prejudice. We see these animals; it is agreed that God has had the power to place them where they are; yet it is not agreed that he has so placed them. The same persons who readily admit that the beavers of Canada are of Canadian origin, assert that the men must have come there in boats, and that Mexico must have been peopled by some of the descendants of Magog. As well might it be said, that if there be men in the moon, they must have been taken there by Astolpho on his hippogriff, when he went to fetch Roland's senses, which were corked up in a bottle. If America had been discovered in his time, and there had been men in Europe systematic enough to have advanced, with the Jesuit Lafitars, that the Caribbees descended from the inhabitants of Caria, and the Hurons from the Jews, he would have done well to have brought back the bottle containing the wits of these reasoners which he would doubtless have found in the moon, along with those of Angelica's lover."

The first thing done when an inhabited island is discovered in the Indian Ocean, or in the South Sea, is to inquire, whence came these people; but as for the trees and tortoises, they are, without hesitation, pronounced to be indigenous; as if it were more difficult for nature to make men than to make tortoises. One thing, however, which seems to countenance this System, is, that there is scarcely an island in the eastern or western ocean, which does not contain jugglers, quacks, knaves, and fools. This, it is probable, gave rise to the opinion, that these animals are the same race with ourselves."

The salient teaching of the above ex-

tract from Voltaire, is the power of God to produce white, black and red men; with beard and without beard; with hair, wool or silk on their heads; on the same parallel of latitude and under similar climatic conditions; and that, therefore, God could have and did produce the North American Indian where the discoverers found him.

That God could have done just what Voltaire insists that he did do will be echoed with an amen from the entire world of Christendom.

If God could have done what Voltaire claims he did, he also could have peopled America by either one of the four methods set forth in this Chapter.

The disposition to say, where a new people is discovered, "Whence came these people" is the natural and inevitable inquiry of the whole Christian world in compliance with the teaching of the book of books; "God hath made of one blood all nations of men, who dwell on the earth." Christians do not believe that a second Garden of Eden was founded in America.

The celebrated divine, Cotton Mather, of Salem, Massachusetts, and of witchcraft notoriety, is quoted as having written the following, which we reproduce here for the reason only of its extreme novelty:

"It should not pass without remark, that three most memorable things which have borne a very great aspect upon human affairs, did, near the same time; namely, at the conclusion of the fifteenth, and the beginning of the sixteenth century, arise unto the world: The first was the resurrection of literature; the second was the opening of America; the third was the reformation of religion. But as probably the devil, seducing the first inhabitants of America into it, therein aimed at the having of them and their posterity out of the sounds of the silver trumpets of the gospel, then to be heard through the Roman Empire. If the devil had any expectation that, by the peopling of America, he should utterly deprive any Europeans of



the two benefits, literature and religion, which dawned upon the miserable world, (the one just before, the other just after) the first famed navigator hither, 'tis to be hoped he will be disappointed of that expectation. The natives of the country now possessed by the Newenglanders, have been forlorn and wretched heathen ever since their first herding here; and though we know not when or how these Indians first became inhabitants of the Mighty Continent, yet we may guess that probably the devil decoyed those miserable savages hither, in hopes that the gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ would never come here to destroy or disturb his absolute empire over them. But our Eliot was in such ill terms with the devil, as to alarm him with sounding the silver trumpets of heaven in his territories, and make some noble and zealous attempts toward outing him of his ancient possessions here. There were, I think, twenty several nations (if I may call them so) of Indians upon that spot of ground which fell under the influence of our three united Colonies; and our Eliot was willing to rescue as many of them as he could from that old usurping Landlord of America, who is, by the wrath of God, the prince of the world."

The following from Dr. Ree's Encyclopedia is quoted by Drake as being "so happy" that we also quote it for the purpose of discussing it.

"As those who pretend that the human race has only of late found its way into America, by crossing the Sea of Kamchatka, or the Straits Tschutiki; either upon the fields of ice or in canoes, they do not consider that this opinion, besides that it is extremely difficult of comprehension, has not the least tendency to diminish the prodigy; for it would be surprising indeed that one-half of our planet should have remained without inhabitants during thousands of years while the other half was peopled. What renders this opinion less probable is, that America was supposed to have had animals. Since we cannot

bring those species of animals from the old world which do not exist in it, as those of the tapir, the gama and the lajacter. Neither can we admit of the recent organization of matter for the western hemisphere; because independently of the accumulated difficulties in this hypothesis, and which can by no means be solved, we shall observe that the fossil bones discovered in so many parts of America, and at such small depths, prove that certain species of animals, so far from having been recently organized, have been inhabited a long while ago."

The first sentence of the above presupposes the very recent peopling of America. If the Indians are the ten lost tribes of Israel, they could have been here about two thousand years between the time of their captivity to the time of their discovery by Columbus. This same first sentence presupposes that if the ten lost tribes peopled America, or America was peopled by Mongolians or other ancient Asiatics, they must have crossed, in either case, by canoe from Asia to America, or upon the ice. This method of crossing does not follow in the least, because there may not have been and probably was not any Sea of Kamchatka at the time of the immigration from the American to the Asiatic or from the Asiatic to the American continent.

Since it is established that Sicily within modern times was joined to the Italian mainland; that eminent ancient authors affirm that the Straits of Gibraltar was at one time covered by land and communication between Spain and Africa was conducted over the land and that the Mediterranean Sea was formed by a gigantic disturbance; that at many places in the world, vessels now afloat on the water where land once existed and that over land now teeming with verdure, the white winged sails of commerce floated at one time; it is almost as equally certain that during the series of great earthquakes, which formed an era of importance, second





only to the deluge, the numerous islands now in the Sea of Kamchatka were the peaks of mountains in the division where the highest mountains of earth still exist. It is true that this great volcanic disturbance is not likely to have occurred within the time between the captivity of the Jews and the discovery of Columbus but it is not at all improbable that if the Indians are descended from the Mongolians, the latter may have entered America over land. If, however, the Indians are the ten lost where the Sea of Kamchatka now exists, tribes and after crossing the Euphrates, journeyed northeastward through Siberia, the crossing of the Sea of Kamchatka by canoe would have been of easy accomplishment on account of the numerous islands in that sea from one mainland to the other, in all a distance of but thirty-nine miles. So, that when the author above quoted says "it is extremely difficult of comprehension" he is certainly not endeavoring to explain how it could be comprehended.

This author, in order that his deduction be made good, not only presupposes the recent peopling of America, but also presupposes the recent formation of the continent; which all science will agree, is clearly beyond the pale of belief. He also seems to desire us to believe that the immigration of animals found here, was contemporaneous with man, in order that the theory of the Jewish or Asiatic origin may fall. He does not seem to admit the possibility that the animals found here, preceded the advent of man, nor does his ar-

gument, in the nature of things, because some animals were found here and the bones of others were not known in the old world prevent the possibility of their one time existence in the old world.

That we have no theory to advance on the peopling of America is not born in the fear of its being thin ice on which to skate but because a history of Miami County is not the medium through which to promulgate such a theory, however strongly entrenched we might be in its belief. We have introduced the subject here for the only purpose of producing continuity in the history of habitat. We have only this in addition to add: That the theory of the Bible, the teaching of which has done more than all the other mighty forces of the world, to advance it to its present wonderful station, should not be lightly tossed aside for theories into which enters so much that is clouded by the absence of absolute facts.

When we come to consider, that the mounds of pre-historic man, to the number of many thousands are scattered all over, especially the northern portion of the United States; that there are 3,292 of these mounds in the State of Ohio; that twenty-one of them are located in Miami County; that each Township of Miami County has one or more of these mounds; that being older than the pyramids and consequently about as old as the chronology of the Bible; the entire question of America's conjecture, that it places a satisfactory solution beyond the hope of the historian or archaeologist.



## CHAPTER II.

### EARLY SETTLEMENT OF AMERICA

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**H**ISTORY informs us that the Chinese annals, written in 499, contain an account of a Buddhist Mission supposed to have been founded in 458 in America.

The chronicles of Iceland contain an account of the discovery of that island by a Norse rover named Nadodd, in the year 861.

Eric the Red, having committed a murder in Iceland in 982, was compelled to flee. Having been informed that Crumbion, a Norse navigator, had sighted Greenland in the year 876, he fitted out an expedition and steered in that direction. He first sighted land at Herjolf's Ness, and wintered on a pleasant island near a body of water which he called Eric's Sound.

The glowing description which he gave of the verdant meadows, the woods and the fisheries of this newly discovered territory, which he called Greenland, allured such multitudes, that twenty-five ships full of colonists followed him thither in the ensuing spring with a large stock of household goods and all kinds of cattle. New swarms of settlers followed in subsequent years from Iceland and Norway, and planted their colonies along the eastern and western coasts. One hundred and twenty villages on the eastern, and a hundred and ten on the western shores of Greenland are enumerated by contemporary writers.

We are indebted to Harper's Encyclo-

pedia of American history for the earlier chronology of these earlier settlements, which here follows:

Bjarri sailed from Iceland to Greenland in 985, but was driven South by a storm, and sighted land at Newfoundland and at Cape Cod, or Nantucket, in the present State of Massachusetts, and returned to Greenland.

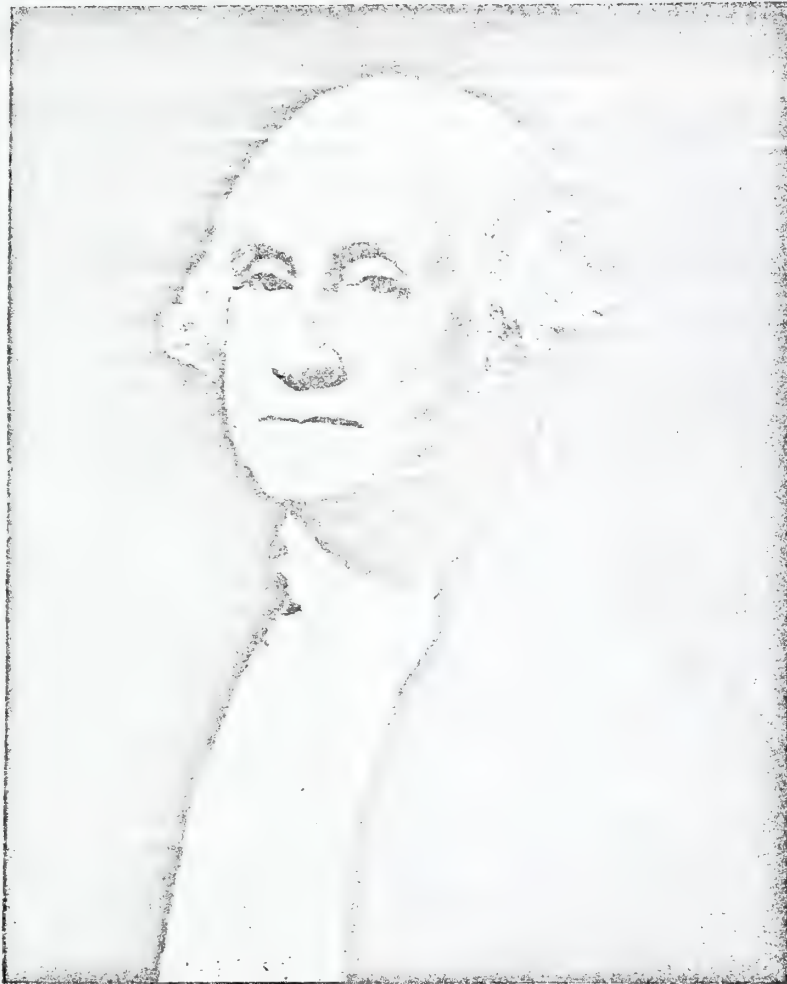
Lief, the son of Eric the Red, sailed in one ship, in the year 1000, with thirty-five men in search of the land seen by Bjarri, and touched on the Labrador coast, and stopped at Boston, Massachusetts, or further South for the winter. He loaded his vessel with timber and returned to Greenland in 1001. He called the land Vinland, from the grapes which grew so luxuriantly in Massachusetts and Rhode Island at that time.

Thorwold, Lief's brother, visited Vinland in 1002 and wintered near Mount Hope Bay, Rhode Island. In the Spring of 1003 he sent a party of men to explore the coast, perhaps as far South as Cape May. He explored the coast eastward and was killed in a skirmish with the natives, somewhere near Boston, in 1004. His companions returned to Greenland in 1004.

In 1007, Thorfinn Kalsefine sailed with three ships and 160 persons, five of whom were young married women, from Greenland, to establish a colony at Vinland, and remained in Rhode Island for three years, during which time a son was born to him, which son is the ancestor of Albert Thorwoldsen, the Danish sculptor. Iceland







**GEORGE WASHINGTON**

**A large land owner in the Miami Valley**



manuscripts, we are informed, mention a Bishop in Vinland in 1121, and other voyages there in 1125, 1135 and 1147.

It is supposed, and has reasonable certainty, that the most remarkable architectural ruin in the United States, at Newport, Rhode Island, and the famous "written rock," located on the Taunton River, are remains left by the Norsemen who occupied Vinland.

According to tradition, Madoc, Prince of Wales, sailed westward in 1170 and reported the discovery of a "pleasant country," and that he made a second voyage to this western country with ten ships, but was never heard of again. The fullest of these discoveries is contained in the Codex Flotoiensis, written in 1387-95, now preserved in the royal library at Copenhagen, found in a monastery on the Island of Flato, on the west coast of Iceland.

The Eskimos appeared in Greenland in 1349. Pizzigani made a map of the Atlantic in 1367-73. Nicolo Zeno, with three ships belonging to Sir Henry Sinclair, Earl of the Orkney Islands, visited Greenland, and possibly Vinland, in 1394. Berthancourt settled the Canary Islands in 1402. The Maderi Islands, first discovered by Machan, an Englishman, in 1327-28, were rediscovered by the Portuguese in 1418-20.

In 1497, five years after the discovery of the Island of San Salvador, one of the Bahama group, by Columbus, and two years prior to the discovery of the South American coast by Vespucci Amerigo, John Cabot, of Bristol, England, but probably a Venetian by birth, accompanied by his three sons, in a single vessel, under a charter from the King of England, discovered the coast of Labrador.

Barring the possible visit of the Carthaginians, or Romans, during the period of their great maritime power and the known and well established occupancy of Greenland, Rhode Island and Massachusetts by the Norsemen, John Cabot and sons were

the actual discoverers of the North American continent. He was seeking a Northwest passage to the Indies, and thus writes, "I found the land ranne toward the North, which to me was a great displeasure."

While it is not within the scope of this book to publish an account of each of the early settlements of America which were made prior to the Independence of the United States, or even after that time, it is proper that a brief mention be made of those colonial settlements to whom land grants were given by the English crown, and which settlements afterward became States of the American Union.

Florida was settled by the Spaniards in 1565, and remained in possession until 1821, when the United States purchased it of them for the sum of \$5,000,000.

The temporary settlement of Virginia was made by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1584, under a patent as Lord proprietor of the country, extending from the mouth of the Santee River, in South Carolina, to Delaware Bay, covering the latitude between Columbia, South Carolina, and Washington, D. C., being about four hundred miles in breadth. After the charter of Raleigh was revoked, King James, the first, chartered the London and the Plymouth Companies in 1606, and from these two companies springs much of the history and the land titles of the United States.

Henry Cabot Lodge, in his history of the English Colonies, on page 2, says, "In the following year (1606), on the petition of certain 'firm and hearty lovers' of colonization, James I chartered two companies (the London and Plymouth) and bestowed on them in equal portions the vast territory included in twelve degrees of latitude, and stretching from Cape Fear to Halifax.

Believing that the northern boundary line for this grant, as given by the Senator, was incorrect, I wrote him a letter



asking for the source of his information, to which he replied by referring me to Bancroft's History. I find in Bancroft's, Vol. 1, page 120, the following:

"The first colonial charter (1606) under which the English were planted in America deserves careful consideration. A belt of twelve degrees on the American coast, embracing the soil from Cape Fear to Halifax, excepting perhaps the little spot in Acadia, then actually possessed by the French, was set apart to be colonized by two rival companies."

It is evident that Senator Lodge, in writing his work, accepted the statement of Bancroft, and thus repeated the latter's unaccountable double blunder of statement. In the first place, if the southern boundary of the grant was at Cape Fear, as he states, and as it actually was, and which is in thirty-four degrees north latitude, to "cover twelve degrees on the American coast," would have made the northern boundary at 46 degrees north. The fact, however, is that the charter itself places the northern boundary at 45 degrees north, or a degree south of Bancroft's statement. In the second place, when the great historian says, "embracing the soil from Cape Fear to Halifax," he makes the northern boundary one and a half degrees south of the 46 degrees parallel where he has already placed it, in the fact that Halifax is 44.30 north latitude. We are thus confronted with both an historical and mathematical blunder upon the part of Bancroft and perpetuated by Senator Lodge.

Being naturally anxious to secure a copy of the original charter, which we did not find printed in any of the works of United States history or in any encyclopedia, we sought the records of Massachusetts, Virginia and other States on the Atlantic coast which had been settled under the provisions of the King James charter of 1606, in the hope that it could be found in the original or printed form. The follow-

ing extract from a letter received from Wm. M. Olin, Secretary of State, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, is given:

Boston, Mass.,  
March 8, 1906.

F. M. Sterrett, Esq.,  
Troy, Ohio.

Dear Sir:

In reply to your favor of the 29th ultimo, I would state that the only original charters which are preserved in the State archives are the first charters of 1621 to the Massachusetts Bay Colony, the Province Charter of 1692, and the Explanatory Charter of 1726.

Yours respectfully,  
WM. M. OLIN,  
Secretary.

Providence, Rhode Island,  
March 9, 1906.

Frank M. Sterrett,  
Troy, Ohio,

Dear Sir:

In reply to yours of recent date, would say that in the early settlement of Rhode Island the first settlers had no just title to lands except what they derived from the Indians, but later a formal authorization was obtained from the English Parliament by our charter, a copy of which you will find in our State Manual, a copy of which is sent you this day under a separate cover.

Yours respectfully,  
CHARLES P. BENNETT,  
Secretary of State for Rhode Island.

Concord, New Hampshire,  
March 5, 1906.

Frank M. Sterrett,  
Troy, Ohio,

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your letter of February 29th, and in reply I would say that the ancient grants pertaining to New Hampshire fill some thirty-seven printed pages of Vol. I of the Provincial papers of





New Hampshire. There are no surplus copies of this book, as the edition issued in 1867 was exhausted many years ago. I presume a copy can be secured for reference from your State Librarian at Columbus.

Very respectfully,  
EDWARD N. PEARSON,  
Secretary of State.

Albany, New York,  
March 5, 1906.

Mr. F. M. Sterrett,  
Troy, Ohio,  
Dear Sir:

This office is the record office of the colonial and State grants of New York and contains grants of land not only within the precincts of the State of New York, but within the bounds as now constituted of Massachusetts, Vermont, Delaware and New Jersey, including Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket.

Very respectfully,  
FRANK D. COLE,  
Deputy Secretary of State.

Hartford, Conn.,  
March 5, 1906.

F. M. Sterrett, Esq.,  
Troy, Ohio,  
Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of yours of the 29th ultimo, and in reply thereto would say that the records of charters and grants of lands are preserved in this office and are scattered through various volumes. . . . You might write to Mr. Frank F. Starr, of Middleton, Conn., who is a professional record searcher, and who has had many years experience in searching colonial and State records. . . . We will extend to you the courtesies of the office and such help as may be in our power. . . .

Very truly yours,  
THEODORE BODENWEIN,  
Secretary.

Richmond, Virginia,  
March 12, 1906.

Hon. Frank M. Sterrett,  
Troy, Ohio.

Dear Sir:

In reply to your letter to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, I beg to say that all land patents for lands in the colony of Virginia are recorded in this office and all land grants from the Commonwealth from 1779 to this date. The Colonial patents begin in 1623 and run up to the Revolutionary War.

I enclose a brief of the records of the office and you can get a fair idea from this clipping.

Very truly yours,  
R. C. KASLEY,  
Clerk, Land Office.

In the above letters, or in others of a similar tenor, do we find trace of the King James Charter of 1606. We had expected to find trace of this either in Massachusetts or Virginia, the states where the first settlements were made under those charters but it will be observed that the Secretary of State for Massachusetts writes of their earliest record as being of 1621 which was a grant from the Plymouth Company of 1606, and not from the crown. It will also be observed that we cannot go back further in Virginia than 1623.

Through our able representative and lifetime friend, J. Warren Keifer, I was placed in communication with the librarian of Congress, and through our genial representative and friend, H. J. Ritter, with C. B. Galbreath, the Ohio State Librarian, who has been ably courteous to our every appeal for assistance.

Columbus, Ohio,  
March 9, 1906.

Mr. F. M. Sterrett,  
Troy, Ohio.

Dear Sir:

You will find in Ridpath's history of the



U. S., pages 85-92, a chapter and a chart of English grants. The London and Plymouth companies were granted title to land extending to the Pacific ocean. The westward extent to the grant to Sir Walter Raleigh is not given but I presume it was understood to reach to the western limits of territory claimed by the English at that time.

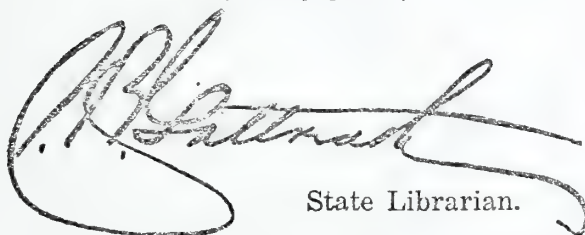
Very truly yours,  
C. B. GALBREATH,  
State Librarian.  
Columbus, Ohio,

March 14, 1906.

F. M. Sterrett,  
Troy, Ohio.  
Dear Sir:

We send you by today's express V. 5, of the publications of the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society. You will find the limits you are seeking described on page 2.

Very truly yours,



State Librarian.

The Vol. 5, above referred to, is today, as I write, lying on my desk without being taken from the wrappings under which it was enclosed at the State Library and will be so returned, without opening.

The City Hall of Troy is located on the southwest corner of Franklin and Market streets. In the corner room of the city building is located the Troy Library. In Section 910 of this library, devoted to history and travels peacefully resting on their shelf and not quite often disturbed, was a complete set of the proceedings of the Ohio Historical and Archaeological Society. On page 2 of Vol. 5 of this work the second section reads:

"And to that end, and for the more speedy accomplishment of their said intended plantation and habitation there, are desirous to divide themselves into two several colonies and companies: the one consisting of certain knights, gentlemen, merchants, and other adventurers, of our City of London and elsewhere, which are and from time to time shall be, joined unto them, which do desire to begin their plantation and habitation in some fit and convenient place, between four and thirty and one and forty degrees of the said latitude, amongst the coasts of Virginia and coast of America aforesaid; and the other consisting of sundry knights, gentlemen, merchants, and other adventurers of our cities of Bristol and Exeter, and of our town of Plymouth, and of other places, which do join themselves unto the colony, City of London and elsewhere, which are which do desire to begin their plantation and habitation in some fit and convenient place, between eight and thirty degrees and five and forty degrees of the said latitude, all amongst the coasts of Virginia and America as that coast lyeth."

It is readily seen that the two parallels between 38 and 40 are granted to both the London and Plymouth Company but another section of the charter provides that neither company shall settle within one hundred miles of each other, a provision which was manifestly intended to prevent friction between the two companies. It is equally clear that the southern parallel was the 34th at Cape Fear and the 45th; the northern boundary line of Vermont and New Hampshire; and not the 46th parallel or parallel 44 30/100 as Bancroft makes it and which Lodge reiterates. Page 94, Vol. I, of Hildreth's History of the United States, in referring to the boundary of these two grants. "between the 34th and 45th degrees of North latitude." Larned's history of the United States in treating of these two charters on page 28, says:

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the English language. It is argued that the study of the history of the English language is essential for a full understanding of the language and its development. The second part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the English language. It is argued that the study of the history of the English language is essential for a full understanding of the language and its development. The third part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the English language. It is argued that the study of the history of the English language is essential for a full understanding of the language and its development. The fourth part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the English language. It is argued that the study of the history of the English language is essential for a full understanding of the language and its development. The fifth part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the English language. It is argued that the study of the history of the English language is essential for a full understanding of the language and its development. The sixth part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the English language. It is argued that the study of the history of the English language is essential for a full understanding of the language and its development. The seventh part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the English language. It is argued that the study of the history of the English language is essential for a full understanding of the language and its development. The eighth part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the English language. It is argued that the study of the history of the English language is essential for a full understanding of the language and its development. The ninth part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the English language. It is argued that the study of the history of the English language is essential for a full understanding of the language and its development. The tenth part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the English language. It is argued that the study of the history of the English language is essential for a full understanding of the language and its development.



"It set the boundary of Virginia on the south at the 34th parallel of latitude (near Cape Fear) and on the north at the 45th (the northern boundary of Vermont) and gave a hundred miles of breadth from the coast."

Daniel J. Ryan, on page 7, Vol. V, of the Ohio Historical and Archaeological Proceedings, says:

"Its grant, territorially speaking, covered a strip of seacoast, fifty miles broad . . . with all the islands within one hundred miles of the shore."

Ridpath's History of the United States, page 85, places the boundary north and south between the 34th and 45th parallels of north latitude, in the following language:

"The 10th of April, 1606, was full of fate in the destinies of the Western Continent. On that day King James I issued two great patents directed to men of his kingdom, authorizing them to possess and colonize all that portion of North America lying between the 34th and 45th parallels of latitude. The immense tract thus embraced extended from the mouth of Cape Fear to Passama Bay and westward to the Pacific ocean."

The northern and southern boundaries being thus clearly established by other historians than Bancroft and Lodge, and by the charter itself as quoted; the eastern boundary being the Atlantic coast and the islands within one hundred miles of that coast between those parallels, the western boundary is brought into question.

Hildreth says, "And gave a hundred miles breadth from the coast"; Daniel J. Ryan says, "Covered a strip of seacoast fifty miles broad"; and Ridpath says, "Westward to the Pacific ocean."

Here are renowned historians differing about the boundary of the very most important early grant from 50 to more than 3,000 miles.

Section 4, of the charter itself as published on page 3, Vol. V, of the Ohio Historical and Archaeological Society makes

the same western territorial limit for both the London and Plymouth companies in the following language:

"From the said first seat of their plantation (on the coast) and habitation by the space of fifty miles of English Statue measures all along the said coast of Virginia and America, toward the west and southwest, as the coast lyeth, with all the islands within one hundred miles directly over against the same seacoast; and also all the lands, soil, . . . from the said place of their first plantation and habitation for the space of fifty like English miles, all alongst the said coast of Virginia and America, towards the east and northeast or toward the north, as the coast lyeth . . . from the said fifty miles every way, on the seacoast directly into the mainland by the space of one hundred like English miles."

The fifty miles here mentioned, in each case, refers to land to "the west and southwest" and to "the east and northeast and north" and must have been construed by Ryan to mean directly from the coast, whereas the charter distinctly says "directly into the mainland by the space of one hundred like English miles" which fully corroborates the statement of historian Hildreth. It will be seen that Ridpath is in total error in his "westward to the Pacific ocean."

The second charter of Virginia, dated May 23, 1609, from King James extends to the grant "throughout from sea to sea." The third charter, dated March 12, 1611-12, also grants "throughout from sea to sea, west and northwest." Ridpath evidently had in mind the second and third charters when he undertook to describe the first one. The Plymouth Company, called the Plymouth Company of New England had their grant extended from "sea to sea" in their new charter of 1620.

The Century Encyclopedia, in colored map, No. 18, gives the boundaries of these two important grants in the most intelligent form to be procured and fully cor-



roborate the first charter to have embraced the territory between the 34th and 45th parallels and one hundred miles into the land from the coast.

"Manhattan Island was discovered in 1609 by an Englishman, named Henry Hudson, commonly known in Dutch annals as Hendrix Hudson to give color to the claim that he was of Dutch origin. He was in the employ of the Dutch *last* India Company. The country was called the New Netherlands. The exclusive right to trade there was given to Amsterdam merchants. Afterwards, in 1621, the Dutch West India Company was given unrestricted control over the New Netherlands which had been explored 150 miles up the Hudson. This grant from the government of Holland was in conflict with the English right of discovery and included a part of the territory granted by King James to the Plymouth Company in 1606 between the 40th and 45th parallel, and was the beginning of adverse title between the English and other nations, which continued until the revolution and after that between the United States and England.

In 1620, the Mayflower, with the Pilgrim Fathers, landed at Plymouth Rock, under a contract they had made with the Plymouth Company for the use of the land of the latter, granted to them in 1606. These religious Pilgrims held their lands in common and commenced a civilization at New Plymouth in contradistinction to that being then built at Jamestown and fostered by the London Company.

In 1622, the Commonwealth of New Hampshire was founded by a grant given by the Plymouth Company to Mason and Gorges for a tract of land bounded by the rivers Merrimack, St. Lawrence, Kennebec and Atlantic ocean.

In 1634 Maryland was settled at a place called St. Mary under a grant received by Cecil Calvert, a son of Lord Baltimore, the latter having died after the original grant had been issued to him. The settlement was actually made by Leonard, a brother

of Cecil. The Calvert or Maryland grant was made from land between the north and south of Virginia."

Bancroft, on page 241, Vol. I, says: "The cancelling of the Virginia patents had restored to the monarch the complete authority of his prerogative over the soil; he might now sever a province from the colony to which he had first assigned a territory so vast" and further on, the same page says, "The ocean, the fortieth parallel of latitude, the meridian of the western fountains of the Potomac; the river itself from its source to its mouth, and a line drawn due east from Watkins point to the Atlantic." These were the boundary lines of the first independent government in North America. Sir George Calvert, although a Roman Catholic, in accordance with the power granted in his charter, established the legislative franchises of the people and invited all sects and parties to settle in his colony. It will be noticed that this Maryland grant embraced the territory as far north as the 40th parallel, which would include all the counties of southern Pennsylvania, south of a line east and west of Philadelphia. The subsequent grant of Pennsylvania to William Penn was regarded as overlapping the Calvert grant and was the occasion of dispute between the two States which finally was adjusted by the survey of Mason and Dixon which established the present boundary between the two States and gave origin to the famous Mason and Dixon line, the practical boundary between slave and free territory.

In 1633, the Puritans from New Plymouth commenced a settlement on the Quonehticut river, one at New Haven in 1636 and one at Hartford in 1638 which were afterward united and formed the nucleus for the Commonwealth of Connecticut.

In 1636, Roger Williams was banished from Massachusetts and settled under a grant presented to him by the Indians, on Narragansett Bay. Others joined him





**JOHN ALDEN AND PRISCILLA**

"Why don't you speak for yourself, John?"—Longfellow.





and still others of his belief formed colonies at Providence and Aquidday (now Rhode Island) and were united and made the beginning of the present state of Rhode Island.

Delaware was first settled by the Swedes in 1681.

Harper, page 383, Vol. 6, says:

"A few Dutch traders from New Amsterdam seem to have settled at Bergen about 1620 and in 1623. A company, led by Captain Jacobus May, built Fort Nassau at the mouth of the Trimmer Kill, near Gloucester. There were four young married couples, with a few others, began a settlement the same year. New Jersey was claimed by the New Netherlands and there was much quarreling and fighting between the claimants until the greater portion of it passed into the hands of William Penn and his friends. The settlement at Elisabeth was commenced in 1644.

"Some settlers went to North Carolina from Jamestown between the years 1640 and 1650, and in 1663 a settlement in the northern part of North Carolina had an organized government and the county was named Carolina in honor of Charles Second of England. In 1668 the formation of the Commonwealth of North Carolina was laid at Edenton.

"In 1670 some people from Barbadoes sailed into the harbor of Charleston and settled on the Ashley river.

"In 1681 William Penn received a grant from King Charles the Second on account of a debt due from the crown to his father for 45,000 square miles now embraced in the States of Pennsylvania and Delaware.

"The benevolent General Oglethorpe, commiserating the condition of the prisoners for debt in England, conceived the idea of founding a colony in America with them. The government approved the project, and in 1732 he landed with emigrants on the site of the city of Savannah and

there planted the germ of the Commonwealth of Georgia."

Although the settlements which went to form the United States were composed of people from all nations and of every religious persuasion, they produced two currents of civilization, emanating from Jamestown and Plymouth Rock which were destined to progress on parallel lines of latitude until they overlapped each other in blood on the plains of Kansas.

The one current was Puritan, the other Cavalier. One was democratic, the other aristocratic. The political and social fabric of one rested on free labor. The best youth of one section were educated to do things in the world. The best youth of the other section were too frequently educated on lines calculated to produce men of elegant leisure. The men who invented sewing machines, steam engines, cotton gins, and created the age of iron, steel and electricity were exclusively from one section and those who bred fine and fast horses and practiced the code of honor were as a rule from the other section.

The 40th parallel of latitude, the boundary line between the Plymouth and London companies was practically the boundary line between free and slave labor. On that line today and near it are the cities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, D. C., Harrisburg, Pittsburgh, Columbus, Springfield, Dayton, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Springfield (Illinois), St. Louis, Jefferson City, Kansas City, Topeka, Denver, Salt Lake City, Sacramento and San Francisco. A line strung with the jewels of a civilization which outrival that of any other people of any other time, with an aggregate population of 100,000,000 souls and a spiritual and material character beyond the dream of Rome or Cathage.

If the London Company, afterward chartered as the Virginia Company and the Plymouth Company, afterward char-



tered as the New England Company, were yet in existence, the southern half of Ohio would be in Virginia and the northern half in New England. Belmont, Guernsey, Muskingum, Licking, Franklin, Madison, Clarke, Miami and Darke counties would be part Virginian and part Puritan. The towns of Brandt, Rex, West Charleston, and Phoneton in Bethel township, Tippecanoe City and Ginghamburg in Monroe township and Fidelity, Laura, Potsdam and West Milton in Union township would be Virginian and all other towns and cities of Miami county would be Puritan. The fortieth parallel of latitude runs about half way between Troy and Tippecanoe City. If this political division still existed, we presume the Virginian and Puritan youth of Miami county would be crossing and recrossing the line with the same consistent regularity that they are now doing and pay court to the comely Virginian and Puritan maidens of the beautiful valley in the same old-fashioned and not to be improved on way. Our lawyers would of necessity practice more international law and a zone of reciprocity in trade would control our border dealings.

Since writing the above, we have discovered an error in the statement made about the 40th parallel line through Miami county, which error we propose to correct by relating the story of how it was made and the circumstances under which the error was discovered.

On a May morning of 1906, while sitting in front of my home, at the corner of Plum and Franklin streets, in Troy, the well-known attorney at law, Charles N. Burns, with whom I frequently had conversations about my work, stopped to talk with me and we soon found ourselves differing in our memories about certain matters, when to settle the same we ad-

journed to my study on the upper floor of my house. During the conversation that ensued, a good part of the above chapter was read by me to Mr. Burns.

He at once informed me that he felt sure that the 40th parallel, instead of being a line half way between Tippecanoe City and Troy, ran north of Troy and that hence that if the old Plymouth and Jamestown division still existed, Troy would be Virginia instead of Puritan.

In reply, I showed him the latest United States map, hanging in my room, which corroborated the statement as made. I also referred to the fact that I had consulted the United States maps in the Troy library and that they corroborated and, in fact, had furnished the authority for the statement. We parted with the understanding that each of us would look more closely into the matter.

During the same day, in a conversation with former Common Pleas Judge H. H. Williams, I was led by him to seek the County Infirmary Farm. The Judge told me that during the past twenty years it had been ascertained that the old survey of the 40th parallel was about eight miles too far south and that a re-survey had established that to be true, and that one of the government monuments was located on the Infirmary farm.

My nephew, Sterrett Faulkner, drove me in his auto to the farm, where, on the south side of the orchard, about one hundred feet from the Troy and Piqua pike, the government monument stands and fully establishes the fact that the 40th parallel passes north of Troy. It has occurred to us that readers of history should be carried, as nearly as may be, through the methods of the author to procure facts and hence much of the foregoing brought out in this chapter.







**FORT WASHINGTON**



## CHAPTER III.

### OUR TREATMENT OF THE ABORIGINES

---

WE have found no estimate of the Indian population contained in the present limits of the United States at the time of the first settlements which exceeds 500,000 in number.

Admitting this to be a liberal estimate; on the basis of five to each family, there would have been 100,000 Indian families in the country.

On a basis of 3,000,000 square miles in the United States for the sake of round numbers and not far from the accurate, each Indian family would have been entitled to 30 square miles of territory.

Ohio, now supporting a population of nigh onto 5,000,000 souls would have been divided between about 1,000 Indian families.

The fertile county of Miami, with its great wealth and thriving industries, now supporting a population of 45,000 souls, would be owned by less than 15 Indian families.

The lands held by the Indians were not in fee simple, but in common, and much of it for hunting purposes was held in common by a number of tribes. The claim upon which the Indian based his title to the land was nearly always the claim of conquest. The claim of Europeans to these lands was based on the right of discovery which was then acknowledged by all civilized nations.

It has been doubtful whether the United States or any European power could, with perfect honesty, acquire the Indian lands either by the right of discovery of them or by treaty with the Indians. Bozsmari, in his history of Maryland, page 569, says:

"First, it is not a clear proposition that savages can, for any consideration, enter into a contract obligatory on them. They stand by the laws of nations when trafficking with the civilized part of mankind, in the situation of infants, incapable of entering into contracts, especially for the sale of their country. Should this be denied, it may then be asserted that no monarch of a nation, (that is, no Sachem, Chief, or headman or assemblage of Sachems, etc.) has a power to transfer by sale, that is, the soil of the nation over which they rule."

John Quincy Adams, in his oration at the anniversary of the Sons of the Pilgrims December 22, 1802, advanced the following profound and unanswerable theory:

"There are moralists who question the right of Europeans to intrude upon the possessions of the Aborigines in any case and under any limitations whatsoever. But have they maturely considered the whole subject? The Indian right of possession itself stands, with regard to the greatest part of the country, upon a questionable foundation. Their cultivated fields, their constructed habitations, a space of ample sufficiency for their subsistence, and whatever they had annexed to themselves by personal labor, was undoubtedly, by the laws of nature, theirs. But what is the right of the huntsman to a forest of a thousand miles over which he has accidentally ranged in quest of prey? Shall the liberal bounties of Providence to the race of man be monopolized by one of ten thousand for whom they were created?



Shall the exuberant bosom of the common mother amply adequate to the nourishment of millions, be claimed exclusively by a few hundred of her offspring? Shall the lordly savage not only disdain the virtues and enjoyments of civilization himself, but shall he control the civilization of the world? Shall he forbid the wilderness to blossom like the rose? Shall he forbid the oaks of the forest to fall before the axe of industry and rise again transformed into the habitations of ease and elegance? Shall he doom an immense region of the globe to perpetual desolation; and to hear the howlings of the tiger and the wolf silence forever the voice of human gladness? Shall the fields and the valleys which a beneficent God framed to teem with the life of innumerable multitudes be condemned to everlasting barrenness? Shall the mighty rivers, poured out by the hand of nature as channels of communication between numerous nations, roll their waters in sullen silence and eternal solitude to the deep? Have hundreds of commodious harbors a thousand leagues of coast, and a boundless ocean been spread in the front of this land and shall every purpose of utility to which they could apply be prohibited by the tenant of the woods? No, generous philanthropists! Heaven has not been thus inconsistent in the works of its hands. Heaven has not thus placed at irreconcilable strife its moral laws with its physical creation."

In the case of Johnson and Graham's lessees vs. McIntosh, 8 Wheaton, page 543, et al, before the Supreme Court of the United States, this whole question is fully and decisively covered by our highest judicial tribunal. We publish it here because an important principle is involved which it is worth the while of every one to know but for the added reason that it corroborates the limits of the early grants by King James I in 1606 to the London and Plymouth companies, about the territorial description of which Bancroft, Ridpath and Lodge in their histories, we have

shown, have fallen into such grave errors.

On the establishment of these relations, the right of the original inhabitants were, in no instance, entirely disregarded, but were necessarily, to a considerable extent, impaired. They were admitted to be the rightful occupants of the soil, with a legal as well as a just claim to retain possession of it (or rather so much of it as was necessary for their use) and to use it according to their own discretion; but their rights to complete sovereignty, as independent nations, were necessarily diminished, and their power to dispose of the soil at their own will to whomsoever they pleased, was denied by the original fundamental principle that discovery gave exclusive title to those who made it.

The charter granted to Sir Humphrey Gilbert in 1578 authorizes him to discover and take possession of such remote and barbarous lands as were not actually possessed by any Christian prince or people. This charter was afterward renewed to Sir Walter Raleigh in nearly the same terms.

By the charter of 1606, under which the first permanent English settlement on this continent was made, James I granted to Sir Thomas Gates and others those territories in America lying on the seacoast between the 34th and 45th degrees of north latitude, and which either belonged to that monarch, or were not then possessed by any other Christian prince or people. The grantees were divided into two companies at their own request. The first, or Southern Colony, was directed to settle between the 34th and 41st degrees of north latitude, and the second, or Northern Colony, between the 38th and 45th degrees.

In 1609, after some expensive and not very successful attempts at settlement had been made, a new and more enlarged charter was given by the crown to the first colony, in which the King granted to the "Treasurer and company of adventurers of the City of London for the first





colony in Virginia," in absolute property, the lands extending along the coast 400 miles, and into the land throughout from sea to sea. This charter, which is a part of the special verdict in this cause, was annulled, so far as respected the rights of the Company, by the judgment of the Court of Kings Bench on a writ of quo warranto, but the whole effect allowed to this judgment was to revest in the crown the power of government and the title to the lands within its limits.

At the solicitation of those who held under the grant to the second or Northern Colony, a new and more enlarged charter was granted to the Duke of Lennox and others in 1620, who were denominated the Plymouth Company, conveying to them in absolute property all the lands between the 40th and 48th degrees of north latitude.

Under this patent, New England has been in a great measure settled. The Company conveyed to Henry Roswell and others in 1627 that territory which is now Massachusetts; and in 1628, a charter of incorporation, comprehending the powers of government, was granted to the purchasers.

Great part of New England was granted by this company, which at length divided their remaining lands among themselves, and, in 1635, surrendered their charter to the crown. A patent was granted to Georges for Maine, which was allotted to him in the division of property.

All the grants made by the Plymouth Company so far as we can learn, have been respected. In pursuance of the same principle, the King in 1664 granted to the Duke of New York the country of New England as far south as the Delaware Bay. His royal highness transferred New Jersey to Lord Berkley and Sir George Cataret.

In 1663, the crown granted to Lord Clarendon and others, the country lying between the 36th degree of north latitude and the river, St. Mathes, and in 1666, the proprietors obtained from the crown a

new charter, granting to them that province in the King's dominions in North America which lies from 36 degrees 30 minutes north latitude to the 29th degree and from the Atlantic ocean to the South sea.

Thus has our whole country been granted by the crown while in the occupation of the Indians. These grants purport to convey the soil as well as the right of dominion to the grantees. In those governments which were denominated royal, where the right to the soil was not vested in individuals, but remained in the crown, or was vested in the Colonial government, the king claimed and exercised the right of granting lands and dismembering the government at his will. The grants made out of the two original colonies, after the resumption of their charters by the crown, are examples of this. The governments of New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and a part of Carolina were thus created. In all of them, the soil, at the time the grants were made, was occupied by the Indians, yet almost every title within those governments is dependent on these grants. In some instances the soil was conveyed by the crown unaccompanied by the powers of government as in the case of the northern neck of Virginia. It has never been objected to this, or to any other similar grant, that the title as well as possession was in the Indians when it was made, and that it passed nothing on that account.

These various patents cannot be considered as nullities; nor can they be limited to a mere grant of the powers of government; a charter intended to convey political power only, would never contain words expressly granting the land, the soil and the waters. Some of them purport to convey the soil alone; and in those cases in which the powers of government, as well as the soil, are conveyed to individuals, the crown has always acknowledged itself to be bound by the grant. Though the power to dismember regal governments was



asserted and exercised, the power to dismember proprietary governments was not claimed; and in some instances, even after the powers of government were revested in the crown, the title to the proprietors of the soil was respected.

Charles II was extremely anxious to acquire the property of Maine, but the grantees sold it to Massachusetts, and he did not venture to contest the right of that colony to the soil. The Carolinas were originally proprietary governments. In 1721 a revolution was effected by the people, who shook off their obedience to the proprietors, and declared their dependence immediately on the crown. The King, however, purchased the title of those who were disposed to sell. One of them, Lord Cartaret, surrendered his interest in the government, but retained his title to the soil. That title was respected to the revolution, when it was forfeited by the laws of war.

Further proof of the extent to which this principle has been recognized will be found in the history of the wars, negotiations and treaties which the different nations, claiming territory in America, have carried on and held with each other. Thus all the nations of Europe, who have acquired territory on this continent, and have recognized in others the exclusive right of the discoverer to appropriate the lands occupied by the Indians. Have the American States rejected or adopted the principle?

By the treaty which concluded the war of our revolution, Great Britain relinquished all claim, not only to the government, but to the "proprietary and territorial rights of the United States," whose boundaries were fixed in the second article. By this treaty the powers of government, and the right to the soil, which had previously been, in Great Britain, passed definitely to these States. We had before taken possession of them, by declaring independence; but neither the declaration of independence, nor the treaty confirming it,

more than that which we before possessed (or to which Great Britain was before entitled). It has never been doubted that either the United States, or the several States, had a clear title to all the lands within the boundary lines described in the treaty, subject only to the Indian right of occupancy, and that the exclusive power to extinguish that right was vested in that government which might constitutionally exercise it.

The United States then have unequivocally acceded to that great and broad rule by which its civilized inhabitants now hold this country. They hold, and assert in themselves, the title by which it was acquired. They maintain, as all others have maintained, that discovery gave an exclusive right to extinguish the Indian title of occupancy, either by purchase or by conquest; and gave also a right to such a degree of sovereignty as the circumstances of the people would allow them to exercise.

The power now possessed by the government of the United States to grant lands resided, while we were colonies, in the crown or its grantees. The validity of the title given by either has never been questioned in our courts. It has been exercised uniformly over territory in possession of the Indians. The existence of this power must negative the existence of any right which may conflict with and control it. An absolute title to lands cannot exist, at the same time, in different persons, or in different governments. An absolute must be an exclusive title, or at least a title which excludes all others not compatible with it. All of our institutions recognize the absolute title of the crown, subject only to the Indian right of occupancy, and recognizing the absolute right of the crown to extinguish that right. This is incompatible with an absolute and complete title in the Indians.

We will not enter into the controversy, whether agriculturists, merchants, and manufacturers, have a right, on abstract principles, to expel hunters from the terri-





tory they possess, or to contract their limits. Conquest gives a title which the courts of the conqueror cannot deny, whatever the private and speculative opinions of individuals may be, respecting the original justice of the claim which has been successfully asserted. The British government, which was then our government, and whose rights have passed to the United States, asserted a title to all the lands occupied by Indians within the chartered limits of the British colonies. It asserted also a limited sovereignty over them and the exclusive right of extinguishing the title which occupancy gave to them. These claims have been maintained and established as far West as the river Mississippi by the sword. The title to a vast portion of the land, we now hold, originates in them. It is not for the courts of this country to question the validity of this title or to sustain one which is incompatible with it.

Although we do not mean to engage in the defense of those principles which Europeans have applied to the Indian title, they may, we think, find some excuse, if not justification, in the character and the habits whose rights have been wrested from them.

The title by conquest is acquired and maintained by force. The conqueror prescribed its limits. Humanity, however, acting on public opinion, has established, as a general rule, that the conquered shall not be wantonly oppressed, and that their condition shall remain as eligible, as compatible with the objects of the conquest. Most usually they are incorporated with the victorious nation and become subjects or citizens of the government with which they are connected. The new and old members of the society mingle with each other. The distinction between them is gradually lost, and they make one people. When this incorporation is practicable, humanity demands, and a wise policy requires, that the rights of the conquered to property shall remain unimpaired; that

the new subjects should be governed as equitably as the old, and that confidence in their security shall gradually banish the painful sense of being separated from their ancient connections, and united by force to strangers.

When the conquest is complete and the conquered inhabitants can be blended with the conquerors, or safely governed as a distinct people, public opinion, which even the conqueror cannot disregard, imposes these restraints upon him; and he cannot neglect them without injury to his fame and hazard to his power.

But the tribes of Indians inhabiting this country were fierce savages, whose occupation was war, and whose subsistence was drawn chiefly from the forest. To leave them in possession of their country was to leave the country a wilderness; to govern them as a distinct people was impossible, because they were as brave and as high-spirited as they were fierce, and were ready to repel by arms every attempt on their independence.

What was the inevitable consequence of this state of things? The Europeans were under the necessity either of abandoning the country, and relinquishing their pompous claims to it, or enforcing these claims by the sword and by the adoption of principles adapted to the condition of a people with whom it was impossible to mix, and who could not be governed as a distinct society, or of remaining in their neighborhood and exposing themselves and their families to the perpetual hazard of being massacred.

Frequent and bloody wars, in which the whites were not always the aggressors, unavoidably ensued. European policy, numbers and skill prevailed. As the white population advanced, that of the Indian necessarily receded. The country in the immediate neighborhood of agriculturists became unfit for them. The game fled into thicker and more unbroken forests, and the Indians followed. The soil, to which the crown originally claimed title, being



no longer occupied by its ancient inhabitants, was parcelled out according to the will of the sovereign power and taken possession of by those claimed immediately from the crown or immediately from its grantees or deputies. The law, which regulates and ought to regulate in general, between the conqueror and the conquered, was incapable of application to a people under such circumstances. The resort to some new and different rule, better adapted to the actual state of things, was unavoidable. Every rule which can be suggested will be found to be attended with great difficulty.

However extravagant the pretention of converting the discovery of an inhabited country into conquest may appear, if the principle has been asserted in the first instance, and afterward sustained; if a country has been acquired and held under it; if the property of the great mass of the community originates in it, it becomes the law of the land and cannot be questioned. So, too, with respect to the concomitant principle, that the Indian inhabitants are to be considered merely as occupants, to be protected, indeed, while in place, in the possession of their lands; but to be deemed incapable of transferring the absolute title to others. However, this restriction may be opposed to natural right, and to the usages of civilized nations; yet, if it be indispensable to that system under which the country has been settled, and be adapted to the actual condition of the two people, it may, perhaps, be supported by reason, and certainly cannot be objected to by courts of justice.

It has never been contended that the Indian title amounted to nothing. Their right of possession has never been questioned. The claim of government extends to complete ultimate title, charged with this right of possession, and to the exclusive power of acquiring that right. The object of the crown was to settle the sea coast of America; and when a portion of it was settled, without violating the rights

of others, by persons professing their loyalty, and soliciting the royal sanction of an act, the consequences of which were ascertained to be beneficial, it would have been as unwise as ungracious to expel them from their habitations because they had obtained the Indian title, otherwise than through the agency of government. The very grant of a charter is an assertion of the title of the crown, and its words convey the same idea. The country granted is said to be "Our island of Rhode Island"; and the charter contains an actual grant of the soil, as well as the powers of government.

Six months after the cessation of hostilities between Great Britain and the United States, declared at Versailles, France, the Continental Congress, on September 22, 1783, issued the following proclamation:

Whereas by the ninth of the Articles of Confederation, it is among other things declared, that the United States, in Congress assembled, have the sole and exclusive right and power of regulating the trade and managing all affairs with the Indians not members of any of the States, provided that the legislative right of any State within its own limits be not infringed or violated. And whereas it is essential to the welfare of the United States, as well as necessary for the maintenance of harmony and friendship with the Indians, not members of any of the States, that all cause or quarrel or complaint between them and the United States, or any of them, should be removed and prevented; therefore, the United States, in Congress assembled, have thought proper to issue their proclamation, and they do hereby prohibit and forbid all persons from making settlements on lands inhabited or claimed by Indians, without the limits or jurisdiction of any particular State, and from purchasing or receiving any gift or cession of such lands or claims without the express authority and direction of the United States, in Congress assembled.





Thus it will be seen that the Indian policy of the United States was intended to be the policy of a just and civilized nation. Ten years afterward, in 1793, "an act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes" was passed by the Congress. This act provided for the acquirement of Indian lands by treaty, the compensation to be made for such lands, and declared invalid all title to Indian lands acquired in any other manner than by the provisions of the act.

The rules adopted by the English, French, Spanish and Dutch colonists was to acquire lands by purchase of or treaty with the Indians. This was also the policy of the London and Plymouth Company of 1606, as well as the policy of Virginia and her sister colonies which formed the Union.

It has been the policy of each State of the Union, and while it is clear that all the acts of the whites toward the Indians were not based on the highest plane of honor, it is certain that the policy of the United States and the separate State policies toward the Aborigines were based on a high and enlightened policy of justice.

The first treaty made between the United States and the Indians after the Revolution is fully set forth in the General Statutes of the United States, Vol. 7, page 15, October 22, 1784. It was conducted at Fort Stanwix, on the site of Rome, New York. It provided "that the six nations shall and do yield to the United States all claims to the country west of said boundary." The western boundary referred to comprised all land west of the western boundary of Pennsylvania and north of the Ohio River, and therefore vested the United States with whatever right the six nations may have acquired, by conquest or occupancy, to the lands of the State of Ohio and Miami County.

We do not consider that a title of much consequence was acquired by this treaty; but it seems to have been on line with a direct policy upon the part of the govern-

ment to extinguish all Indian claims of the country north of the Ohio, in order that it might be peaceably settled.

The government, in pursuance of their intention to provide a peaceable settlement of Ohio, entered into a treaty with the Wyandottes, Delawares, Chippewas and Ottawas. On January 21, 1785, these four tribes entered into a treaty with the United States, which treaty was conducted by George Rogers Clarke at Fort McIntosh, which had been built in 1778-79 on the site of Beaver, Pennsylvania. The General Statutes, Vol. 7, page 16, fully sets forth this treaty. In it the four tribes ceded to the United States all their claims to land east of a line drawn north and south from Cleveland and another one practically through the middle of the State from east to west. The design was to have the various tribes who claimed, remotely or directly, to relinquish such claims and settle in the northwest portion of the present limits of the State of Ohio, and thus leave the eastern and southern portions of the State open to the peaceable settlements of the whites who were anxious to obtain lands which had been described by Washington and others as being so rich in soil and forest.

Although these first two Indian treaties between the Indians and the United States had acquired any right that the six nations, or the Wyandottes, Delawares, Chippewas and Ottawas had to all lands in Ohio except the northwest part, which was reserved by the Fort McIntosh treaty, it does not follow the government would not have been compelled to propitiate the Mingoes, Shawnees, Miamis and others before peaceable possession could have been obtained to the land sought. The Fort McIntosh treaty was never attempted to be carried out on account of the Indian war which broke out immediately afterward.

The question of titles and boundaries being a most important feature of history, we stop here to remark that the Indian titles acquired by the government by





treaty seems to have nothing positive or definite in character about them, in most cases, because the lands oftentimes were claimed by several tribes. A title to land ceded by the six nations would be good, for the reason that the boundaries of the territory of each nation had been described and agreed upon by the Indians themselves.

The third treaty made by the United States with the Indians which affected lands in the State of Ohio and Miami County is recorded in the General Statutes, Vol. 7, page 26, and is dated January 31, 1786. This treaty, so far as Miami County is concerned, gave all the lands west of the Miami River to the Shawnee Indians, and all east of the river to the government. In this treaty, Brown, Springcreek, Staunton, Lost Creek, Elizabeth and Bethel were in government territory. Under this treaty, Washington, Newberry, Newton, Concord, Monroe and Union were in the Indian territory. It will be here noted that the government at this date, or at any other date, does not recognize, by treaty or cession, the right of the Miami Indians to the lands of the Miami Valley or to Miami County.

The fourth treaty made by the government with the Indians which affected the right to Ohio and Miami County lands is set forth in the United States Statutes at large in Vol. 7, page 28, and was made at Fort Harmer, on the site of Marietta, Ohio, on January 9, 1789. This treaty reaffirmed the boundaries and reserves under the treaty at Fort McIntosh, January 21, 1784. The Pottawattomies and Sanks signed this treaty, with the four others in the former treaty. This treaty was never carried into effect on account of continued war upon the part of the Indians.

The fifth treaty affecting Ohio and Miami County territory was made at Greenville, Ohio, on April 3, 1795, and is set forth in the General Statutes, Vol. 7, page 49.

We copy the following from Royce's Indian Land Cessions in the United States,

and is the first treaty signed between the United States and the Miami tribe of Indians. At this time the Miamis were acknowledged by the United States as the owners by long years of occupancy of most of the Maumee and Wabash country, and in a series of treaties hereafter to be mentioned, ceded these Maumee and Wabash lands to the United States, and finally ceded all their rights, excepting a few sections near the city of Wabash, Indiana, where a few of the descendants of the Miamis yet live.

Article 3 defines the general boundary line between the lands of the United States and the lands of said tribes as follows: Beginning at the mouth of Cuyahoga River and run thence up the same to the portage between that and the Tuscarawas branch to the crossing place above Fort Lawrence; thence westerly to a fork of that branch of the Great Miami River running into the Ohio, at or near which fork stood Loromie's store, and where commences the portage between the Miami, of the Ohio and St. Mary's River, which is a branch of the Miami, which runs into Lake Erie; thence a westerly course to Fort Recovery, which stands on a branch of the Wabash; thence southwesterly in a direct line to the Ohio, so as to intersect that river opposite the mouth of Kentucky or Cuttawa River; and the said Indian tribes cede and relinquish forever all claim to lands lying eastwardly and southwardly of said general boundary line.

The tract herein ceded comprised the eastern and southern portions of Ohio, embracing nearly two-thirds of the State, and a triangular piece in southeastern Indiana.

The Indians also ceded to the United States a number of small tracts of land within the general limits of the territory reserved by the former, as follows:

1. Six miles square at or near Loromie's store.
2. Two miles square at the head of navigable water on St. Mary's River, near Girty's town.



3. Six miles square at the head of navigable water of Au-Glaize River.
4. Six miles square at the confluence of Au-Glaize and Miami Rivers, where Fort Defiance stands.

The above surveyed in 1805.

5. Six miles square at or near the confluence of St. Mary's and St. Joseph's Rivers, where Fort Wayne stands, or near it.

The above surveyed in June, 1803.

6. Two miles square on the Wabash, at the end of the portage from the Miami of the lake, about eight miles westward from Fort Wayne.

The above surveyed in June, 1803.

7. Six miles square at the Ouatanon, or old Weea towns on the Wabash.

This tract was never surveyed, and by treaty of September 30, 1809, with the Delawares and others, it was retroceded by the United States to the Indians. Its boundaries are approximately shown on the map by scarlet lines.

8. Twelve miles square at the British fort on the Miami of the lake, at the foot of the rapids.

The above surveyed in December, 1805, by virtue of act of Congress of March 3, 1805; subdivided and sold in accordance with act of Congress of April 27, 1816.

9. Six miles square at the mouth of the Miami of the lake, where it empties into Lake Erie.

The above surveyed in 1806 by Ewing, under act of Congress of March 3, 1805.

10. Six miles square on Sandusky Lake, where a fort formerly stood.

Found to be within limits of Connecticut western reserve, and therefore never separately surveyed. The location of this tract is approximately shown on the map by dotted black lines.

11. Two miles square at the lower rapids of Sandusky River.

The above surveyed by Ewing in 1807 under act of Congress of March 3, 1805; subdivided into town lots and sold under act of Congress approved April 27, 1816.

12. The post of Detroit and all land to the northwest and south of it to which the Indian title had been extinguished by gifts or grants to the French or English governments, and so much more land to be annexed to the district of Detroit as shall be comprehended between the river Rosine on the south, Lake St. Clair on the north, and a line the general course whereof shall be six miles distant from the west end of Lake Erie and Detroit River.

The necessity for the establishment of the boundaries of this tract was superseded by the conclusion of the treaty of November 17, 1807, whereby the Indians ceded to the United States a large extent of territory surrounding and including within its general limits the tract described. The approximate limits of this tract are, however, shown on the map by a dotted black line.

13. The post of Michillimackinac, and all the land on the island on which the post stands, and the mainland adjacent, of which the Indian title has been extinguished by gifts or grants to the French or English governments.

This consists of two separate tracts, one being the island and the other the mainland on the south.

Also a piece of land on the main to the north of the island, to measure six miles on Lake Huron or the straight between Lakes Huron and Michigan, and to extend three miles back from the water of the lake or straight.

Also De Bois Blanc Island, being an extra and voluntary gift of the Chippewa nation.





14. Six miles square at mouth of Chicago River, emptying into the southwest end of Lake Michigan, where a fort formerly stood.  
The above surveyed in 1827.
  15. Twelve miles square at or near the mouth of Illinois River.  
Any necessity for the survey of this tract was superceded by the Kaskaskia cession of August 13, 1803, and Sauk and Fox cession of November 3, 1804. The boundaries are approximately shown by dotted black lines.
  16. Six miles square at the old Piorias fort and village, near south end of Illinois Lake, on Illinois River.  
Any necessity for the survey of this tract was superceded by the Kaskaskia cession of August 13, 1803, and Sauk and Fox cession of November 3, 1804. The boundaries are approximately shown by dotted black lines.
  17. The Indians also grant the people of the United States a free passage by water and land through their country along the chain of posts from Loromie's store via the St. Mary's to Fort Wayne and down the Miami to Lake Erie; also from Loromie's store down the Au-Glaize to Fort Defiance; also from Loromie's store to Sandusky River and down the same to Sandusky Bay; also from Sandusky to the foot of Miami rapids and thence to Detroit; also from mouth of Chicago to Illinois River, and down same to the Mississippi; also from Fort Wayne to the Wabash, and down Wabash to the Ohio.
  18. The United States relinquish their claim to all other Indian lands north of the river Ohio, east of the Mississippi, and west and south of the Great Lakes and the waters uniting them, according to the boundary agreed on in the treaty of 1783 between United States and Great Britain except the tract of 150,000 acres near the rapids of Ohio, assigned to General Clarke for the use of himself and his warriors.
- In July, 1779, two Piankishaw chiefs deeded to George Rogers Clarke a tract  $2\frac{1}{2}$  leagues square on the north side of Ohio River, opposite the falls. Virginia never confirmed this grant. January 2, 1781, Virginia ceded to Congress conditionally all right to territory northwest of the Ohio River. September 13, 1783, Congress accepted the cession. December 20, 1783, Virginia authorized here delegates in Congress to convey the same to the United States. The deed was executed March 1, 1784, and contained a condition that not exceeding 150,000 acres promised by Virginia should be granted to Gen. George Rogers Clarke and the officers and soldiers of his regiment, to be laid off in one tract in such place on the northwest side of the Ohio as a majority of the officers shall choose, and to be divided among the officers and soldiers in due proportion, according to the laws of Virginia. The tract, when first laid off, was called the Illinois grant, and afterward Clark's grant.
19. The United States also reserve and except the post of Vincennes, on the river Wabash, and the lands adjacent, of which the Indian title had previously been extinguished.  
There having arisen a dispute as to the proper boundaries of this tract, they were specifically defined by treaty of June 7, 1803.
  20. Also the lands at all other places in possession of the French people and other white settlers among them, of which the Indian title has been extinguished by grants to the French and English governments.



This was an indefinite reservation, and was never more specifically defined.

21. Also the post of Fort Massac, toward the mouth of the Ohio.

This post was at the mouth of Massac Creek, a short distance east of the present site of Metropolis City, Illinois.

Since we have clearly established the fact that all of the grants made by the English crown to lands west of the head waters of Atlantic coast streams, under international law, were null and void, on account of the right of discovery, it remains for us to now show whether any of the lands west of those head waters, especially the lands of Ohio, had been acquired by treaties with the Indians.

On Friday, June 22, 1744, in the Court House at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, a treaty between the colonies of Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania, represented by commissioners from these colonies and deputies from the Onondagoes, Senecas, Cayagoes, Oneidas and Tuscarawas Indians. To the student who may desire detailed information in regard to this treaty, we refer to page 698, Vol 4, of the Colonial Records of Pennsylvania, to be found in the Ohio State Library.

While this treaty is referred to by nearly all historians of the United States as the one which gave the English a title to western lands, none of them quote it to any extent or cite where a printed copy of it may be found.

After the preliminary meeting was held, in order that the Indians might rest after their long journey, the conference was adjourned until the 25th, and the conference continued thereafter, from day to day, until July 4th.

On the last day's session, Governor Thomas, of Pennsylvania, "then asked them what the reason was that more of the Shawanese from the town on the Ohio were not at the treaty? But seeing it would require a council in form, and perhaps

another day to give an answer, he desired they would give answer to Conrad Weiser, upon the road on their return home, for he was set out for Philadelphia on the following morning."

Governor Thomas reported the result of the treaty to the Council of Pennsylvania, in session at Philadelphia on July 31, 1744, and among other things said:

"I have something now more agreeable to lay before you, the treaty of the six nations of Indians at Lancaster. You will see that they have made a solemn renewal of their friendship with us, and have given me the strongest assurances that they will not suffer the French or any Indians in alliance with them to march through their country to disturb any of our settlements, and that they will give us notice of any designs that may be formed against us by the enemy as soon as they may come to the knowledge of them. They have likewise promised to send down some of the Delaware chiefs with the two Indians present at the murder of Armstrong and his two men, for their examination. Their differences with Virginia and Maryland are happily accommodated, which must be a very sensible pleasure to every man in the province, considering that otherwise we should have been unavoidably involved in the quarrel."

This famous treaty, in session for nine days, did not settle the title to a foot of western land. The paramount object of the treaty upon the part of the English was to bind the six nations to their cause in the oncoming French war. The main object of the six nations was wampum, and then some more wampum, goods and gold for disputed lands in Maryland and Virginia, to which claim the English had theretofore for many years paid not the slightest attention. The Indians were served with "wine, punch, pipes and tobacco on the 22nd." The Governor gave them a belt of wampum on the 25th, and the Indians gave the Jo-hah. In the afternoon session of the same date he gave them





some more wampum, and the Indians gave some more jo-hah. On the same afternoon, on a change of subject, there was some more wampum and jo-hah. The record shows that the English gave them wampum twenty-seven times in the first eight days of the session, and to make good measure, gave them wampum seven times on the last day of the session, July 4th, and the Indians in return gave the English the jo-hah every time as compensation. The wampum had some intrinsic value, and the jo-hah was a unanimous and formal Indian grunt. It seems that the program was somewhat varied at the July 2nd session, when the Indians and commissioners gave "three shouts together." The author is irresistably led to the conclusion that wampum was running low and the English were exercising more business astuteness in the trade, giving only a jo-hah for a jo-hah.

The record does not make it clear whether these "three shouts together" were given before or after the following interesting and statesmanlike speech upon the part of Chief Canassatego. "You tell us you beat the French; if so, you must have taken a great deal of rum from them, and can better spare us some of that liquor to make us rejoice with you in the victory." The record, however, is clear that the "commission ordered a dram of rum to be given to each in a small glass, calling it the *French glass*."

The Virginia and Maryland commissioner each gave the Indians one hundred pounds to settle the land dispute. The Pennsylvania commissioners sold to the Indians goods, including jewsharps, in the amount of two hundred and twenty pounds and fifteen shillings. I have formed the opinion that the Pennsylvania commissioners got the two hundred pounds in gold paid by Virginia and Maryland, and still continued the Indians in debt to them in the balance of twenty pounds and fifteen shillings, but we do not vouch for it as being historically correct. Certain it is,

though, that Wm. Penn and his followers were good traders, with both Indian and white.

At this treaty the six nations claimed that they had conquered all the tribes as far west as the Mississippi River, and as far south as the Carolinas, and that no title to land west of the Alleghenies was good except by their consent. In view of this, the following further extract from the report of Governor Thomas to the Pennsylvania Council, in relation to this treaty, has peculiar significance in reference to any title the six nations might have given or could give to such lands.

"Observing that there was but one of the Shawanese from their principal town on the Ohio at the treaty, I set afoot inquiry into the reason of it, and I have been since informed that the six nations and the Shawanese are far from being on good terms, and that the latter have been endeavoring to draw the Delawares from the Shamokin to Ohio, from whence the six nations entertain a jealousy of some ill designs; and it is whispered amongst them, that should they be obliged to take part in the war between us and the French, they will have the Shawanese and perhaps the Delawares to oppose them."

Twenty-four years after the Lancaster treaty, just disposed of, and eight years before the Declaration of Independence, the last important treaty made under British rule affecting land titles in the United States was consummated at Ft. Stanwix, on the present site of Rome, in the State of New York, in 1768. The treaty itself was signed by the whites and the six nations only, although there were representatives present from both the Shawanese and Delawares. In the fear of having consumed too much space, speaking of the Lancaster treaty, with the wampum and jo-hah, we proceed at once to quote the boundaries of western lands deeded by the six nations in this treaty.

Which bounds, now agreed to, we begin on the Ohio, at the mouth of the Cherokee





River, which is our just right; and from thence we go up, on the south side of the Ohio, to Kittanning, above Fort Pitt; from thence a direct line to the nearest fork of the west branch of the Susquehanna; thence through the Allegheny Mountains along the south side of the said west branch till we come to the mouth of the creek called Tiagdaghion; thence across the west branch and along the east side of that creek and along the ridge of Burnetts Hills to a creek called Amadie; thence down the same to the east branch of the Susquehanna and across the same, and up to the east side of that river to Owegy; from thence eastward to Delaware River, and up that river to opposite where Tianaderrah falls into the Susquehanna; thence to Tianaderrah, and up the west side thereof, and its west branch, to the head thereof; thence by a straight line to the mouth of Canada Creek, where it empties itself into Wood Creek, at the end of the long carrying place beyond Fort Stanwix.

The starting point of this title is the mouth of the Ohio and Cherokee Rivers, which latter is now known as the Tennessee River. It passes along the south side of the Ohio River, but gives no title whatever to any lands in the State of Ohio. The title for whatever it was worth practically gave to Great Britain all land in Pennsylvania south of the center and east of a line drawn north and south through Williamsport, in that State, and all of New York east of a line drawn north and south from Oswego, New York. It reserved for the Indians all of the southwestern portion of New York and northwestern portion of Pennsylvania and north of the Ohio River and westward. Every history of the United States refers in some way to this treaty of 1768, but in no instance cite where a printed copy of it may be found. The quotations here made from this treaty were copied from Butter's History of Kentucky, published in 1834, and kept for a reference book in the Ohio State Library.

Mr. Mann Butter, the author, procured his copy from the Congressional Library, through the influence of Hon. Richard M. Johnson, who is supposed to have killed Tecumseh at the Battle of Thames. Butter expressed the belief that there was, prior to his writing, no copy extant outside of the one from which Johnson procured him the copy.

In 1774, the Lord Dunmore war was the result. The bloodiest battle of frontier times was fought near the mouth of the Kanawha River between Chief Cornstalk, of the Shawanese, and Colonel Lewis, with Virginia frontiersmen, with about eleven hundred men on each side.

Bancroft, on page 171, Vol. 7, speaking of the treaty which followed this battle, "The Shawanese agreed to deliver up their prisoners without reserve; to restore all horses and other property, which they had carried off; to hunt no more on the Kentucky side of the Ohio; to molest no boats passing on the river; to regulate their trade by the King's instructions, and to deliver up hostages," and yet he makes no citation of authority.

On page 286, Vol. 1, in Roosevelt's *Winning of the West*, he says, "They agreed to give up all the white prisoners and stolen horses in their possession and to surrender all claims to lands south of the Ohio, and they gave hostages as an earnest of good faith."

Roosevelt, in writing about the tribes engaged in the battle of Kanawa, "The Shawnees and Mingoes were soon joined by many of the Delawares and outlying Iroquois, as well as Wyandottes and large bands of ardent young warriors from among the Algonquin tribes along the Miami and Wabash and the lakes," and cites the manuscripts of Jefferson and a letter of St. Clair in Vol. IV of the *American Archives* as his authority; but in no work is a copy of the treaty itself quoted. The conclusion is inevitable that the paper was lost or carried away to England by Lord Dunmore, more than a year after-



ward, when he was driven from the colonies by the spirit of the war for independence.

It will be noted that Bancroft says, "To hunt no more on the Kentucky side of the Ohio," and Roosevelt says, "And to surrender all claims to lands south of the Ohio." It is not stated anywhere, however, that this treaty affected the right to any lands in the present State of Ohio.

It may be that some of the young warriors from the Miami Indians were in the great battle, but it is certain that if there, they returned to their homes immediately after the battle and had no representative at the treaty, which was conducted solely by Cornstalk, of the Shawanese; even Logan, the Mingo chief, refusing to take part in the conference, but instead sent his famous speech; and we now come to the absolute conclusion that outside of this Lord Dunmore treaty, on the Picaway Plains, *no treaty was ever directly made with the Northwestern Indians prior to the revolution, and none whatever with the Miami Indians prior to that time.* We

have heretofore, in this chapter, with a purpose now evident, referred to the five treaties between the United States and the Indians up to and including the one at Greenville on April 3, 1795, which could in any way affect the title to the lands of Miami County. The fact is absolutely proven that the Miami Indians signed their first treaty with the whites at the treaty of Greenville, and that so far as his ownership of the lands of Miami County is concerned, the government had in no way recognized their right to a foot of land in Miami County, but on the contrary had consummated a solemn treaty with the Shawnee Indians, at the mouth of the Great Miami, on January 31, 1786, in which she ceded the west half of Miami County to the Shawnees, and the Shawnees ceded the east half to the government without any objection having been brought up by the Miamis, who then were acknowledged to be and to have been the owners by occupancy of the lands on the Maumee, which lands the government afterward accepted a cession of from the Miamis.





## CHAPTER IV.

### THE FRENCH TITLE

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IN the Spring of 1534, Jacques Cartier, in command of two vessels, discovered New Foundland, sailed into the Straits of Bell Isle, entered the St. Lawrence River, and thus became the discoverer of Canada. The French established forts and missions along the Atlantic coast from Quebec to Florida, notwithstanding the English claim to the country under the right of discovery by the Cabots in 1497, or thirty-seven years prior to Cartier's discovery of the great river. The right to disputed territory in North America led to several wars between the English and the French, the history of which cannot be chronicled here. In 1629 the English captured Quebec, but it was again restored to the French in 1632 by the treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye. In corroboration of the theory that an earthquake period existed, and is as clearly proven as that the waters at one time submerged the earth, we quote the following, which may account in kind for the formation of the chain of great lakes which forms much of the boundary between the United States and Canada:

"In 1663, one of the most remarkable earthquakes on record occurred in Canada. It commenced on February 5th and continued, with some short intermission, over six months. If accounts of it are not grossly exaggerated, it changed the entire face of the country, causing mountains and rivers to disappear, and forming lakes where mountains had stood before. The fountains were dried up and the color of the rivers was changed. Some of them having their waters tinged with yellow, others with red, those of the St. Lawrence

being white as far down as Tonsalac. Near Three Rivers two mountains are said to have been precipitated into the St. Lawrence, to have changed its course and to have given the white appearance to the vast body of water which it contained." Three years after the great earthquake, in 1666, Jacques Marquette came to Canada as a missionary and acquired several Indian languages. In 1668, he founded the mission of Sault St. Marie which became one of the series which ultimately reached from Quebec to New Orleans by the three river routes of the Wisconsin, Illinois and Wabash to and along the Mississippi using the Ohio river on the Wabash route from the present site of Shawneetown in Illinois to Cairo, Ill., where the Ohio joins the Mississippi. Marquette was driven from Sault St. Marie by the Sioux Indians and went with the Hurons to Mackinac in 1671, where he founded the mission of St. Ignatius which formed another link in the chain of posts above mentioned. At this time, Father Dablon was the Superior of the Jesuit missions in Canada. To him, Marquette wrote in glowing terms about his success in Mackinac saying: "I am ready, however, to leave it in the hands of another missionary, to go on your order to seek new nations toward the South sea who are still unknown to us, and to teach them of our great God, whom they have hitherto not known." On May 17, 1673, in company with Louis Joliet and five other Frenchmen, he left Mackinac in two canoes. They followed the northern coast of Lake Michigan until they entered Green Bay at the foot of which the present city of



Green Bay, Wisconsin, is located. They entered the mouth of the Fox river and proceeded southward to the head of that river which is the outlet of Lake Winnebago at the head of which the present city of Fond-du-lac is situated. Somewhere on the west bank of this lake they landed at a village of the Miami and Kickapoo Indians. At this point, they found a cross which had been erected there by French missionaries in 1658 and here Marquette and Joliet found themselves at the extreme western point to which the white man had reached, north of De Soto's discovery. No European had ever advanced beyond this point. Here the missionary of 1658 had found the friendly Miami Indian and here Marquette and Joliet receive hospitality at his hands. Here the Miami Indian is mentioned in history for the first time and from this point two Miami Indians conduct these great explorers across the portage to the Wisconsin river. The Chief of the Miami Indians was always accompanied by a body guard which added dignity to his position and caused him to be treated with more than ordinary reverence. Marquette assembled the chiefs and old men of the village and, pointing to Joliet, said, "My friend is an envoy of France to discover new countries, and I am an ambassador from God to enlighten them with the truths of the Gospel." It is a matter of speculation as to the exact point from which the discoverers started on Lake Winnebago but presumably from near the present site of Oshkosh. Marquette tells us in his journal that the two Miamis returned after the Wisconsin had been reached at a point not made clear by anything yet written on the subject. It is sufficient to know that these explorers were in an unknown country upon which no white man had ever stood; on an unknown river, without pilots, upon the bosom of which no white man had ever floated. Moving with the current of the Wisconsin, these seven Frenchmen in their two canoes entered the broad bosom of

the Father of Waters, on the 17th day of June exactly a month after their departure from Mackinac at a point near the present city of Prairie-du-Chien, Wisconsin. They believed that the great river which they had that day discovered, would lead them to the South sea and that the dream of nearly two hundred years of a short route to India was about to be gloriously realized. They floated southward and passed by the present sites of Dubuque, Clinton, Davenport, Muscatine, Burlington and Keokuk in the State of Iowa. They made several landings in this State and excursions to the interior. They were received hospitably and furnished provisions by the Kickapoos who had never before seen a white man. They passed the present sites of Rock Island, Quincy, East St. Louis and Cairo in Illinois, making excursions into the interior and visiting Indian tribes, especially the Kickapoos and preaching to them. They passed the present sites of Hannibal, Louisiana, St. Louis and St. Genevieve, in the State of Missouri and described it as abounding in large game, more particularly, vast herds of buffalo. They passed the mouth of the Ohio river, four years after that river had been discovered by LaSalle, who had navigated it certainly as far toward its mouth as Louisville, Kentucky. They passed the present site of Columbus, Kentucky, and Memphis, Tennessee, and went as far south as the mouth of the Arkansas river about the 34th parallel of latitude. They became convinced here that the river, running south as it did, must empty into the Gulf of Mexico and not into the South sea or Pacific ocean. discovered by Sir Francis Drake in 1570 from a mountain top on the Isthmus of Panama, from whence he could see the waters of the Gulf and the Pacific ocean. It was for a long time afterward supposed that the continent of America was a narrow wedge shaped piece of land and that the waters west of the Appalachian range flowed west into what was then called the South sea.





The discovery of the Mississippi by DeSoto in 1542 having ended disastrously to that expedition, and having resulted in no settlement by the Spaniards, the latter had therefore obtained no title to the valley and those of its tributaries through which the river flowed. The voyage of Marquette and Joliet, connected with the subsequent settlement and occupation of the valleys of the great river and tributaries, gave the French a title to all the land between the Allegheny and Rocky Mountains, an empire nearly as great in population today; four times as large in area and a hundred times as great in natural resources as the whole of France.

They commenced their return on July 17th just two months from the date of their departure from Mackinac. They had been on the river from the mouth of the Wisconsin to the mouth of the Arkansas, exactly one month and had floated six hundred miles in a straight line or about twice that far by the bends of the river. They stopped at Kaskaskia, where Marquette preached to the Indians of that tribe and made them a solemn promise to come back to them when he would set up an altar and preach to them regularly. The Kaskaskias told Marquette of a shorter route and portage than the Wisconsin river by which he had entered the Mississippi. They, therefore, returned by the way of the Illinois river to its head waters and thence by a short portage to the Chicago river and thence down the same to its mouth at the present site of Chicago.

Marquette says: "Nowhere on this journey did we see such grounds, meadows, woods, stags, buffaloes, deer, wild cats, bustards, swan, ducks, parroquets and even beavers as on the Illinois river."

They arrived back in the Green Bay country among their friends, the Miamis, in September, 1673, and had been about two months making the trip from the Arkansas by way of the Illinois, Chicago and lakes or about the same length of time it had required them to go from Mackinac

to the mouth of the Arkansas. They had traveled twenty-five hundred miles in open canoes on a mission fraught with incalculable importance to the human race and were the forerunners of a civilization in the Mississippi valley which in the next two hundred years had outstripped in that period of time all other periods in the annals of time. The Journal of Marquette with his autograph map may be found in Shea's "Discovery and Exploration of the Mississippi Valley (New York, 1852)." The Journal of Joliet was lost on his way back to Quebec by the upsetting of his canoe.

For a year and a half after his return from the Mississippi trip, Marquette was an invalid, but, finally, in memory of the promise he had made to his Kaskaskia Indian friends, he returned to them in 1675 and set up a mission there, a few miles southeast of the city of St. Louis, Mo., not far from the east bank of the Mississippi and there he celebrated the festival of Easter. Soon after he commenced this work, his health warned him to begin his return to Mackinac. He reached the Marquette river in the State of Michigan and died there in the presence of the two Frenchmen who had accompanied him from Green Bay. He was buried on the spot but his remains were carried to Mackinac two years afterward.

For four years after the death of Marquette, the work of the missions and settlements in the newly discovered Mississippi valley were permitted to languish. In 1679 the commanding and indomitable spirit of LaSalle begins at the place where Marquette left off, but, before we chronicle his career as the successor in the work of Marquette and Joliet and for the sake of more perfect continuity in tracing the title at which we are aiming, let us briefly introduce Robert Cavalier LaSalle and his work of exploration in this country.

He was born in Rouen, France, in 1643. He was educated as a Jesuit but had no inclination for the priesthood and had





shown remarkable scholarship. He came to Canada as an adventurer in 1666. He had a brother, Jean Cavalier, who was a priest of St. Sulpice in Canada. He had lost his inheritance on account of having entered a religious order and his financial resources were very meager. He accepted a feudal grant of land at La Chine Rapids, near Montreal, where he diligently studied the Indian languages and became quite proficient in Iroquois and several dialects of Algonquin. The Seneca Indians, at that time, lived largely in what is now western New York. A party of them visited him at La Chine when they told him much about a river called the Ohio which had its head waters in their country. From what these Indians told him, he formed the opinion that the Ohio emptied into the South sea and if so, it would prove the long sought short passage to China. He sought and obtained authority for an expedition of discovery.

The Governor General issued letters patent to him, but did not provide any money with which to pay expenses. In this dilemma he sold his improvements for the sum of twenty-eight hundred dollars to the Superior of St. Sulpice, with which he fitted out the expedition with supplies and four canoes.

On the 6th of July, 1679, three years after his appearance in Canada, and three years before Marquette and Joliet had made their voyage of 2,500 miles on the northern lakes and the Mississippi River, this discoverer, with twenty-four men and seven canoes, accompanied by two additional canoes containing the Indian guides, started up the St. Lawrence, and having passed over Lake Ontario, entered the mouth of the Genesee River and rowed up the same for a distance of about ten miles, near where the city of Rochester, New York, now stands. It was the site of a Seneca village then, from whom LaSalle had first learned of the Ohio River. They seemed unfriendly to his enterprise, and being unable to procure guides to conduct

him to the headwaters of a stream that led either to the Ohio or some tributary of the same, he re-embarked his following and glided over Ontario to its head at the mouth of the Niagara River, where the Iroquois then lived in large numbers. This tribe received him in a friendly manner. LaSalle learned from a Shawnee prisoner that he could reach the Ohio River in six weeks. It is not certain by what route LaSalle reached the Ohio River, but the generally accepted theory is that he made the portage to Lake Chautauqua, from which the Allegheny springs, and floated down the river to its mouth, where with the Monongahela the Ohio is formed, and that he floated down the latter as far as the present site of Louisville, Ky.

At this time there was no English settlement west of the Allegheny Mountains, and no French settlements west of the range, except those of the lake region. It is almost certain he met no Indians on the Ohio side of the river, within the present limits of the State, on account of the destructive war just before waged by the Iroquois, who had driven the Ohio Indians back to the Mississippi and to the northwest. It was not until the beginning of the eighteenth century that these western Indians commenced their return to Ohio.

The discovery of the Ohio by LaSalle formed the first title to the Ohio country that the white man ever had aside from the King James the First grant to the London and Plymouth Companies, in 1609, "from sea to sea." It has been shown in a former chapter that King James had no conception of that grant, and that under international law he could not make such a grant. The title acquired to the Ohio country was the right of discovery, and embraced that part of Ohio south of the divide from which the streams of the State part; some flowing to Lake Erie and others to the Ohio. The territory of Ohio north of the divide had belonged to the French by the same right of discovery made by the Jesuits several years previous, and this





QUEEN ELIZABETH OF ENGLAND





right, then recognized by all civilized nations, was strengthened a few years afterward by actual settlement and occupancy, added to title by discovery. It is our desire to carry the story of attempts to explore and settle by the French and English in as nearly a cotemporaneous manner as possible. Two years after LaSalle's discovery of the Ohio, the first attempt of the English was made in the direction of discoveries west of the Alleghenies. The briefest and most comprehensive statement we have been able to find is on page 38 of King's Ohio, which reads: "Captain Thomas Batts, with a party of English and Indians, was sent by Governor Berkeley in September, 1671, to explore and find out the ebbing and flowing of the water behind the mountains in order to the discovery of the South Sea." After a march of thirteen days from Appatamax through the forests and over steep mountains they came upon waters running west of northwest through pleasant hills and rich mountains. They encountered a river "like the Thames at Chelsea," and following its course came, on the sixteenth day, to a fall that made a great noise, probably the Falls of Kana-wha. Here the journey ended, the Indians refusing to go further under the pretense that they could catch no game on account of the dryness of the ground and the sticks; but really from dread of the tribes down that river, from whom, as they reported, travelers never returned. In this country below, they also reported there was a great abundance of salt. His escort being unmanageable, Captain Batts was compelled to return. LaSalle, with such an opportunity, would soon have found the Ohio river. As contemporaneous with the discovery of the Ohio by LaSalle in 1669, and the expedition of the English in search of the Ohio under Captain Batts, in 1671, which latter ended in failure. It is well to state here that nearly all authors agree that the present State of Ohio had no Indian population from 1660 to 1700. The six nations had driven the various Indian

tribes of this region westward to the Mississippi, and beyond in some cases, and had then returned to their habitat, principally in New York, claiming the entire country west to the Mississippi. It is well to remember at this time that the Miami Indians are mentioned for the first time in history by Marquette, when he found them two years after Captain Batts' failure to find the Ohio, and four years after LaSalle's discovery of the same. Let us here further remember that the Miami Indians, found first by Father Allonez, at Green Bay, in 1658, and afterward by Marquette, in 1673, at that time occupied the country on the west shore of Lake Michigan and Lake Winnebago, the south shore of Lake Michigan, on the Chicago River, and the east shore of Lake Michigan, on what is now known as the St. Joseph River, from which point they gradually extended into the Wabash and Maumee valleys, the only country that tribe ever claimed as its own, and the only land ever ceded by it to the United States (east of the Mississippi River) were these lands of the Wabash and Maumee, but *not a foot of land did they ever cede to the French, English or the United States in the Miami River country* except such cession as was contained in common with the other tribes who participated in the treaty of Greenville in 1795.

There is no certainty about the length of time LaSalle spent in his discoveries along the Ohio River. It is conjectured by some writers that he spent a good part of the time between 1669 and 1674 in Ohio River explorations, as the record of his life, which was a singularly active one, is largely silent about this period. He had, during this period, however, conceived the gigantic scheme of uniting Quebec and New Orleans by a chain of forts, trading posts and agricultural settlements. In this great work he had the support of his friend Frontenac, the Governor of Canada. This plan was undoubtedly born in his mind when in 1669 he was with the Iro-



quois Indians at the mouth of the Niagara River, when they turned over to him the Shawnee Indian, who conducted him on his Ohio discovery. While at this point, a few days before his departure, Louis Joliet stopped for the night with the Iroquois on his way back from the western lake region to Quebec. It was from Joliet that he learned of the Green Bay country and the Indian story about the great river to the west, which Marquette and Joliet corroborated by their journey there, already related.

One year after the discovery of Marquette and Joliet, being in 1674, LaSalle built Fort Frontenac at the foot of Lake Ontario, where Kingston now stands. He created a squadron of four vessels and engaged largely in the fur trade, and made this fort the center of that trade. In 1678 he established a trading post at the western end of the lake, at the mouth of the Niagara River, at the point from which he started for his Ohio discovery in 1669. In 1679, with Tonté and Hennepin, he sailed over Lakes Erie, Huron and Michigan and landed at Green Bay, Wisconsin, where he established a fur trading post. He crossed Lake Michigan during the same year and established Fort Miami at the mouth of the St. Joseph River, in southwestern Michigan, on the present site of the city of St. Joseph, in honor of the Miami Indians, who lived on the western, southern and eastern shores of the lake at that time. In 1680 he established Crevecoeur Fort, near the present site of the city of Peoria, Illinois. Some time prior to this he had loaded a vessel called the Griffin with a cargo of furs of immense value, with which to pay off his debts left behind in Canada. The time had long past when he should have heard from this venture, and in fear of her loss, which proved too true, he left Tonté in command at Crevecoeur, sent Hennepin down the Illinois and thence up the Mississippi on a voyage of discovery, while he himself returned to Quebec by way of the Illinois and Chicago

Rivers, Lake Michigan and Fort Miami. He crossed Michigan to a river flowing into the Detroit, and thence overland to Lake Erie; commencing somewhere near the present site of Toledo, Ohio, he navigated the entire length of that lake to Niagara Falls, at the foot of which was one of his trading posts.

During the absence of LaSalle, Hennepin had navigated the Mississippi as far north as the Falls of St. Anthony, where he was captured by the Indians and afterward released. Tonté had been compelled to abandon Crevecoeur on account of an Indian war, and had returned to his friends, the Miami Indians, in the Green Bay country.

On the return of LaSalle, he gathered the Green Bay contingent and went down the Illinois River to its mouth and gazed on the Father of Waters for the first time, and eight years after its discovery by Marquette and Joliet. He returned by the Illinois and Chicago Rivers and Lake Michigan to Fort Miami. From this point, late in December of 1681, he returned by the same route to the Mississippi River, and was borne on its mighty current until it separated into three channels. DeTonti explored the great middle channel. The whole company then assembled at a dry spot near the gulf and there prepared a cross and a column, affixing to the latter the Arms of France and this inscription: Louis, the great King of France and Navarre, April 9, 1682. He also buried there a leaden plate with a Latin inscription. The whole company then signed a *process verbal* in the following order:

LaMe'tarie (Notary),  
De La Salle, P. Zenobe,  
(Re'Collet Missionary Henri De Tonti,  
Francois Bousiondet,  
Jean Bourdon,  
Sieur d'Autray,  
Jacques Canclois, Pierre You,  
Giles Mencret,  
Jean Michael (Surgeon) Jean Mas,  
Jean Suglignon,





### Nicholas de LaSalle

"LaSalle formally proclaimed the whole valley of the Mississippi and the region of its tributaries a part of the French dominions and named the country Louisiana in compliment to the King. So was planted the germ of the Empire of the French in the region which flourished in the eighteenth century."

At this time, in 1682, when LaSalle had completed the line of forts and trading posts from Quebec by way of the great northern lakes, the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers to New Orleans, all of the original English colonies had made settlements except the one at Savannah, Georgia, afterward founded by Oglethorpe. William Penn had just received and was commencing the settlement of his grant in Pennsylvania and Delaware, but in no case had an English settlement been made west of the source of the Atlantic coast streams.

LaSalle left Tonti in command of the west and returned by the same route he had come, visiting the Miami Indians in Green Bay. From Quebec he went to France, where he was received by the King with great honor. He outlined to the Court the scheme which was probably born when he first met Joliet, in 1669, at Niagara, and had grown in his fertile brain until now it comprehended not only the settlement of the whole country between the Allegheny and Rocky Mountains, but also the conquest of the rich mining country of northern Mexico. A patent was granted him and he was made the commandant of the whole country from the State of Illinois to Mexico and to the Rocky Mountains. In 1684, with 280 men in four ships and Benjean as navigator, he sailed for the mouth of the Mississippi, the deltas of which he had explored two years before.

By some miscalculation or treachery upon the part of Benjean, the vessel passed the mouth and finally anchored off Matagorda Bay, where their store ship was wrecked and their supplies were lost. The

colony landed and built a fort and called it St. Louis. They endeavored to subsist by tilling the soil, and were subject to many Indian attacks. Their ranks became decimated by death through battle, disease and hardships until but forty remained. During their four years' stay at Matagorda Bay, they made some explorations mostly in search of the precious metals, but they had been disappointed in their quest in both old and new Mexico.

At this crucial period the indomitable nature of LaSalle asserted itself in a plan to divide the remnant of his party, leaving some at Fort St. Louis, while he and the remainder would make the long march across what is now the State of Texas, and reaching the Mississippi, ascend that stream, and by way of the Illinois reach his old friends, the Miamis, at Green Bay, and from thence probably by the old route to Quebec, where he might furnish another expedition. He took with him his two nephews and thirteen others. He had penetrated to a point on the Trinity River, when, missing one of his nephews, he turned back to look for him and was shot by one of his own followers, who had previously killed his nephew. Nearly all those left at Fort St. Louis were massacred by the Indians, and the remainder were captured by the Spaniards sent to drive them out.

Thus ended the life of one of the most remarkable explorers that the world has ever produced, but the great scheme of his mind to build up a great New France in America was to be carried forward by others.

At the close of the seventeenth century, LaSalle seems to have effected a combination of the Illinois tribes, the Miamis, Shawnees and other nations of the northwest, and with them erected a fort on the Illinois River, at Peoria, in the winter of 1682-3, behind which the confederated tribes were rallied. At this the Iroquois took offense, and in March, 1684, during the absence of LaSalle in France, they





again burst into fury against the Illinois and other tribes. They assaulted Fort St. Louis three times, but were repulsed. After a siege of six days they retreated and were pursued by the Miamis and their confederates. It was the first check the great fighting nation of Iroquois had ever suffered, and proved their last appearance in Illinois. What Indians in Ohio at that time? Probably none. According to King's Ohio, there were a number of French posts on the southern shore of Lake Erie as early as 1701, long before any claim was made by England to the territory now embraced in the State of Ohio, except the King James grant of 1606 and the Cabot discovery of 1497. On page 26 of Jefferson's "Purchase and Exploration of Louisiana," he says: "But the practice of nations on making discoveries in America has sanctioned a principle that where a nation takes possession of any extent of sea coast, that possession is understood as extending into the interior country to the sources of the rivers emptying into that coast, to all their branches and the country they cover," and it was in support of this principle that France entered into war with Great Britain in 1755. On page 46 of King's Ohio, he says that Cuyahoga, Sandusky, Detroit, Mackinac, Fort Miami on the St. Joseph, and the head of the Maumee were all in possession of the French in 1687, and that "the first white population and the first European rule in Ohio must have been French," and further, on page 47, "This line of communication had become so well established that, in 1713, Governor Spotwood, in a despatch to the Board of Treaty, could state the itinerary or distances between Montreal and the Mississippi by the route of the Mie and Accabacke, as he styled the Maumee and the Wabash. There was a mission established among the Senecas, south of Lake Erie, by Father Dablon as early as 1654, corroborated in King's Ohio, on page 35. There seems to be absolutely no reasonable English title to any lands northwest of the

Ohio River during the seventeenth century, and it seems equally certain that no Indian tribes lived permanently in the territory now embraced in the State of Ohio, except the Senecas, during the years between 1660 and 1700, and it was during this period that the French acquired title to all lands in Ohio to the headwaters of the streams flowing into Lake Erie, and during this same period that LaSalle discovered the Ohio, which discovery gave French title to the lands of Ohio up to the headwaters of streams emptying into the Ohio. The first English settlement, northwest of the Ohio River, was not made by Virginians, as is usually supposed, but by settlers from Maryland and the Carolinas, who came across the mountains to Tennessee to trade with the Indians, and in 1703 established a colony at the mouth of the Wabash. It was discovered at this time that some of the Miamis at the St. Joseph had been visiting Albany, and were disposed to remove further from the French by going down the Wabash. This inclination upon the part of the Miamis was resisted by the French, and produced a coolness between the Miamis and the French. Vincennes was sent to St. Joseph in 1704 to restrain them, but did not succeed. During this year, Cadillac, of Detroit, attacked and destroyed the Miami fort at St. Joseph which had been erected by LaSalle in 1679, and from this time on the French lost control of the Miamis, and the Miamis moved toward the Wabash and traded with the English at the settlement established at the mouth of that river, called Albany. In 1721, Vandreme, the French Governor, discovered through a despatch to the minister that the English had succeeded in drawing the Miamis away from St. Joseph. He reported that Vincennes, whom he had sent again to regain control over them, had died at their village on the Wabash, and that they now refused to return.

In October, 1725, the Carolina and Maryland English had progressed from



Shawneetown, at the mouth of the Wabash, so far as the present site of Ft. Wayne, where the Wabash is formed by the junction of the St. Joseph and St. Marys. Benharnois, the French Governor, in October, 1731, made a compact with the Shawnees, on the lower Wabash, to kill the horses and carry off the goods of the English. He writes at that time, "If these succeed the English will think no more of forming establishments in these parts." The supposition is that the Shaw-

nees kept their word, since the Shawneetown and Ft. Wayne English settlements were never after chronicled, and this left no white settlement, other than French, west of the Alleghenies in the year 1725. In 1744, the Miamis of the Wabash, Maumee and Detroit Rivers were joined by the Hurons and Wyandottes in an attack on the French settlements at Sandusky, whom they robbed. At this time, both French and English navigated Lake Erie and traded with the Indians.





## CHAPTER V.

### THE ENGLISH TITLE

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AFTER four years of war between England and France, concluded by the Treaty of Peace at Aix-La-Chappell, in 1848, the title to the lands between the Alleghenies and Rockies which formed one of the causes for that four years' war and which had been a subject of altercation between the two powers for a quarter of a century, was determined only by the vague agreement that it should be left the same as it was before the war. In this uncertain condition, each party hurried to occupy as much territory as possible. The English, French and Spanish each claimed America by the right of discovery which was not, according to Jefferson and other eminent authority, necessarily a lawful claim unless such discovery had been followed by settlement and occupancy. Under this latter rule, England held a good title to all lands on the Atlantic coast within the present limits of the United States, except Florida, as far west as the source of streams which flow into the Atlantic ocean. The title by right of discovery by Cabot and son in 1497, of the Atlantic coast in present British America first rested with the English but by re-discovery, in 1534 by Cartier and the settlement thereof, to the French and embraced all the territory as far west as the head waters of streams that flow into the St. Lawrence and the great lakes.

England claimed title to lands west of the Alleghenies through the King James I Charter from "sea to sea" and also through the treaty with the six nations at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in 1744. The

King James title, it is admitted generally, was not good west of the Alleghenies and the Lancaster treaty, which we have already mentioned in Chapter 2 of this work, the reader will recollect seems to have accomplished the purpose only of healing a breach between Virginia, Maryland and the six nations with Pennsylvania as mediator. The glowing accounts of this new land covered with rich verdure and mighty timbers, abounding in wild and fur-bearing animals, theretofore unknown; a land of boundless fertility and vast mineral resources, covering a region of wonderful valleys between the two great mountain ranges, determined King George III and his advisers, to obtain the possession of it by conquest, the most indisputable character of title. This resolution and subsequent accomplishment created more far-reaching results than any other act in the world's history. It was to eventuate, within thirty years thereafter, in the establishment of a new nation, founded on the doctrine of the equality of all men before the law; a nation greater than Babylon in its splendor, Rome in her conquering power or Carthage in her munificent riches.

Soon after the treaty of Aix-La-Chappelle, an association of London merchants and Virginia land speculators, known as "The Ohio Land Company," obtained from the crown a grant of 500,000 acres of land on the east bank of the Ohio river with the exclusive privilege of the Indian traffic and this organization was for the more specific purpose of checking the claim of the French to these





**SIR WILLIAM PITT**  
**For Whom Pittsburg Was Named**

"The atrocious crime of being a young man, which the honorable gentleman has charged upon me, I shall neither attempt to palliate or deny, but content myself with hoping that I may be one of those whose follies cease with their youth and not of that number who are ignorant in spite of experience."

*—Reply to Sir Robert Walpole.*





lands. A Delaware chief said to Gist, the agent of the Company, "The French claim all the land on one side of the river and the English claim all the land on the other side of the river; where is the Indian's land?" This significant question was answered by Gist: "Indians and white men are subjects of the English King, and all have an equal privilege in taking up and possessing the land." Gist might have answered to more account if he had replied: "Your people claim all of North America and there are but 250,000 of you. If your claim is just, it would give each Indian family several hundred square miles of land for which they would have no use and no facility, and no desire to cultivate, and all this when the other people of the world are in need of bread and have the power and desire to use the land to create the bread."

When the French learned of the formation of The Ohio Land Company, they took immediate action to checkmate its influence. In 1749, the Marquis de La-Galliomirre, Governor of Canada, sent Celeron de Bienville to claim the land embraced in the English land grant in the name of the French King and thus, within one year after the treaty of Aix-La-Chappelle, both of the parties to the same were preparing for another war. Celeron planted plates at the mouth of the Kanawha, Muskingum, the Scioto and the last one at the mouth of the Miami. These plates were leaden and each inscribed as follows: "In the year 1749, the reign of Louis XV, King of France, we, Celeron, Commandant of a detachment sent by Monsieur the Marquis of Galliomirre, Commander-in-Chief of New France to establish tranquility in certain Indian villages in these cantons, have buried this plate at the confluence of the Ohio and of the To-Ra-Da-Koin, this 29th of July, near the river Ohio, otherwise beautiful river, as a monument of renewal of possession, which we have taken of said river and all its tributaries and of all the land on both

sides, as far as the source of said rivers—inasmuch as the preceding kings of France have enjoyed and maintained it by their arms and treaties, especially by those of Ryswick, Utrecht and Aix-la-Chappelle."

Celeron ascended the Miami river and reached the old Indian town of Pickawillany, two miles north of Piqua, where "Old Briton" and other English traders had established themselves and had under their protection some Tewigtwee Indians, a branch of the Miamis, the main body of the latter being located on the northern Miami-Maumie and on the Wabash near Ft. Wayne.

This trading post was one of the two settlements ever made by the English west of the Alleghenies. The other was at the mouth of the Wabash, at the present site of Shawneetown, in Illinois, which, through the instigation of the French, was annihilated by the Shawnees from Vincennes. The English followed DeBienville to Piqua the very next year of 1750 in the person of Christopher Gist, an agent of The Ohio Land Company, if several histories of that fact are to be relied upon but since the charter of that company issued by the crown was given to lands east of the Ohio in the Kenawha river country, it is altogether likely that Gist, the companion and friend of Washington, was in this section of the Miami Valley at that time on the business of looking up lands for private individuals. It is well at this juncture to note the distinction between "The Ohio Land Company" chartered by the Crown and "The Ohio Company" chartered by the government of the United States many years afterward. Gist did not arrive at Piqua until early in 1751 and was kindly received by the Great Sachem of the Miami confederacy, rivals of the six nations, with whom they were at peace. Agents of Pennsylvania and Virginia were there, intending to make a treaty of friendship and alliance and there were also English white traders including





"Old Briton." A preconcerted effort seems to have been made to secure a large attendance at this gathering. In fact it was the first council held by the English with Indians west of the Alleghenies. Piqua was then a town of 400 families, the largest in the Ohio region (population now, 1916, 16,000). On February 21, 1751, the treaty was concluded and just as it was signed some Ottawas came with presents, again illustrating how carefully each move was being watched and counterplotted. These presents were from the Governor of Canada. The Ottawas were admitted into the council and expressed a desire for a renewal of friendship with the French. A sachem arose, and setting up the colors of the English and the French, denounced the latter as enemies of the Miamis. Having delivered his speech, he strode out of the council, when an Ottawa chief, the envoy of the French wept and howled, pretending great sorrow for the Miamis. After one or two more speeches by braves in favor of the English, the great war chief of the Miamis, in the presence of the Ottawa ambassadors spoke as if to the French, saying, "Fathers, you have desired that we should go home to you; but I tell you it is not our home for we have made a path to the sun-rising and have been taken by the hand by our brother, the English, the six nations, the Delawares, the Shawnees and the Wyandottes, and we assure you, in that road we shall go. And as you threaten us with war in the spring, we tell you, if you are angry, we are ready to receive you and resolve to die here before we will go to you. That you may know this is our mind, we send you this string of black wampum. Brothers, the Ottawas, you hear what I say. Tell that to your fathers, the French, for that is our mind and we speak it from our hearts." The colors of the French were taken down and their ambassadors were dismissed. On March 1, 1751, Gist took his leave bearing the above message to the English beyond

the Alleghenies. "Our friendship shall stand like the loftiest mountains," said Gist, but the treaty was to cost the destruction of the Miamis at Piqua. In June, 1752, the French and Indians from Sandusky struck the Miamis a strenuous blow. Piqua was destroyed and the great Chief of the Miami confederacy was taken captive, sacrificed and eaten by the savage allies of the French and thus what is known in history as the seven years' war between England and France was begun on the soil of Miami county and continued for four years in America before the formal declaration of war by England in May, 1756, and concluded by the Treaty of Paris in 1763. Let us trace its events hastily for the chronological sequence.

One year after this first battle of the French and English War, fought at Piqua, in Miami County, a young surveyor, 19 years of age, named George Washington, made his first appearance on the public stage of action. He was appointed by Governor Dinwiddie, of Virginia, to try the effect of a final remonstrance with the French. The paper carried by Washington set forth the nature and extent of the English claim to the valley of the Ohio.

On the last day of October, 1750, Washington set out on his long journey from the seat of government for Virginia to a point on Lake Erie then called Presque Isle, the present site of Erie, Pennsylvania. He seems to have followed the course of the Potomac River, past the site of the present capital of the nation, Harper's Ferry, Va., and Cumberland, Md. He was accompanied by four comrades and an interpreter and guide, and was conducted by some Indian guides through a pass in the Alleghenies to Great Meadows, past Ft. Necessity and the field of Braddock's defeat, about which he was to know so much within the next few years; and from thence to the mouth of the Allegheny and Monongahela, the present site of Pittsburgh. His course from here lay almost due north, along the general course of the Allegheny. His first





**CHEVALIER DE LASALLE**  
Discoverer of the Ohio River





stop was at Logtown, and on the first of December he reached the French port of Venango, now Franklin, Pennsylvania, and thence fifty miles due north through the forest to Ft. LeBœuf, on French Creek, and fourteen miles from Lake Erie and Presque Isle, his original destination.

St. Pierre, the French commander, came down to inspect this fort, and met Washington, and here the conference was held. Washington was received with great courtesy, but the French General said he was acting under military instructions, and would not discuss the rights of nations. He had been commanded by the Governor of Canada to eject every Englishman from the Ohio valley, and he meant to carry out his orders to the letter. There could be no mistake about the situation. There could be no reason for further conference. Washington and his party returned to Virginia after one of the most remarkable journeys through an almost unknown wilderness fraught with severe hardships in the history of that pioneer period, and was compelled to report to Governor Dinwiddie that if he wanted a title to the Ohio valley he must make conquest of it.

In March, 1754, Trent established an English fort at Pittsburgh. Within a month afterward the French captured it and named it Ft. DuQuesne. In a month afterward, Washington set out for Willis Creek, now Cumberland, Maryland, and from thence by his old route until his arrival south of Pittsburgh, where he erected Ft. Necessity and awaited reinforcements. He was attacked by the French General DeVilliers and his allies, to whom he surrendered on July 4th, 1754.

On the 8th day of July, 1755, Braddock

was defeated and killed in an attempt to capture Ft. DuQuesne. It was Washington who succeeded in conducting the demoralized army from the disastrous field, and it was these experiences that were ripening this great man for his future responsibilities. While the valley of the Ohio still remained, for the time being, in the undisputed possession of the French.

In September, 1755, the English obtained a complete but costly victory over the French on the southern shore of Lake George, near the site of Ft. William Henry. In the beginning of 1756, Washington, at the head of the Virginia Provincials, repelled the French and Indians in the valley of the Shenandoah, and thus, after two years of war, in which several severe battles had been fought, commencing with the first one at Piqua, Miami County, Ohio, England made an open declaration of war on May 17, 1756, which was followed by a similar declaration on the part of France. It is not our purpose to follow the history of the next seven years until the Treaty of Peace at Paris, which surrendered all the French possessions in North America eastward of the Mississippi, from its source to the River Iberville, and thence through Lake Maurepas and Pontchartraine to the Gulf of Mexico, to Great Britain. At the same time, Spain, with whom England had been at war, ceded east and west Florida to the English crown. At the same time France ceded to Spain all that vast territory west of the Mississippi known as the province of Louisiana. The title of the French in North America was utterly obliterated, and the title to all lands east of the Mississippi firmly established in the English crown.



## CHAPTER VI.

### THE TITLE OF THE UNITED STATES

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IN ORDER that Henry VIII might make unto himself eight wives, he was compelled to break with Pope Clement VII and persuade parliament to declare him the head of the National Church. During the reign of Mary, his daughter by his first wife, 300 Protestants were burned. Another daughter by Anne Boleyn succeeded Mary, known as the Virgin Queen Elizabeth, who, to make her own birth legitimate, should have sympathized with the Protestants, but she filled the prisons of London with Protestant believers, and the public executioners were busy with rope and torch until her death in 1603. It was at this time that religious intolerance had reached its greatest height. At this period the Puritans had organized two churches in Noddingham County, in North England, on the river Trent. Their position became so intolerable that they stole out of England and organized at Leyden, in Holland, from which place they moved to Massachusetts, landing at Cape Cod, in the Mayflower, on November 11, 1620, where they formed a Christian Democracy as an escape from the severe discipline of fire and blood which they had undergone. From the wombs of these eighteen Pilgrim women of the Mayflower sprang a race of strong men and women, who numbered one-third of the population of the United States 200 years afterward, and who had especially settled in New York and Ohio.

King-ridden Germany copied in a great degree the customs of the grand monarch of France, whose nobles danced and drank in their palaces, while an endless line of

misery poured over the kingdom with eyes fixed on a far-off new western world.

When the titled loafer at the court of royalty needed more money to pay his gambling debts or gratify his licentious desires, he doubled his income by raising his rents on the lands to which he had title, but from which he was ever absent, and when the tenant could not pay he was evicted, and thus 30,000 Irishmen fled to America in one year.

The thumb screw of the Inquisition created an exodus of Catholics from the Old World, and Lord Baltimore built a free State on the shores of the Chesapeake founded on religious liberty.

The massacre of St. Bartholomew and the revocation of the edict of Nantes furnished another stream of 200,000 French Huguenots to swell in the battle hymn of a coming republic of freemen.

The English, Dutch, German and French colonists had fled from religious persecution in their native land and came to America for conscience sake. While faithful subjects of the English crown, they had an inherent desire for self-government within the limit of the laws and constitution of Great Britain, and had on several occasions endeavored to unite the colonies in a legislature for mutual benefit. Benjamin Franklin presided over the convention at Albany, New York, in 1748, which submitted a code for the colonies for adoption, but which was rejected by the parliament.

In 1749, Sir Robert Walpole reported a bill to overrule charters and to make all





### JOHN CLEVES SYMMES

Supposed to be the only picture of him extant. He purchased 2,000,000 acres of the rich and beautiful region between the Great and Little Miami, including the site of Cincinnati and all that portion of Miami County east of the Miami river. He was a congressman from New Jersey.





orders by the King, or under his authority, the highest law in America. The people of the colonies, especially Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts, protested against the bill as repugnant to the Constitution and laws of Great Britain; by their birthright, by the perils of their ancestors, by the sanctity of royal faith, by their affectionate duty and zeal, by their devotion of their lives and fortunes to their King and country, by their patents, charters and the tribute already levied upon them by the monopoly of their commerce, but these and all subsequent protests against unjust laws were unavailing. In the meantime, the printing press and free schools were preparing the minds of the people for independence. James and Benjamin Franklin had established the New England Courant, in Boston, in 1721. Nine colleges had been established in the colonies prior to the revolution, Harvard, William and Mary, Yale, Princeton, Kings (now called Columbia), Brown, Owens (afterwards called Rutgers), Dartmouth, and Hampton and Sydney. In 1764, the first medical college was founded in Philadelphia. Except on the Atlantic coast, where small sloops plied the Atlantic, intercourse between the colonies was largely cut off for the want of roads. They were mostly an agricultural people. In Virginia the planters devoted themselves almost exclusively to the cultivation of tobacco. In the Carolinas and Georgia, the rice crop was most important, after that, indigo, cotton and some silk.

When the Creator of the Universe formed the hills and mountains of our favored land, providing for the falling rain and melting snow, parting company on peak and summit, descending the slope in their onward course to the mighty ocean, the great lakes or the turbulent gulf, carrying with constant force, year by year, the alluvial riches and mineral fertility of the ages with which to build up our famed and productive plains, he made none of them greater for patriotism, pros-

perity and happiness than the valleys in this great union of States, and especially the Miami Valley in Miami County, Ohio. Very much of the progress in the Old World, prior to the landing of the Mayflower, for the betterment of mankind in governmental capacity, the best independence of thought, the highest spirit of freedom, the greatest religious tolerance, the maximum hatred for the so-called sacred rights of kings, the latest instinct to be freemen under a free government seems to have been most securely born in the heart and brain of our Puritan ancestors. All Europe seems to have been sifted through which to secure men and women of that particular fiber necessary to lay the foundations of this government on the shores of this continent in the wilderness of America, that could truly be called the model free government of the world. "God sifted the wheat of three kingdoms to find the wheat for this planting, and then sifted the wheat as the living seed of a nation." The history of Indian wars and privation, simple and hardy habits, deeds of daring in the chase and in defense of pioneer homes hewn from the primeval forests incident to the growth of the 13 original colonies, was well calculated to produce 3,000,000 of people, deeply imbued with the holy fire of liberty.

The pen of Thomas Jefferson, in writing the Declaration of Independence, but traced words and sentences on parchments that had already lived in the hearts of men and burned on the altars of liberty from the beginning of time.

Ridpath's History of the United States says on page 284: "These people, whose ancestors had been driven into exile by the exactions of European governments and the bigotry of ecclesiastical power, had become the rightful proprietors of the New World. They had fairly won it from savage man and savage nature. They had subdued it and built States within it. They owned it by the claims of actual possession; by toil and by trial; by the ordeal



of suffering; by peril, privation and hardship; by the baptism of sorrow and the shedding of blood. No wonder that patriotism was the child of such travail and discipline! No wonder that the men who from mountain and sky and river, from orchard and valley and forest, from the memories of the past, the aspirations of the present and the hopes of the future, had drunk in the spirit of liberty until their souls were pervaded with her sublime essence were now ready where the iron heel of oppression was set upon their cherished rights, to draw the vindictive sword ever against the venerable monarchy of England."

Armed in the holy cause of liberty, these men, with the training only imparted by the Indian wars and the seven years' war between England and France, fought from Concord to Saratoga against the greatest military power at that time on the globe, and this last battle actually decided the independence of the thirteen colonies, although it was not until Yorktown that the flag of George Washington and Bettie Ross waved in triumph over the legions of Cornwallis, and the mistress of the sea had created her greatest rival for the commercial supremacy of the world.

On November 3, 1783, the final treaty of peace was signed at Paris, France, between England and the United States. A

full and complete recognition of the independence of the United States was agreed to and a surrender of all the territory east of the Mississippi, south of the great lakes, except Florida, was also made, and thus the basis was laid for a future Ohio and Miami County.

Our Ship of State was launched upon a sea covered by the powerful craft of great and mighty nations. Its course was directed by the eye of the aggregated soul of a people who had announced the thrilling doctrine that all men are created free and equal before the law. A new era in the government of mankind had dawned. The glorious sun of freedom began its illumination of the hemispheres; the cruel and heartless barriers of aristocracy, of king's craft and priest craft, and the infamous spirit of caste had received the first heavy blow of its final doom; the people became the sovereigns and source of political power; the down-trodden of the world looked longingly toward our shores; the woodman's axe resounded through the eastern slopes of the Alleghenies. Every harbor along our extended coast rapidly gathered its winged ships for a flight to the most distant parts of the earth. Under the benign influence of peace, American commerce rapidly developed; the mightier power to be, had begun a meteoric career that was to surpass the wealth, intelligence and splendor of any other time.







OHIO'S JEWELS



## CHAPTER VII.

### OHIO

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THESE pages have already shown how the Ohio River was discovered by LaSalle in 1689 who explored the country north of it; how Celeron had planted the leaden plates at the mouth of the Muskingum, Scioto, and Great Miami Rivers; how the first English settlement west of the Alleghenies was established at Piqua, Miami County, in 1749, and its subsequent destruction.

The first fort built by the national government in Ohio was on the right bank of the Muskingum, at its confluence with the Ohio River, in the year 1785, and named Fort Harmar in honor of Josiah Harmar, the commander. Three years afterward, in 1788, Gen. Rufus Putnam brought from Massachusetts a colony of settlers, who erected a stockade fort and named it Marietta, also located at the mouth of the Muskingum, and two years afterward, the United States troops, who had built Fort Harmar, abandoned it and constructed Fort Washington near the mouth of the Great Miami River, on the site of Cincinnati, and this fort was also abandoned in 1795, after the treaty of Greenville.

In 1788, contemporaneous with the Massachusetts colony at Marietta, a colony was located on the Symmes purchase at the mouth of the Little Miami River, called Columbus. The Symmes purchase embraced 2,000,000 acres of land between the Big and Little Miami Rivers. All of the east half of Miami County was in the Symmes purchase, but none west of the river. Gen. William H. Harrison, afterward President of the United States, married a daughter of John Cleve Symmes,

who purchased this immense tract of fertile land. The town of Cleves, in Hamilton County, was named for Symmes.

The defeat of General Harmar in 1790, and of General St. Clair in 1791, in their respective campaigns against the Miami and other tribes of Indians in northwest Ohio, increased their confidence in their prowess to repel the steady westward movements of the white man, and thus developed a check to the settlement of the State that demanded prompt and effective measures to control and dissipate. It was during this year of 1794, during the second term of Washington, that the whiskey rebellion in western Pennsylvania was suppressed; Washington was embarrassed by dissensions in his cabinet. Hamilton's financial policies were attacked with severity by Jefferson, and Jefferson's conduct of foreign affairs was bitterly criticized by the vitriolic pen of Hamilton. Washington's influence, towering above all others, was barely able to prevent his cabinet from dissolution. Both of these great leaders had ardently advocated the reelection of Washington to the Presidency. After that event, however, Jefferson resigned his office of Secretary of Foreign Affairs in January, 1794, and retired to private life at Monticello. A year later, Hamilton also resigned. The redeeming feature of this period was the work of Mad Anthony Wayne in the Indian country of northwestern Ohio.

The author of this history is indebted to Washington Sterrett, his grandfather, a captain in Wayne's army, for a history of Wayne's march from Ft. Washington





(Cincinnati) to the Maumee with a force of 3,000 men, mostly recruited in Kentucky. In the late summer of 1793, he reached Greenville, where St. Clair had been defeated two years before, where he built a stockade and named it Ft. Recovery, and then pressed on to the junction of the Auglaize and Maumee, where he built Ft. Defiance, on the present site of the city of Defiance, the county seat of Defiance County. He descended the Maumee to the Rapids, near the battlefield of Harmar's defeat. On August 20, 1794, General Wayne advanced in the Indian wilderness with his whole army, according to a plan of march prepared by his young aide-de-camp, William Henry Harrison.

He had proceeded about five miles from the present site of Maumee, when a deadly fire from a concealed foe drove through the ranks of his army. In this volley of bullets, one crashed through the leg of grandfather Sterrett, but he managed to fall back with the army. The woods here were intensely thick and a tornado had prostrated many trees, making it quite difficult for mounted men to maneuver, while it formed an excellent cover for Little Turtle, the chief of the Miamis and the leader of the 2,000 Indians opposed to Wayne, who fell on them with a fearful onslaught that would brook no resistance. The Indians and Canadians fled to Ft. Miami below like a herd of frightened deer for cover. In one hour the victory was complete.

On the pathway of flight pursued by the Indians and Canadians, from the battle of Fallen Timbers to the British Fort Miami, were found forty dead, and by the side of each dead body a musket and bayonet from British armories. Wayne's loss in killed and wounded was 133. The author has stood beside the Turkey Rock, on this battlefield, of which the following account has been furnished him: "On the battleground at the foot of the Maumee Rapids is a limestone rock on which are numerous carvings of birds' feet. It is a stone upon which Me-sa-sa, or Turkey Foot, a re-

nowned chief, leaped when he saw his line of dusky warriors giving way, and by voice and gesture endeavored to make them stand firm. He fell pierced by a musket ball and died by the side of the rock. Members of his tribe carved turkey feet upon the stone in commemoration of him, and for many years men, women and children passing there would linger at the stone, place dried beef, parched corn and peas, or some cheap trinket upon it, and calling upon the name of Me-sa-sa, weep piteously. The carvings perpetuate the English name of the chief."

The victory of Mad Anthony Wayne at the battle of Fallen Timbers over the hostile Indians brought about the Treaty of Greenville in 1795, and it was at this time that the last claim to lands embraced in Miami County was relinquished by the Shawnee Indians, who then only claimed west of the Miami River, having ceded their claim to lands east of the river by the treaty of January 31, 1786, as shown in the General Statutes, page 26, Vol. VII.

As Washington issued his farewell address in the year 1796, a tide of emigration had set in from the States of New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania and Kentucky which rapidly populated the southern portion of the State.

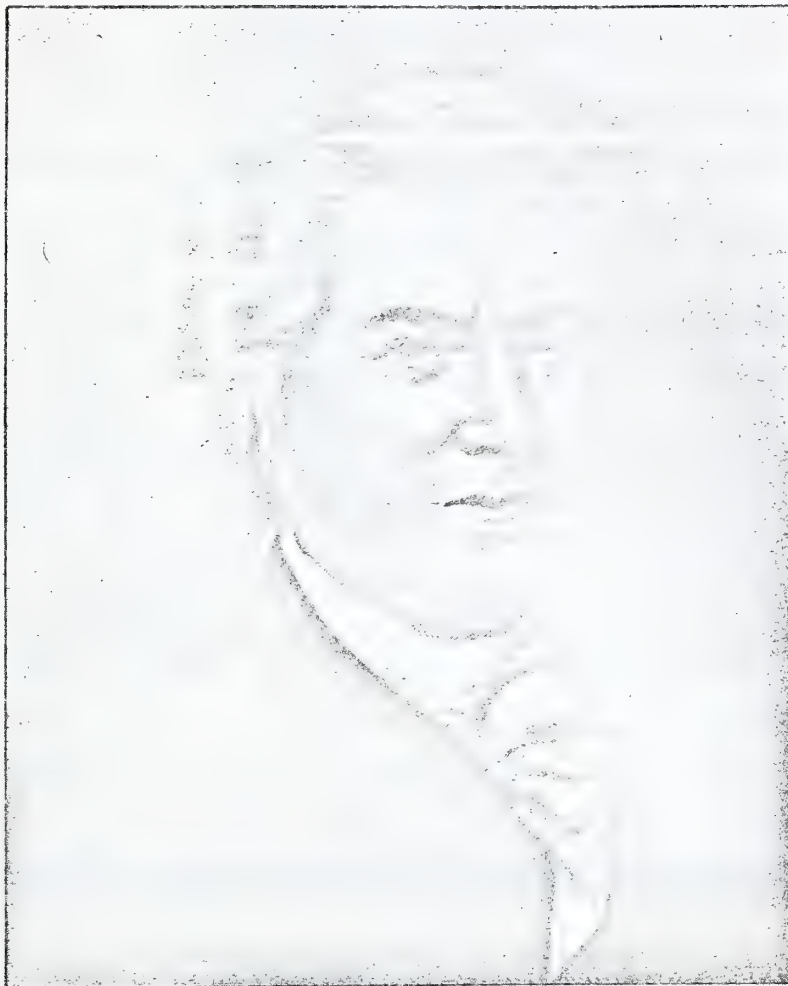
In 1799, the first territorial legislature met in Chillicothe, and Ohio was admitted into the Union as a State on April 30, 1802. From 1800 to 1810 the seat of government was at Chillicothe, from 1810 to 1812 at Zanesville, from 1812 to 1816 at Chillicothe. In 1816, Columbus was made the permanent seat of State government.

The following counties were represented in the first territorial legislature:

Adams County: Joseph Darlington, Israel Donaldson, Thomas Vinker.  
Belmont County: James Caldwell and Elijah Woods.  
Clermont County: Philip Gatch and James Sargent.  
Fairfield County: Henry Abrams and Emanuel Carpenter.







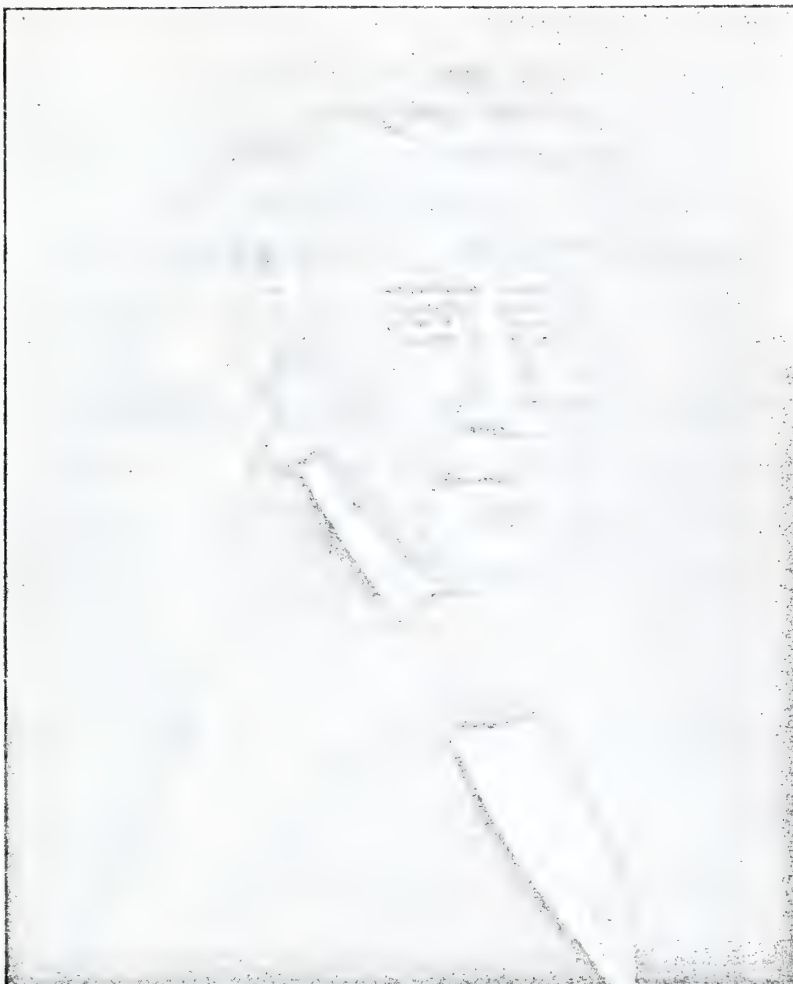
## ARTHUR ST. CLAIR

Territorial Governor

1788-1802

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR was born in Scotland, in 1734, and after receiving a classical education in one of the most celebrated universities of his native country, studied medicine; but having a taste for military pursuits, he sought and obtained a subaltern's appointment, and was with Wolfe in the storming of Quebec. After the peace of 1763, he was assigned the command of Fort Mifflin, in Pennsylvania, and received there a grant of 1,000 acres. Prior to the Revolutionary War, he held several civil offices. His military skill and experience, intelligence and integrity, were such, that when the Revolutionary War commenced, he was appointed Colonel of Continentals. In August, 1776, he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier, and bore an active part in the battles of Trenton and Princeton. Afterwards he became Major-General, and when he abandoned Ticonderoga on the approach of Burgoyne's army, charges of cowardice, incapacity and treachery were brought against him. He was tried by court-martial, and the fact was disclosed that the works were incomplete, and incapable of being defended against the whole British army; he was acquitted, with the highest honor, of the charges against him. After the passage of the ordinance for the government of the Northwestern Territory, he was made Governor, and continued in the office until within a few weeks of the termination of the Territorial form of government, in the winter of 1802-3, when he was removed by President Jefferson. On the 31st of August, 1818, after a long and useful life, Governor St. Clair died near Greensburg, aged eighty-four years.





## WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON

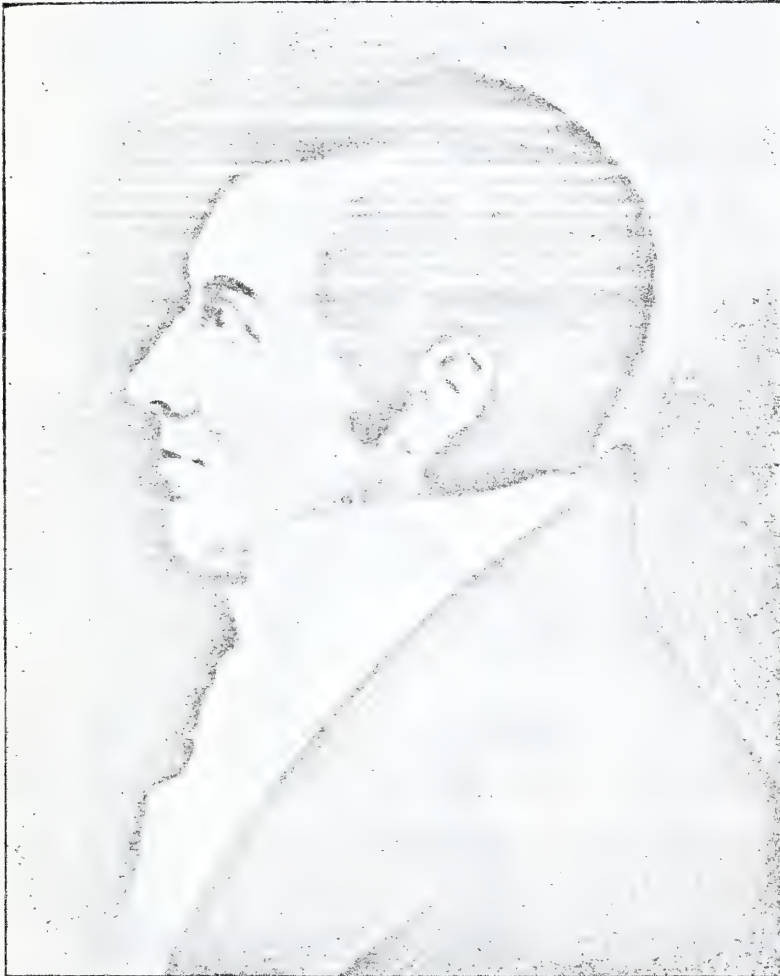
Acting Territorial Governor

1798

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON was born at Berkeley, on James River, twenty-five miles from Richmond, Va., in 1773. He was the youngest of three sons of Benjamin Harrison, who represented Virginia in Congress. William Henry Harrison entered Hampton Sydney College, which he left at seventeen years of age. He then began the study of medicine, but the death of his father checked his professional aspirations; he then resolved to enter the service of the Government in a campaign against the Indians of the West. His guardian, the celebrated Robert Morris, opposed his wishes, but in vain; General Washington yielded to the importunities of the youth, and presented him with an ensign's commission. With characteristic ardor he departed for Fort Washington, now Cincinnati, where, however, he arrived too late to participate in the unfortunate campaign of St. Clair. After the treaty of 1795, he was given command of Fort Washington. He resigned the commission in a short time, and began his civil career at the age of twenty-four. He was appointed by President Adams, Secretary to Governor St. Clair. He was Lieutenant-Governor ex-officio, and Acting Governor during the frequent and prolonged absence of General St. Clair. In 1801, he was appointed by Mr. Adams Governor of Indiana Territory. Among his duties was that of Commissioner to treat with the Indians. In this capacity he concluded fifteen treaties, and purchased their title to upwards of seventy million acres of land. On the 6th of November, 1811 the battle of Tippecanoe was fought. Victory declared in favor of discipline, at the expense, however, of some of the most gallant spirits of the age. At the surrender of Hull he was appointed Major-General in the army of the United States. To do justice to this part of the biography requires a volume by itself. In 1840, General Harrison was called by the people of the United States to preside over the country as its Chief Magistrate. His death, which caused a deep sensation throughout the country, occurred April 4, 1841, just a month after his inauguration. He was the first President of the United States that died in office.



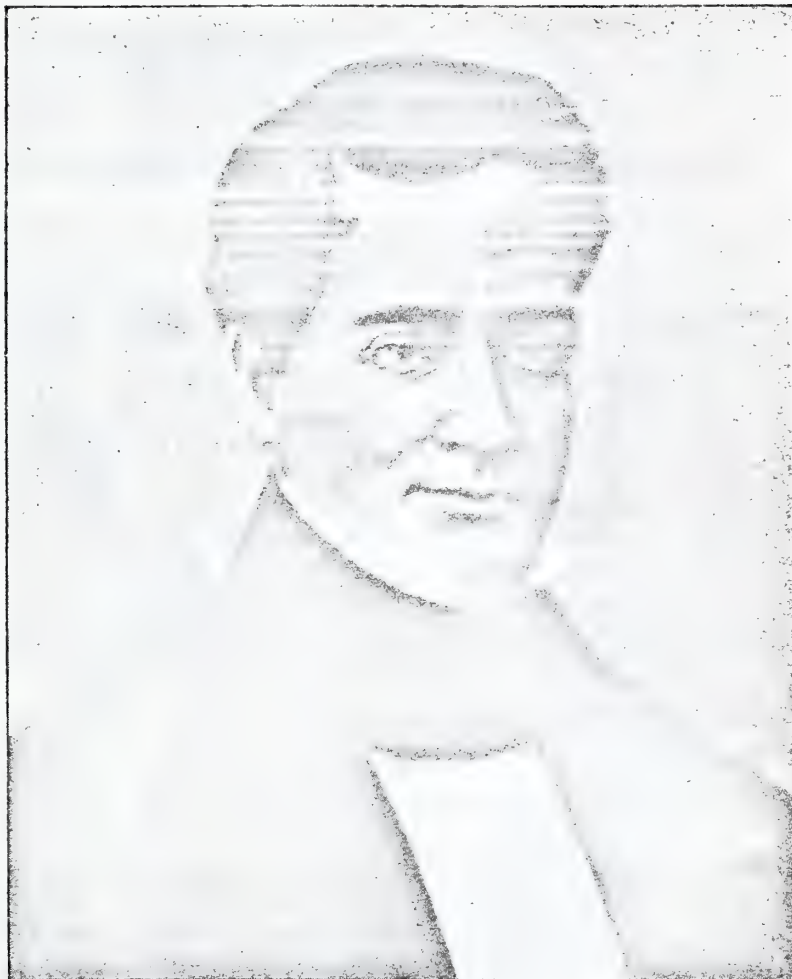




EDWARD TIFFIN  
First Constitutional Governor

EDWARD TIFFIN, the first Constitutional Governor of Ohio, was born in Carlisle, England, June 19, 1766. He received a good English education and began the study of medicine, which he continued on his emigration—at eighteen years of age—to Berkeley County, Va. In 1789 he graduated from the University of Pennsylvania. In the same year he married Mary, sister of Thomas Worthington, of Charleston, W. Va. In 1796 he manumitted his slaves, and, accompanied by his brother-in-law, and Robert Lucas, removed to Chillicothe. In 1802, he was chosen President of the first Constitutional Convention; afterwards candidate for Governor, to which office he was re-elected in January, 1803, without opposition. Two years later he was re-elected, and the office was tendered him the third time, but he declined. The most notable incident of his administration was the suppression of the Barr-Biennerhassett expedition. At the close of his second term as Governor, he was elected to the United States Senate. In 1809, the death of his much beloved wife was a serious blow to Senator Tiffin; he resigned his seat in the Senate, and retired to private life. The new State of Ohio was fortunate in having for its first Chief Executive a man of such extraordinary and versatile talents. The formative condition of affairs gave opportunity to display his genius, and his able administration was of inestimable value in developing and advancing the interests of the young commonwealth. He died August 9, 1829.





## THOMAS KIRKER

Acting

1807-1808

THOMAS KIRKER, of Irish ancestry, was among the early settlers in Adams County. He was popular with his associates, but of limited talents. He was one of that coterie of Democrats that brought about the political overthrow of Governor St. Clair in the Territory. He was commissioned by St. Clair a Justice of the Peace, at the organization of Adams County, through influence of his friend, Nathaniel Massie, and as such became a Judge of the Court of Quarter Sessions. He was a member of the first Constitutional Convention. He served many years in the Legislature, both in Senate and House. In 1807, Return J. Meigs, of Washington County, was elected Governor, but his election being contested, the General Assembly decided that he was not eligible, because he had not been a resident of the State the required time by the Constitution. At the time Thomas Kirker was Speaker of the Senate, and thereupon became Acting Governor. Governor Kirker, while not a brilliant man, played a strong part in the early history of the State. His fidelity to friends and duty seems to have been his chief characteristic.





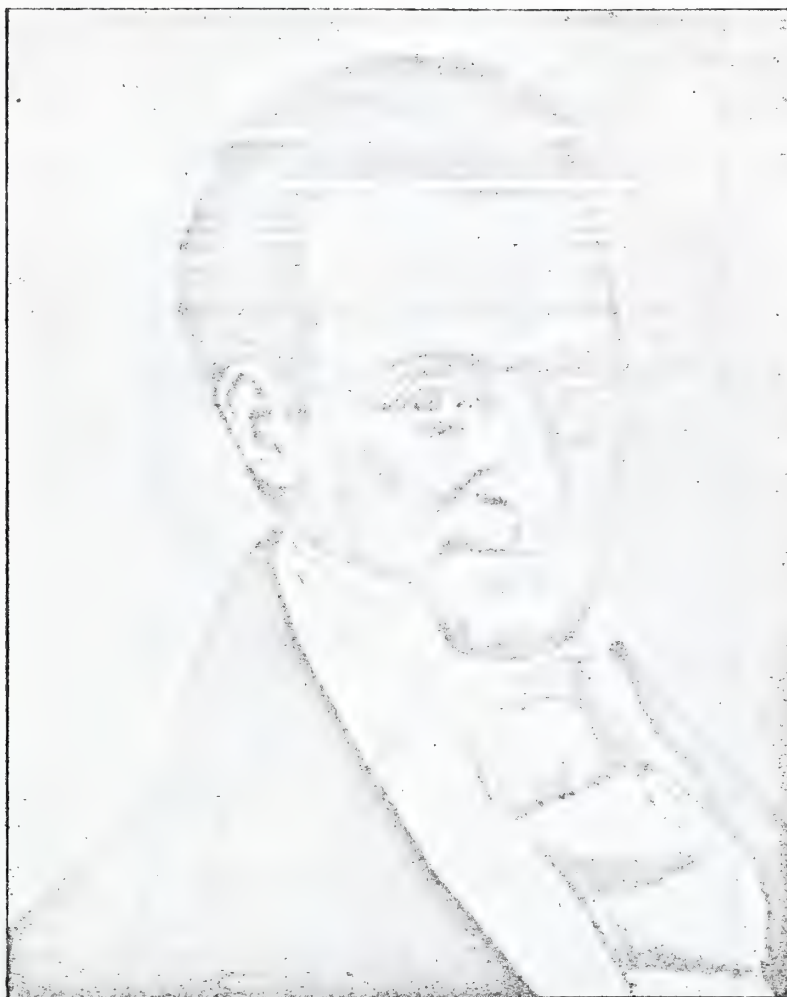
## SAMUEL HUNTINGTON

1808-1810

SAMUEL HUNTINGTON was born in 1765. He was the adopted son of Samuel Huntington, an eminent lawyer and signer of the Declaration of Independence. He graduated at Yale College, in 1785; was admitted to the bar in 1793, and began the practice of law in his native State, Connecticut. He removed to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1801, and in this State passed the remainder of his days. Prior to his nomination for Governor, he held the offices of Judge of the Superior Court, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and State Senator. In 1808, he was elected Governor of the State of Ohio. His administration was stormy, its chief distinction being, "The Sweeping Resolution," which was an attempt to subordinate the Judiciary to the Legislature, and which happily ended in failure. Notwithstanding the radical and undemocratic ideas that Governor Huntington, at times, exercised, he was considered an able man and lawyer. While in college he was always a leader, and in civil life he continued to be one; although his life was not as brilliant and glittering as some, it was at least even and honest. He died at Painesville, Ohio, in 1817, aged fifty-two years.







## RETURN JONATHAN MEIGS

1810-1814

RETURN JONATHAN MEIGS was born at Middletown, Conn., in 1765; graduated at Yale, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in his native town. He was among the first settlers of Marietta. In the winter of 1802-3, he was elected Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State. The next year he resigned this office, having received from Jefferson the appointment of Commandant of the United States troops and militia in the Upper District of Louisiana, and shortly after was appointed one of the judges of the Territory of Louisiana. In April, 1807, he was commissioned a judge of Michigan Territory; resigned the commission in October, to become a candidate for Governor of Ohio; was elected, in a spirited canvass, over his competitor, General Massie; but not having the constitutional qualifications of the four years' residence in the State, prior to the election, his election was contested, and decided against him. In the session of 1807-8, he was appointed Senator in Congress, which office he afterwards resigned, and was elected Governor of Ohio in 1810. In March, 1814, having been appointed Postmaster General of the United States, he resigned that office, and continued his new vocation until 1823. He died at Marietta, March 29, 1825.





## OTHNIEL LOOKER

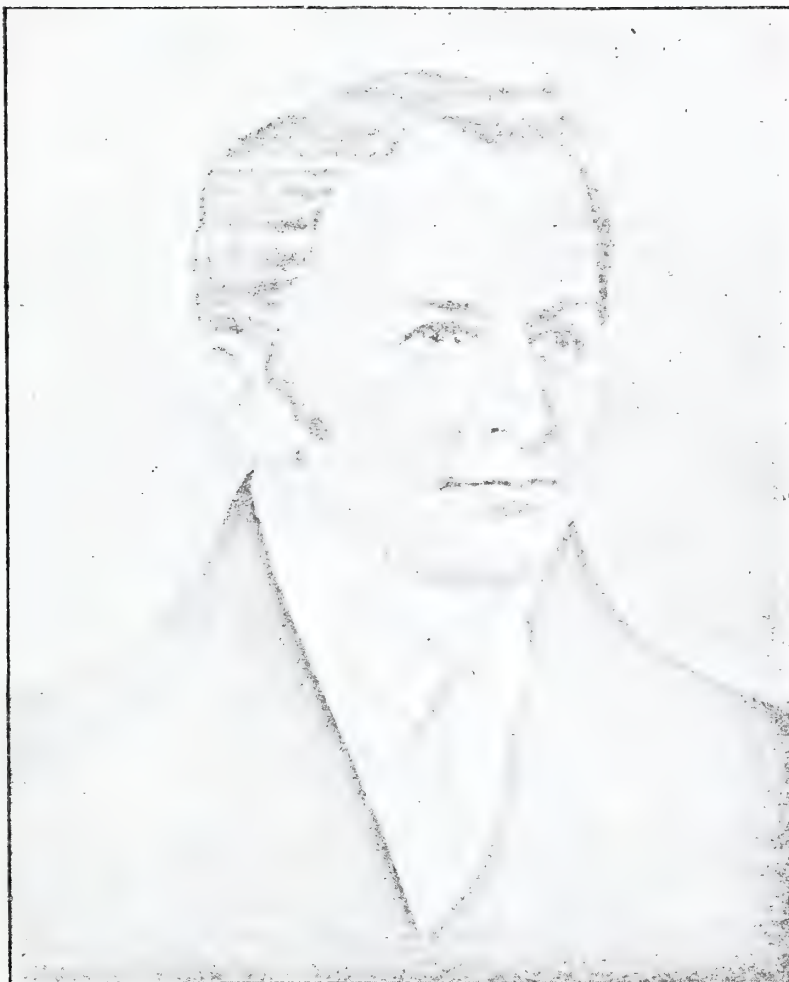
Acting

1814

OTHNIEL LOOKER was born in the State of New York, of humble parentage, in 1757. He enlisted as a private in the Revolutionary War; serving through the war. In 1784, having received a grant of land in the wilderness of the Northwest, he crossed the Alleghenies, and locating his grant, built his cabin, and commenced his life labor as a hard working farmer. He devoted himself strictly to the business of a farmer, and on the organization of the State was elected a member of the Legislature. Here he availed himself of the advantages such a school afforded, and so rose in public esteem as to be sent to the Senate. He became Speaker of that body, and when Governor Meigs resigned the Governorship in 1814, he became the fourth Governor of Ohio. He served but eight months, returning to his farm, respected by all as a man of clear mind, much intelligence and peaceful disposition. Strange to say, no records are available to make a more satisfactory sketch. He died unmarried.





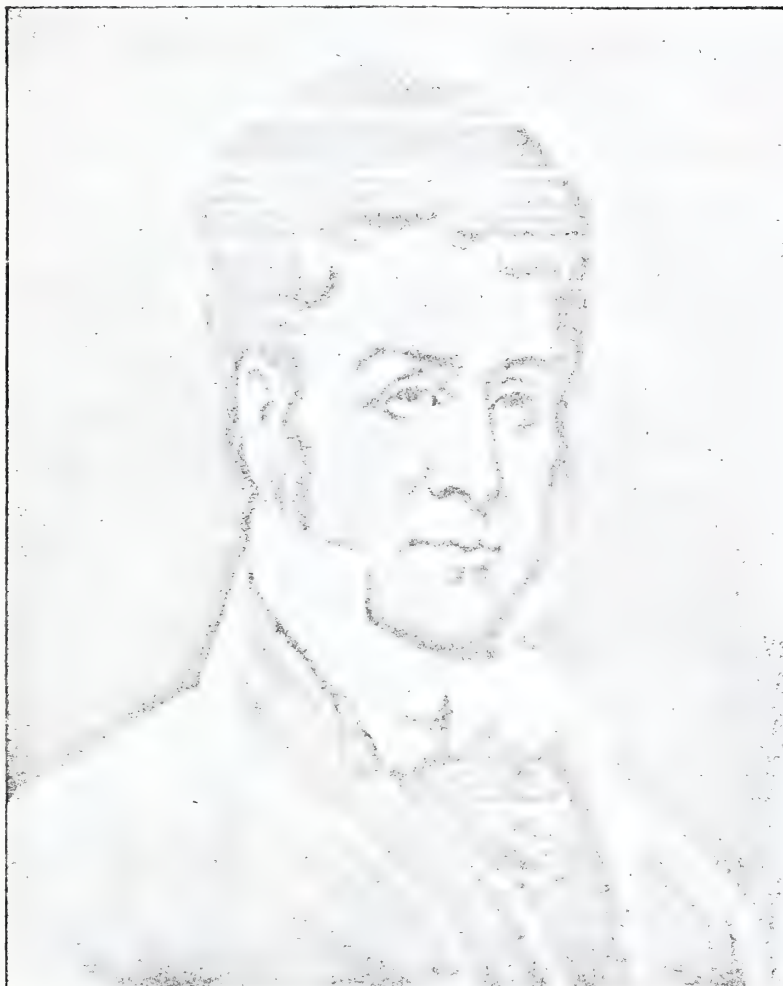


THOMAS WORTHINGTON

1814-1818

THOMAS WORTHINGTON, one of the earliest and most distinguished pioneers of Ohio, was born in Jefferson County, Va., about the year 1769, and settled in Ross County in 1798. He brought from Virginia a large number of slaves, whom he emancipated, and some of their descendants yet remain in Chillicothe. A man of ardent temperament, of energy of mind, and correct habits of life, he soon became distinguished both in business and in political stations. He was a member of the Convention of 1803, to form a State Constitution, in which he was both able and active. Soon after that he became a Senator in Congress from the new State, and was a participant in the most important measures of the administrations of Jefferson and Madison. At the close of his career in Congress, he was elected Governor of the State, in which capacity he was the friend and aid of all the liberal and wise measures of policy which were the foundation of the great prosperity of Ohio. After his retirement from the gubernatorial chair, he was appointed a member of the first board of Canal Commissioners, in which capacity he served until his death. A large landholder, engaged in various and extensive business, and for thirty years in public stations, no man in Ohio did more to form its character and promote its prosperity. He died in 1827.



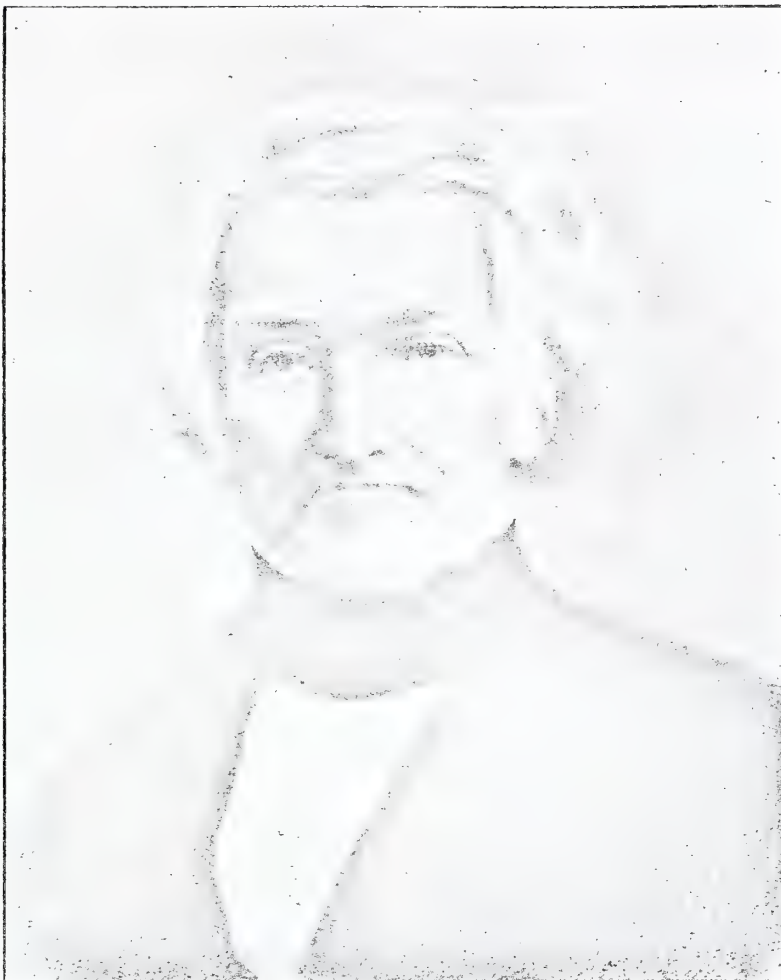


ETHAN ALLEN BROWN

1818-1822

ETHAN ALLEN BROWN was born in Darien, Conn., July 4, 1766. He studied law with Alexander Hamilton; removed to Cincinnati in 1804, and began the practice of his profession. His ability as a lawyer and broad-minded man was soon recognized, and in 1810 he was offered, and accepted, a seat on the Supreme Bench, where he remained until 1818, when he was elected Governor of Ohio, and at once began the agitation of the subject of constructing canals. In 1820, he was re-elected Governor over Jeremiah Morrow and Gen. William Henry Harrison; in 1822 he was elected to the United States Senate; from 1830 to 1834, United States Minister to Brazil; later Commissioner of Public Lands, and then retired to private life. As Governor, Senator and Minister to Brazil, he showed marked ability; though positive in dealing with great questions and men, there was always an undercurrent of sympathy; he being ever ready to assist the weak and give a helping hand to the needy. His career from the beginning was a useful one; the concentration and control of all his forces, brought about by strict habits of life and constant employment, had much to do with the success of his life. He died in 1852, in Indianapolis, after a long and useful career.





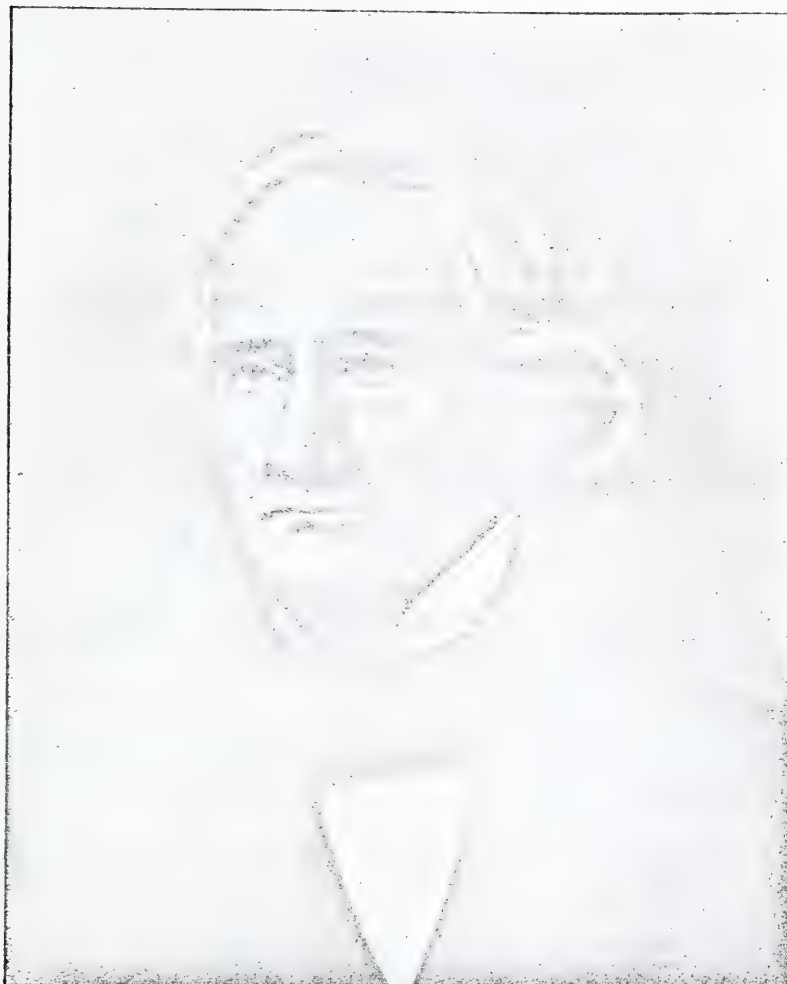
## JEREMIAH MORROW

1822-1826

JEREMIAH MORROW was born in Gettysburg, Pa., October 6, 1771. He was of Scotch-Irish descent. In 1795, he removed to the Northwest Territory, and settled at the mouth of the Little Miami River, but soon moved up to what is now Warren County. In 1801 he was elected to the Territorial Legislature; was a delegate to the first Constitutional Convention in 1802; was elected to the State Senate in 1803, and in the same year to Congress, serving for ten years as the sole representative of Ohio in the Lower House. In 1814 he was Commissioner, to treat with all the Indians west of the Miami River. From 1813 to 1819 he was a member of the United States Senate, and served as Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands. In 1822 he was elected Governor, and re-elected at the end of his term. He served as Canal Commissioner in 1820-22. He was also the first President of the Little Miami Railroad Company. In 1841 he was elected to Congress; while in Congress Mr. Morrow drafted most of the laws providing for the survey and disposal of public lands. He introduced measures which led to the construction of the Cumberland Road, and in February, 1816, presented the first report recommending a general system of internal improvements. As Governor of Ohio, he industriously furthered the interests of the public works, which were commenced during his administration. He died March 22, 1852.







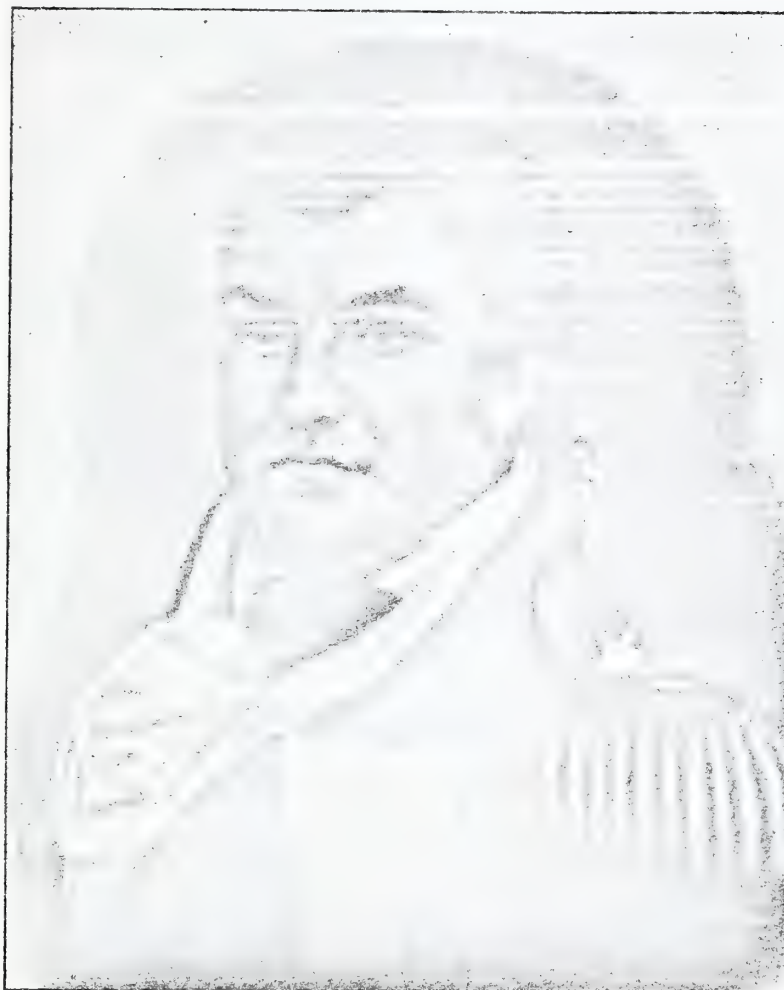
## ALLEN TRIMBLE

1822, Acting

1826-1830

ALLEN TRIMBLE was born in Augusta County, Va., November 24, 1783. His parents were of Scotch-Irish stock. His father, Capt. James, removed to Lexington, Ky., and shortly after his death, which occurred in 1804, Allen settled in Highland County, where he was Clerk of the Courts and Records in 1809-16. In the war of 1812 he commanded a mounted regiment under Gen. William Henry Harrison, and rendered efficient service. He was sent to the Ohio House of Representatives in 1816; was elected State Senator in 1817; was made Speaker of that body, and held the position until January 7, 1822, when he became Acting Governor, and served to the end of that year. In 1826, he was elected Governor, and re-elected in 1828. In 1846-48 was President of the first State Board of Agriculture. As Governor, he did much to extend and improve the common school system, encourage manufacturers and promote penitentiary reform. He was a man of strong religious feeling, of strict integrity, shrewd, and possessed much of which is generally called "good common sense." These qualities made his career of great service to the people of Ohio. He died at the age of eighty-seven, at Hillsboro, Ohio, February 3, 1870.





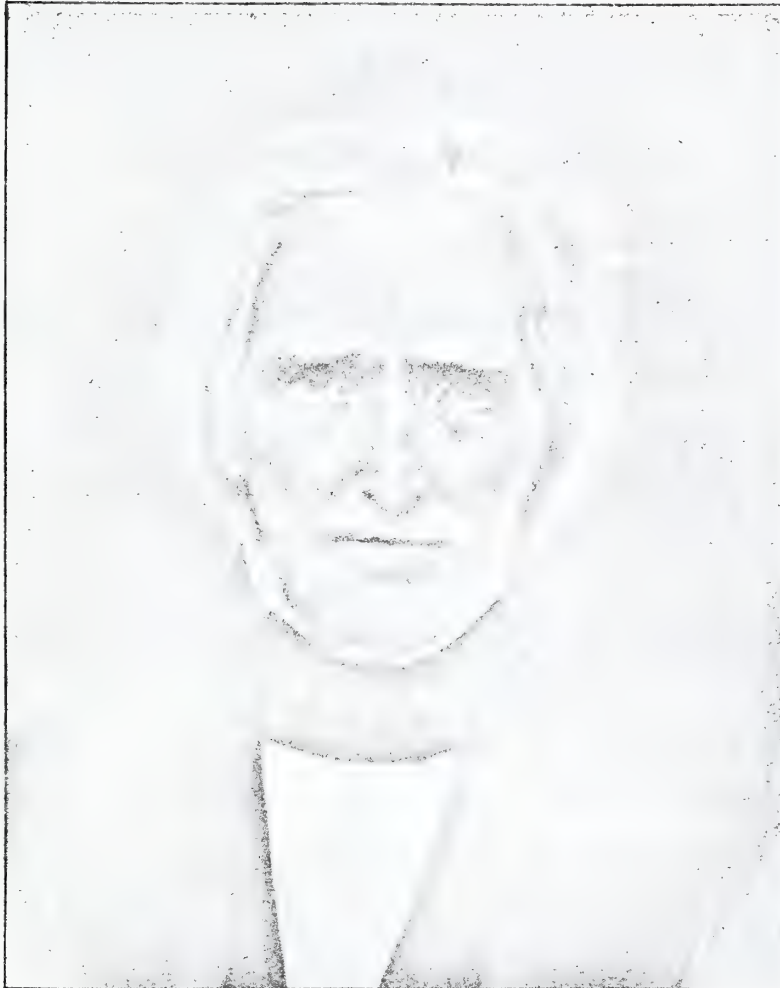
## DUNCAN McARTHUR

1830-1832

DUNCAN McARTHUR, who was of Scotch parentage, was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., in 1772, and when eight years of age, his father removed to the frontiers of Pennsylvania. His father was in indigent circumstances, and, Duncan, when of sufficient age, hired out as a laborer. At the age of eighteen years he was a volunteer in Harmer's campaign. In the spring of 1793 he engaged as a chain bearer to Gen. Nathaniel Massie, and penetrated with him and others into the Scioto Valley, to make surveys, at times when such an enterprise was full of danger from the Indians. He afterwards became an assistant surveyor to General Massie, and aided him to lay out Chillicothe. He, in the course of this business, became engaged in the purchase and sale of lands, by which he acquired great landed wealth. In 1805 he was a member of the Legislature from Ross County; in 1806, elected Colonel, and in 1808, Major-General of the State Militia. In May, 1812, he was commissioned Colonel in the Ohio Volunteers, afterwards marched to Detroit, and himself and regiment were included in Hull's surrender. After his return as a prisoner of war on parole, the Democratic party in 1812 elected him to Congress by an overwhelming majority. He resigned his seat in Congress, March, 1813, and was commissioned Brigadier-General. After peace was declared, he was elected to the Legislature; in 1822 was again chosen to Congress, and in 1830 was elected Governor of Ohio by an anti-Jackson party; after his term expired, he again ran for Congress, but was defeated, which terminated his political career. By an unfortunate accident, in June, 1830, McArthur was horribly bruised and maimed, and from this severe misfortune his bodily and mental powers constantly declined, until death, several years after, closed his career.





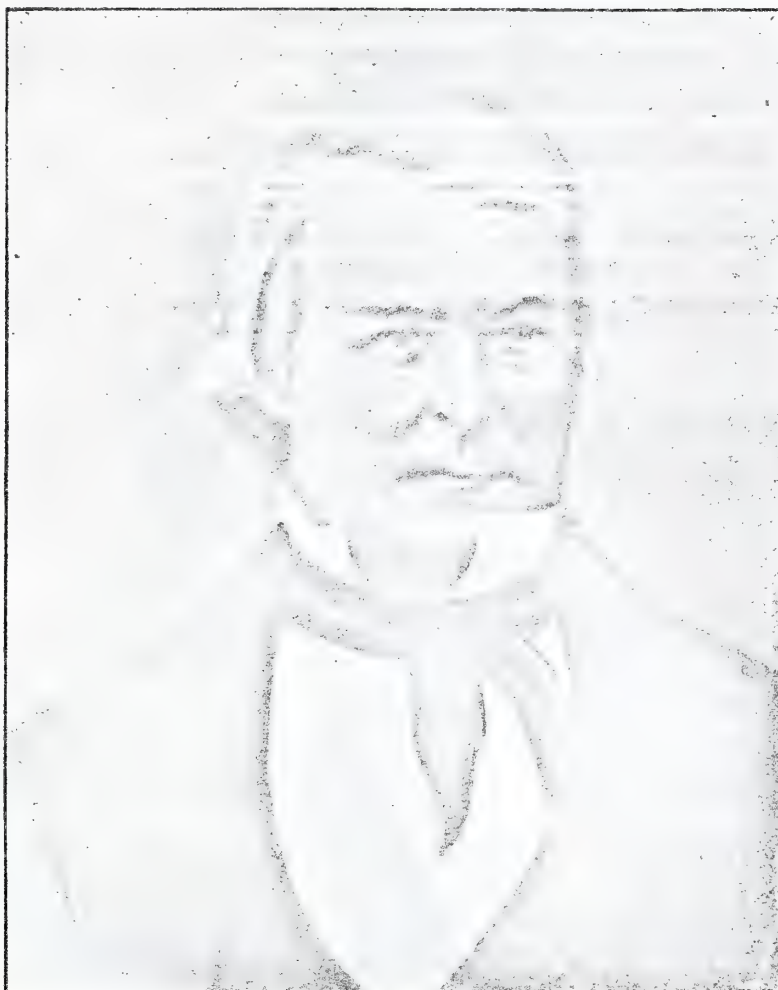


## ROBERT LUCAS

1832-1836

ROBERT LUCAS was born in Sheperdstown, Va., April 1, 1781. His father was a Captain in the Revolutionary Army, and a descendant of William Penn. The son removed to Ohio in 1802, and settled near the mouth of the Scioto River, where Portsmouth now stands. He raised a battalion of volunteers for the war of 1812; served as Brigadier-General, and saw considerable service at Fort Meigs and Lower Sandusky. He removed to Piketon, and there, in connection with his brother, conducted a general store. He was several times elected to the Ohio Senate and House, serving as Speaker of the latter. In 1832 he presided over the Democratic National Convention that nominated Andrew Jackson for a second term. The same year he was elected Governor of Ohio, defeating his opponent, Gen. Duncan McArthur by one vote. In 1834 he was re-elected Governor. While Governor, the "Toledo War" occurred, and he successfully maintained the Ohio side of the controversy. In 1843 he was appointed by President Van Buren the first Territorial Governor of Iowa. Governor Lucas was a man of strong personalities; his determination, together with good judgment, made him not only a good soldier, but a valuable public servant; his services to his State and country were invaluable, and came at a time when strength, both mental and moral, was most needed. He died in Iowa City, Ia., February 7, 1853.



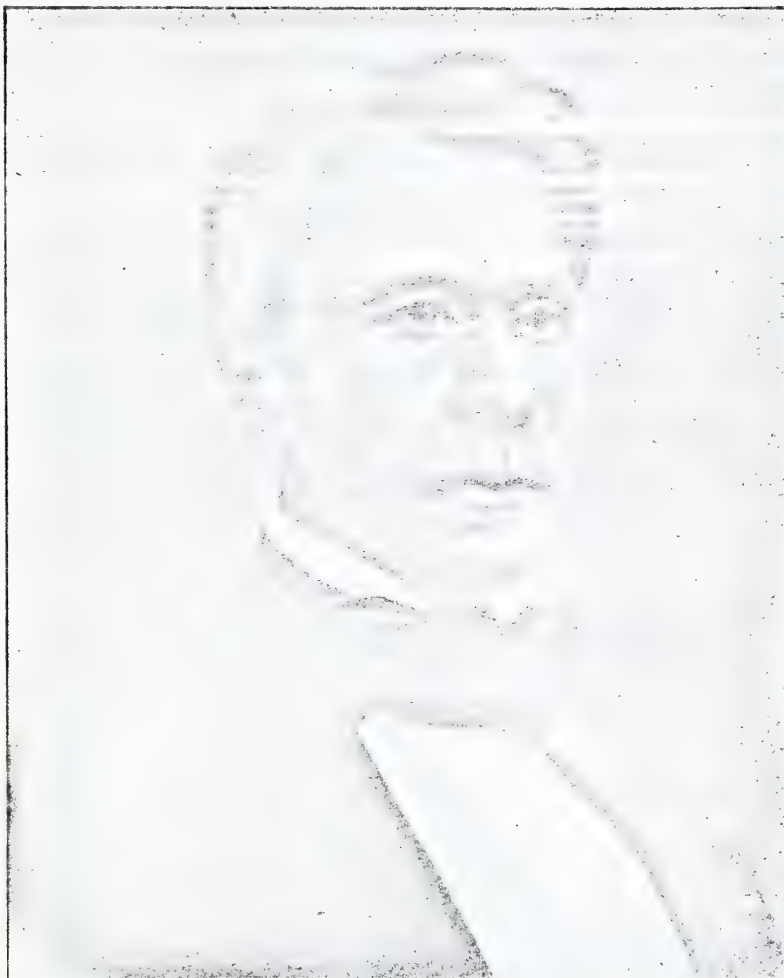


JOSEPH VANCE

1836-1838

JOSEPH VANCE was born in Washington, Pa., in 1786, of Scotch-Irish stock. In 1805 he came with his father to Urbana, and took an active part in public matters. He was a militia officer prior to, and during the war of 1812. During the same year he was elected to the State Legislature, and was sent to Congress in 1820, and remained there until 1836; and was again elected in 1843. In 1827 he advocated the repair and extension of the National Road, then called the Cumberland Road, through Ohio and other States of the West, and in a speech in Congress in support of a bill before the House, made some hard thrusts at the advocates of State rights. In politics, he was a Whig of the Henry Clay school; a great friend of public improvements, and one of the first men of the country to import thoroughbred stock. He had a pleasant and talkative disposition, and a happy faculty of describing scenes of public life he had witnessed, and the public men he had met. As a speaker, he had a strong, rich voice, speaking with great earnestness and force, and without the art of the practiced debater. He was elected Governor of the State of Ohio in 1837, and again in 1851. While acting as a member of the Convention to Revise the Constitution of the State, he was stricken with paralysis, and the next year died on his farm, two miles north of Urbana.





## WILSON SHANNON

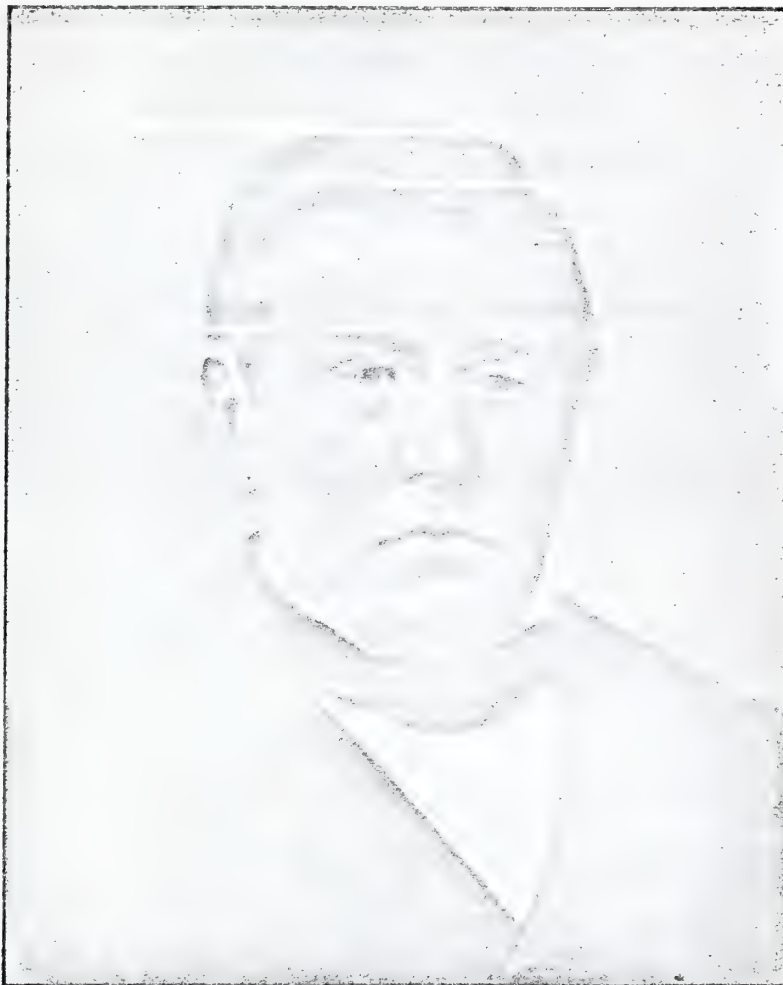
1838-1840

1842-1844

WILSON SHANNON was born February 24, 1802, in a cabin at Mount Olivet, Belmont County, Ohio. This county has the honor of being the first to supply the State with an Ohio-born Governor. He was of Irish descent. Wilson Shannon was educated at Athens and Transylvania University, and then studied law with Charles Hammond and David Jennings, at St. Clairsville, and soon became eminent at the bar. In 1838, he was elected Governor on the Democratic ticket, by 5,738 votes over Joseph Vance, the Whig candidate; defeated in 1840, by Mr. Corwin, and in 1842, elected Governor the second time. In 1844 was appointed Minister to Mexico. In 1852 was sent to Congress, where he was one of the four Ohio Democrats who voted for the Kansas and Nebraska bill. President Pierce later appointed him Governor of Kansas, which position he resigned in 1857, and resumed the practice of law. In 1875, connection with the Hon. Jeremiah Black, of Pennsylvania, he argued the celebrated Osage Land Case before the Supreme Court, and won the case for the settlers. As a lawyer, he was bold, diligent, courageous and ever ready to assist the weak and struggling. Possessing a noble presence in his old age, he was described as a picture of the hardy, hale old gentleman of the olden times. He died in 1877, and was buried at Lawrence, Kan., where the last twenty years of his life had been passed.





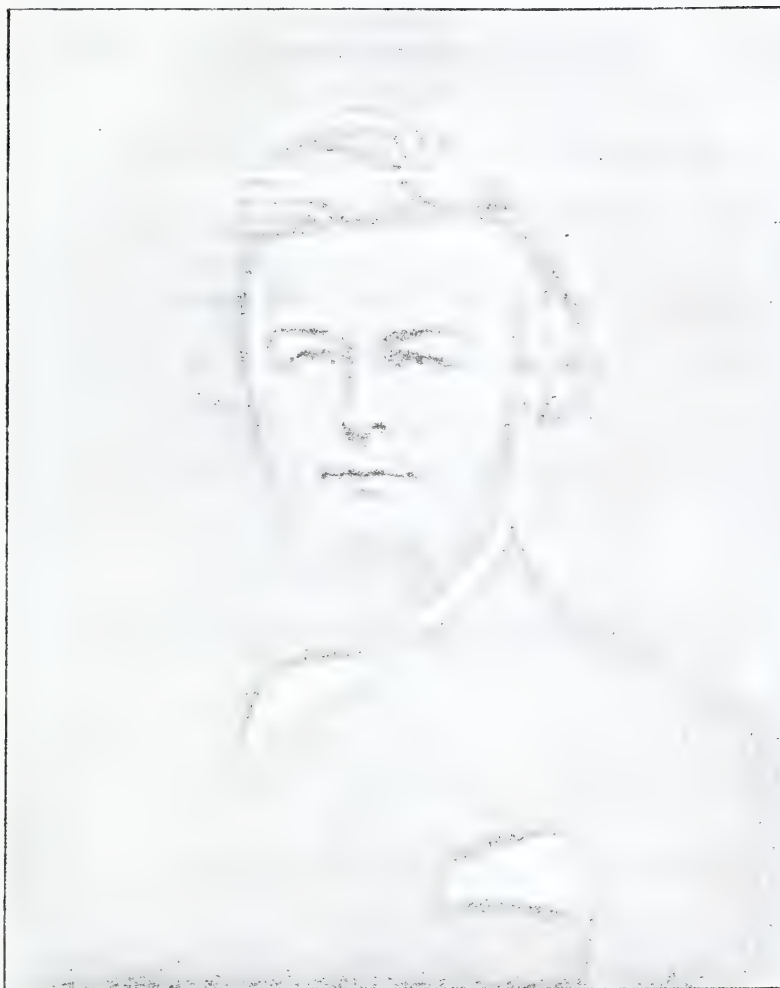


## THOMAS CORWIN

1840-1842

THOMAS CORWIN was born in Kentucky, July 29, 1794. His father removed to the Northwest Territory in 1798. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar at Lebanon, Ohio, in 1817. In 1821, he was elected to the Legislature. In 1830 he was elected to Congress on the anti-Jackson ticket, by a handsome majority. While in Congress, he was nominated by the Whig party as a candidate for Governor; resigned his seat, and was elected in 1840, over Wilson Shannon, by the largest majority received in the State of Ohio since the division of the voters into two political parties. In 1845 Governor Corwin was elected United States Senator by the Whig party. He was appointed Secretary of the Treasury by President Fillmore in 1850. He was re-elected to Congress in 1858, and on March 12, 1861, President Lincoln appointed him Minister to Mexico. On his return from Mexico he opened a law office in Washington, and his earthly career terminated suddenly in the following year. He was stricken with paralysis, and died in Washington, December 18, 1865. The sudden death of Corwin touched the heart of the nation; the people everywhere felt that a great man, a true patriot, and a wonderful genius, had departed. Corwin was truly a wonderful man; as an orator he had few equals, and as a statesman had no superiors.





## THOMAS WELLES BARTLEY

Acting

1844

THOMAS WELLES BARTLEY was born February 11, 1812, in Jefferson County, Ohio. His ancestors had emigrated from Northumberland County, England, and settled in Loudon County, Va., but subsequently removed to Fayette County, Pa. Thomas Bartley graduated from Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, with a degree of bachelor of arts; studied law in Washington City, and was licensed to practice at Mansfield, Ohio, in 1843. Having very soon taken a leading position at the bar, he was elected Attorney-General of the State, and served as such for four years; after which he was appointed United States District Attorney, and served in that office for four years. Elected subsequently to the Legislature, he served one term in the House, and four in the Senate, of the General Assembly of Ohio. Being Speaker of the Senate when Governor Shannon resigned, he became the Governor of Ohio in 1844, and administered the duties of that office until the inauguration of his father, Mordecai Bartley, the closing month of the year. In 1851 he was elected Judge of the Supreme Court of the State, and having served two terms, he again began the practice of his profession in Cincinnati, but ill-health of his family induced him to remove to Washington City in 1869.







## MORDECAI BARTLEY

1844-1846

MORDECAI BARTLEY, the thirteenth Governor of Ohio, was born in Fayette County, Pa., 1783. In 1809 he settled as a farmer in Jefferson County, Ohio, near the mouth of Cross Creek. In the war of 1812 he raised a company of volunteers under Harrison. After the war he opened up a farm in the wilderness of Richland, and by hard work and strict economy, saved enough money to engage in merchandising in Mansfield. He was very successful in the merchandise business, and by the influence for the higher ideals of life and politics, did much for his town and the county in which he lived. In 1823 he was elected to Congress, and served four terms; he was the first to propose the conversion of the land grants in Ohio into a permanent fund for the support of common schools; this made him very popular, and in 1844 he was nominated and elected Governor of Ohio on the Whig ticket. His State papers showed marked ability, and he was considered by even his most bitter partisans a very able and conscientious man. He declined a second nomination, preferring to pass the remainder of his days in the practice of law, and in farming. He was very successful as a lawyer and a farmer, but rather preferred the quietude of his farm to the strenuous life of a lawyer and politician. On account of his perfect habits, he lived to a ripe old age, being eighty-three when he died, October 10, 1870.



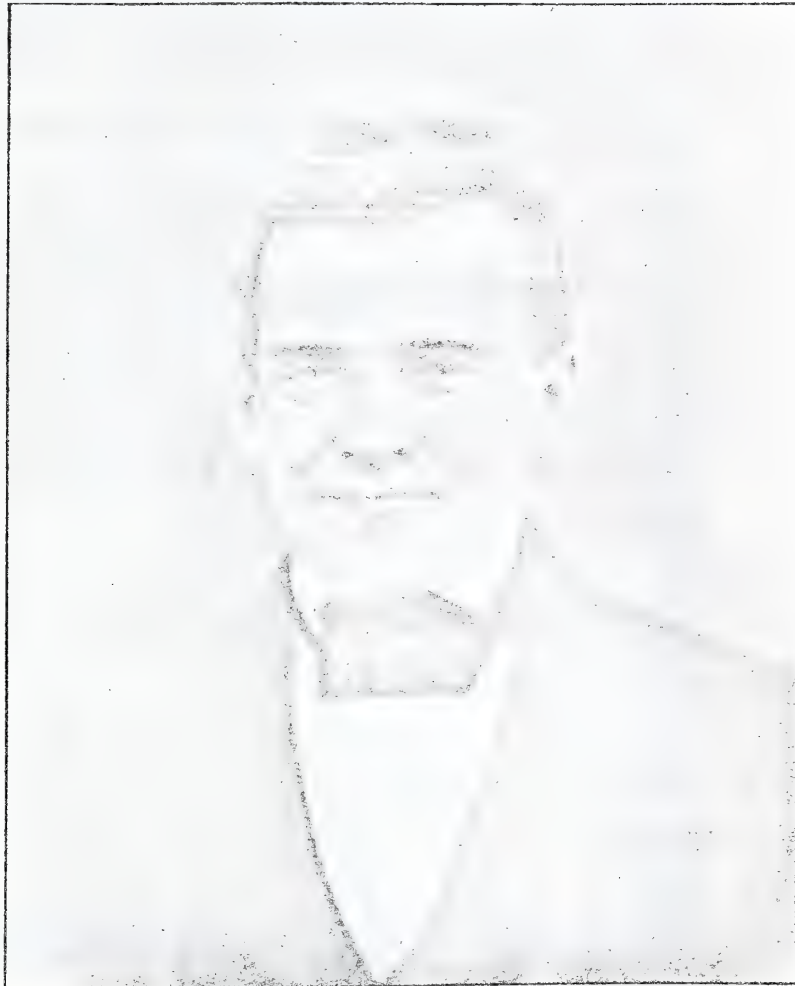


WILLIAM BEEB

1846-1849

WILLIAM BEEB was born in 1802, on the Dry Fork of Whitewater, in Morgan Townhsip. He was of Welsh stock. During the Mexican war, 1846-1848, Mr. Beeb was elected Governor of Ohio, by the Whig party, and after his term expired he retired to private life. He was a well-informed man; rather tall, with a dark complexion, and at times noted for his easy eloquence; he was especially strong as a jury lawyer; it was said his appeals to a jury were very touching. His old home is yet standing in the southern part of the county. He removed to Rock River, Ill., early in the fifties, where he had a large farm. He was very successful as a farmer, but being very peculiar and conscientious, he felt that he should do something for his countrymen; so he sold his farm, went to Europe, organized, and led a colony of Welsh Colonists from Wales to Scott County, Tenn. The colony was broken up by the Civil War. Beeb lived to be Pension Examiner under Lincoln, and helped in the election of Grant. Governor Beeb, although very peculiar, was a very broad-minded, conscientious man, and did much for the county, State and country in which he lived. After the abandonment of the colony in Tennessee he went to Illinois, and purchased a home at Rockford, and there spent the remaindr of his days. He lived to be seventy-one years of age, and died at his home in Rockford, Ill., in 1873.





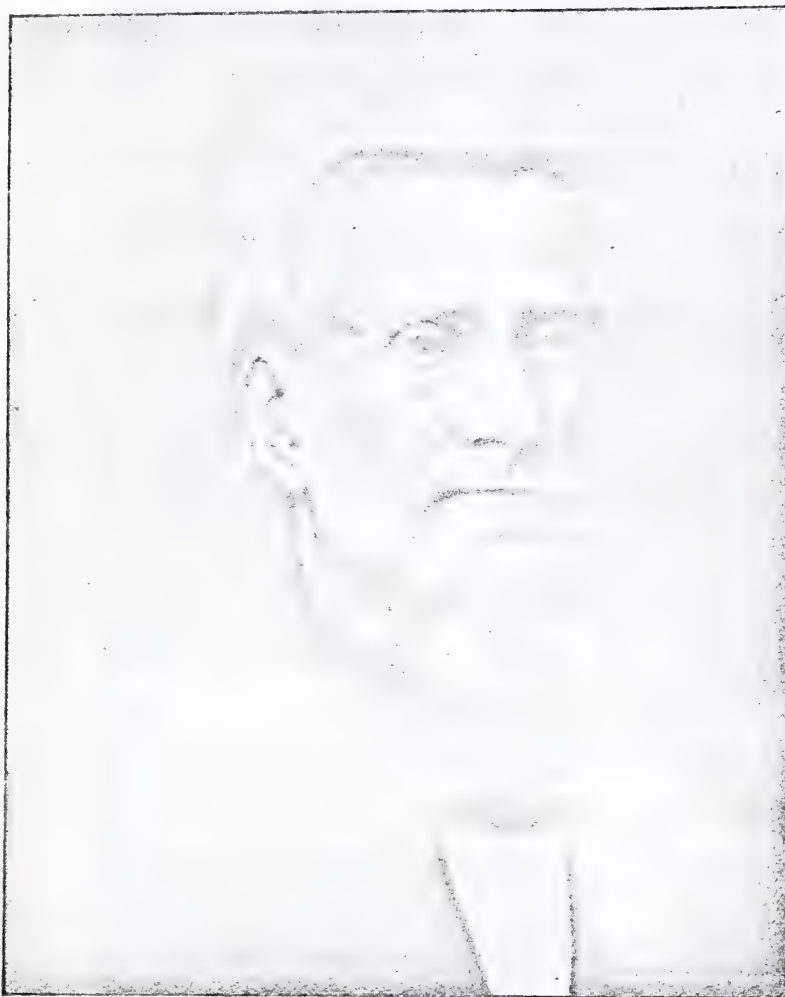
SEABURY FORD

1849-1850

SEABURY FORD was born in Cheshire, Conn., in 1801. His parents removed to Geauga County, Ohio, when he was but a child. In 1820, with a companion, he traveled through an almost unbroken wilderness to New Haven, Conn., for a four years' absence to obtain an education at Yale College. They both graduated and were the very first to do so from the young State of Ohio. He studied law, and was long in political life, serving as Speaker of both branches of the State Legislature. He was one of the most efficient men known to the Legislative history of the State. The classical education which he obtained under adverse conditions, taught him the true lesson of self-reliance, and this together with that which is often called, "common sense," fitted him for a useful life, both to himself and his State. His letter to his son, advising him to avoid public life until he had accumulated a fortune sufficient to render himself entirely independent of any official salary, has the true ring, and is characteristic of the man. In 1849 he was elected Governor of Ohio, and very soon after his term expired he was stricken with paralysis, from which he never recovered. Death came in the prime of life, and at the beginning of what promised to be a wonderful career.







## REUBEN WOOD

1850

1851-1853

REUBEN WOOD was born at Royalton, Vt., in 1793. When the war of 1812 broke out he was temporarily living with an uncle in Canada, where he was studying the classics and reading law. He was subjected to military service against his own country. To this he would not submit, and though placed under guard succeeded at the hazard of his life in effecting an escape in a small boat across the entire width of Lake Ontario to Sackett's Harbor. He then worked on a farm to aid his widowed mother, and studied law. In 1818 he emigrated to Cleveland, and engaged in the practice of his profession. He was three times elected to the State Senate; in 1830 was elected President-Judge of the Third Judicial District; in 1832 became Judge of the Supreme Court, by the unanimous vote of the Legislature; in 1841 he was re-elected by the same vote, and for three years was the Chief Justice. He was elected Governor by the Democratic party in 1850, by a majority of 11,000, and re-elected under the new constitution in 1851 by a majority of 26,000. He resigned to accept the position of Consul at Valparaiso, Chili, and later became Minister. The climate of Chili proved too deleterious; he resigned, and returned home to pass the remainder of his days on his noble farm, "Evergreen Place," on the margin of the beautiful lake he loved so well. He died in 1864.





## WILLIAM MEDILL

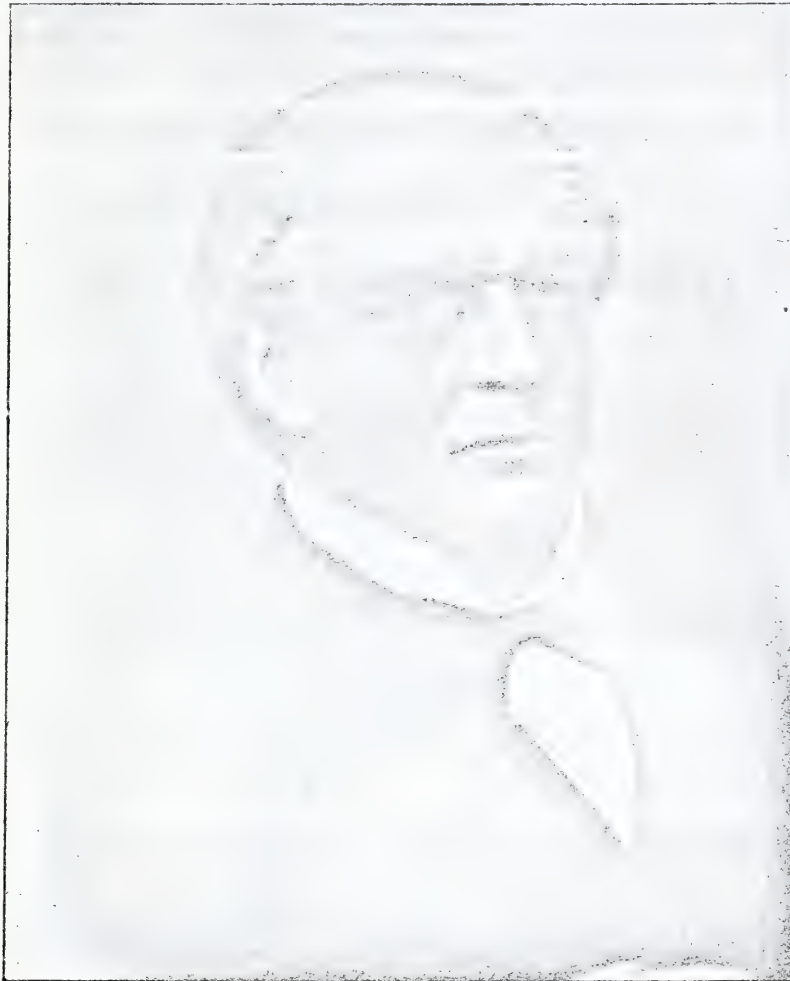
1853, Acting

1854-1856

WILLIAM MEDILL was born in New Castle County, Del., in 1802. He removed to Lancaster, Ohio, in 1832, entering at once in the practice of the law; then served three years in the State Legislature, and four years—from 1839 to 1843—in Congress. Early in President Polk's administration he was made First Assistant Postmaster-General, but resigned to accept the Commissionership of Indian Affairs, in which office he introduced many needed reforms. In 1851 he was selected as President of the convention which constructed the second constitution of the State. He was very influential in that body, and was the only member, out of one hundred and five, who rose to Governorship. In 1853, Governor Medill, being then Lieutenant-Governor, succeeded to the Governor's office upon resignation of Governor Wood, and he was elected to that office the same fall. He subsequently held the position of First Comptroller of the United States Treasury, serving through all of President Buchanan's administration, and two months under President Lincoln. His public career then ended, and he returned to Lancaster, where he was held in the highest esteem by the people. Although Governor Medill was a man of culture, of fine manners, and fond of society, he never married. He died at his home in Lancaster, September 2, 1865.





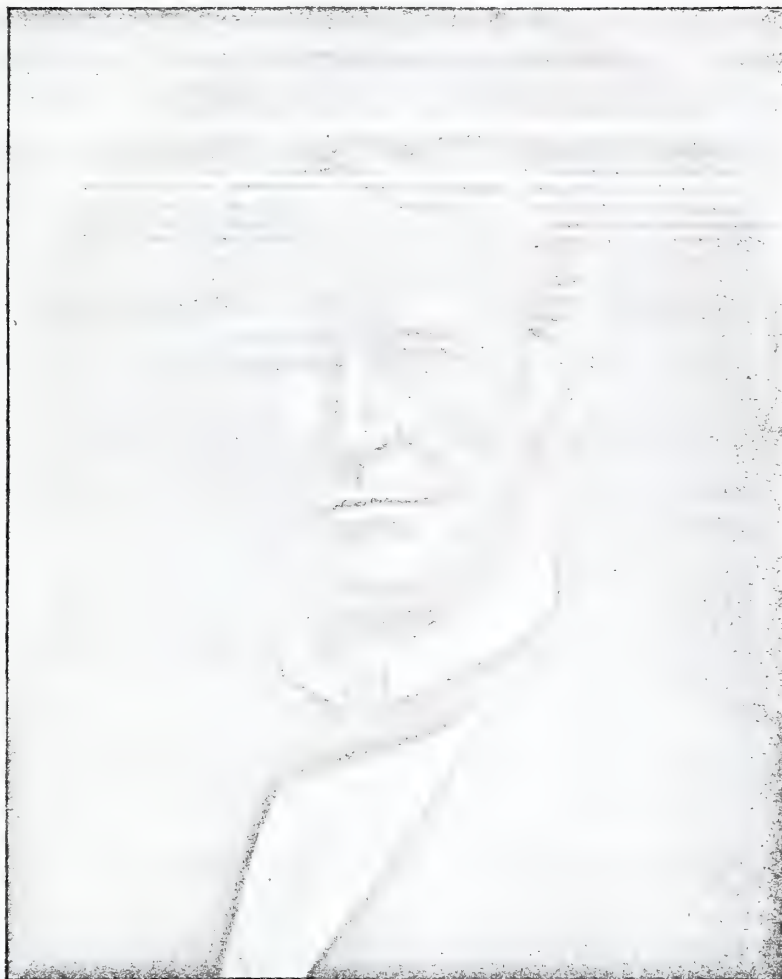


## SALMON P. CHASE

1856-1860

SALMON P. CHASE was born January 13, 1808, in the town of Cornish, New Hampshire. His father was of English, and his mother of Scotch descent. His father died when he was yet a boy, and the family was left in straightened circumstances. He entered Dartmouth College, paying for his college expenses by school teaching, graduating in 1826. He then went to Washington, where he taught a classical school and studied law with William Wirt. Having been admitted to the bar in 1830, he settled in Cincinnati to practice his profession, his age then being twenty-two years. When the Liberty party was organized in Ohio Mr. Chase was foremost, and almost singly wrote the platform. In 1849, by a coalition between the Free Soilers and the Democrats in the Ohio Legislature, Mr. Chase was elected to the United States Senate. In 1855 he was elected Governor of Ohio by the newly formed Republican party. In 1857 he was re-elected Governor. When Mr. Lincoln was called to the Presidency, March 4, 1861, he made Mr. Chase Secretary of the Treasury. On June 30, 1864, Mr. Chase resigned his position as Secretary of the Treasury, and on the nomination of President Lincoln was confirmed on the 5th of December, 1864, Chief Justice of the United States, an office he filled until his death. In his politics he was a Democrat; his sole reason for ever leaving this party being the slavery question. He died in New York, May 7, 1873, of paralysis.



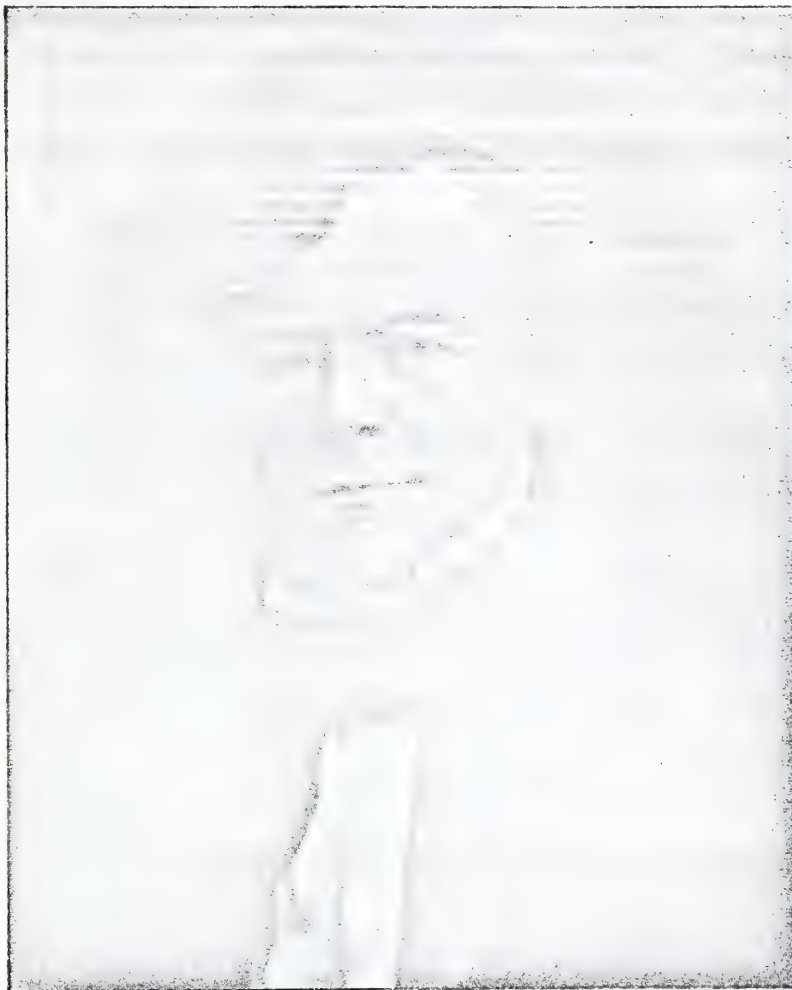


## WILLIAM DENNISON

1860--1862

WILLIAM DENNISON, the first of Ohio's trio of War Governors, was born at Cincinnati, November 23, 1815. He graduated from Miami University, and entered upon the study of law in Cincinnati, in the office of Nathaniel G. Pendleton and Stephen Fales. In 1840 he was admitted to the bar. He practiced law until 1848, when he was elected to the Ohio Senate by the Whig party. About this time he became interested in banking and railroads, and was made President of the Exchange Bank, and also of the Columbus and Xenia Railroad Company. In 1856 he was a delegate to the convention which inaugurated the Republican party, and the same year took a prominent part in the convention which nominated John C. Fremont for the Presidency. In 1860 he was elected Governor of Ohio by the Republicans. He was elected Chairman of the Republican convention at Baltimore, which in 1864 renominated President Lincoln, and was by him appointed Postmaster-General, holding that position until 1866. In 1880 he was a leader to the friends of Senator John Sherman in the effort to secure his nomination in the National Republican Convention of that year. Governor Dennison accumulated a handsome fortune in his private business, and contributed largely to Dennison College, at Granville, Ohio. He died at his home in Columbus, June 15, 1882.



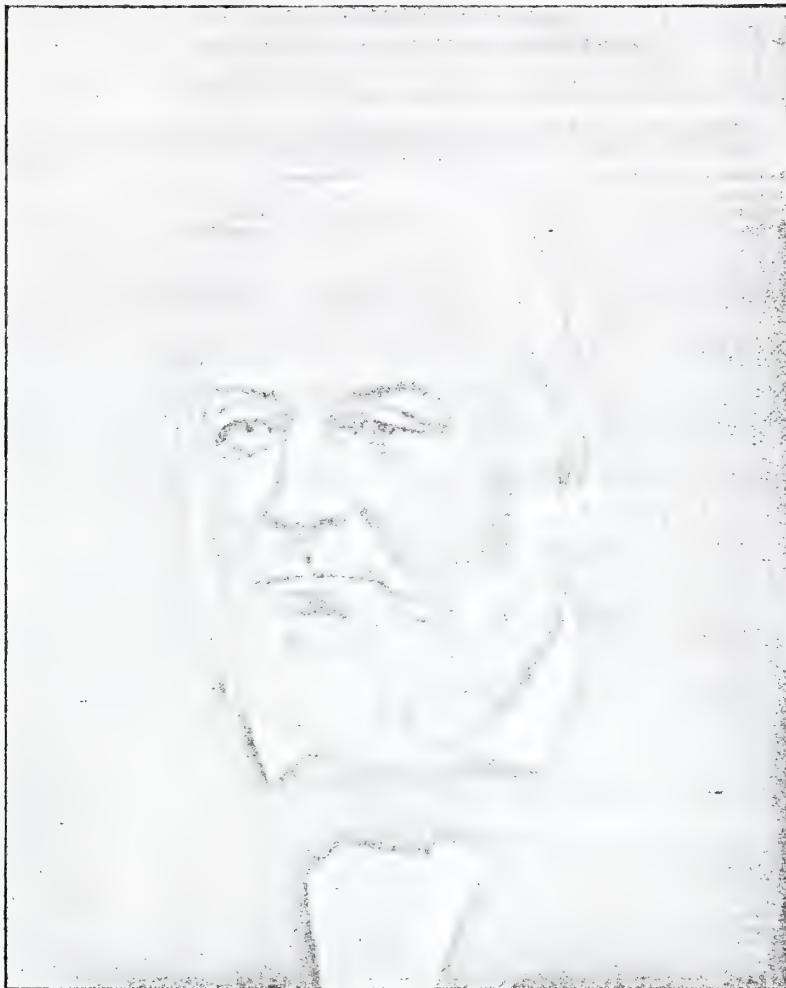


DAVID TOD  
1862-1864

DAVID TOD, the second of Ohio's War Governors, was born in Youngstown, February, 21, 1805. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1827. As a lawyer he was very successful, and soon accumulated a fortune by his talents and industry. He had a strong love for politics, and was an able campaign speaker. In 1838 he was elected as a Democrat to the State Senate; in 1840 gained great reputation as an orator, while canvassing the State for Van Buren. In 1844 he was the Democratic candidate for Governor, being defeated by 1,000 votes; from 1847 to 1852, he was United States Minister to Brazil, under President Polk's administration; returning to the United States he rendered very effective service in the campaign resulting in the election of President Pierce. In 1860 he was a delegate to the Charleston Convention, was chosen Vice-President of that body, and presided over it when the Southern wing of that body withdrew. In 1861 he was nominated for Governor of Ohio by the Republicans, and elected by a majority of 55,099. His administration, during the most trying times of the war, was zealous, painstaking, and efficient. His continued effort for recruiting the army, his fatherly care and sympathy with Ohio soldiers in the field, and their families at home, his vigorous measures to repel the invasion of the State, are the distinguishing features of an able administration. He died at Youngstown, his birth place, November 13, 1868.





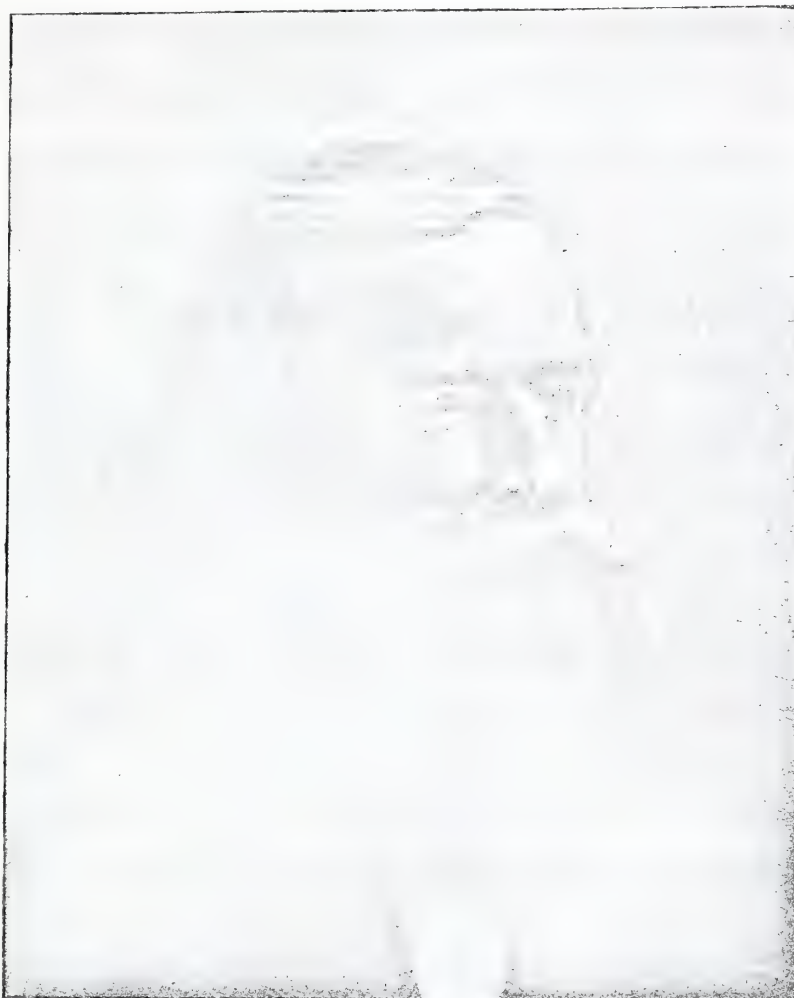


JOHN BROUGH

1864-1865

JOHN BROUGH, the last of the three "War Governors of Ohio," was born in Marietta, in 1811. He was the son of an Englishman, who came over in 1806, with Blennerhasset; his mother was a Pennsylvania lady; it was from her he inherited his strong traits of character. He was bred a printer, and to enjoy the benefits of a course of study in Athens College, entered a printing office in Athens. In 1839, he was elected State Auditor. He entered upon the duties of his office at a time when the whole country still felt the effect of the panic of 1837, and when the State of Ohio was peculiarly burdened with liabilities, for which there appeared to be no adequate relief. Mr. Brough devoted himself to reconstructing the whole financial system of Ohio, and retired from office in 1849 with a high reputation as a public officer. When the Civil War was at its height he made a speech at Marietta, declaring slavery destroyed by the act of rebellion, and he was immediately put before the people by the Republican Union as a candidate for Governor, and was elected by the largest majority ever given in any State, up to that time. Governor Brough was a statesman. His views of public policy were broad and catholic, and his course was governed by what seemed to be the best interest of the people, without regard to party expediency or personal advancement. He died in Cleveland in 1865, in the midst of his labors, worn out by his excessive application in the service of his State and country.





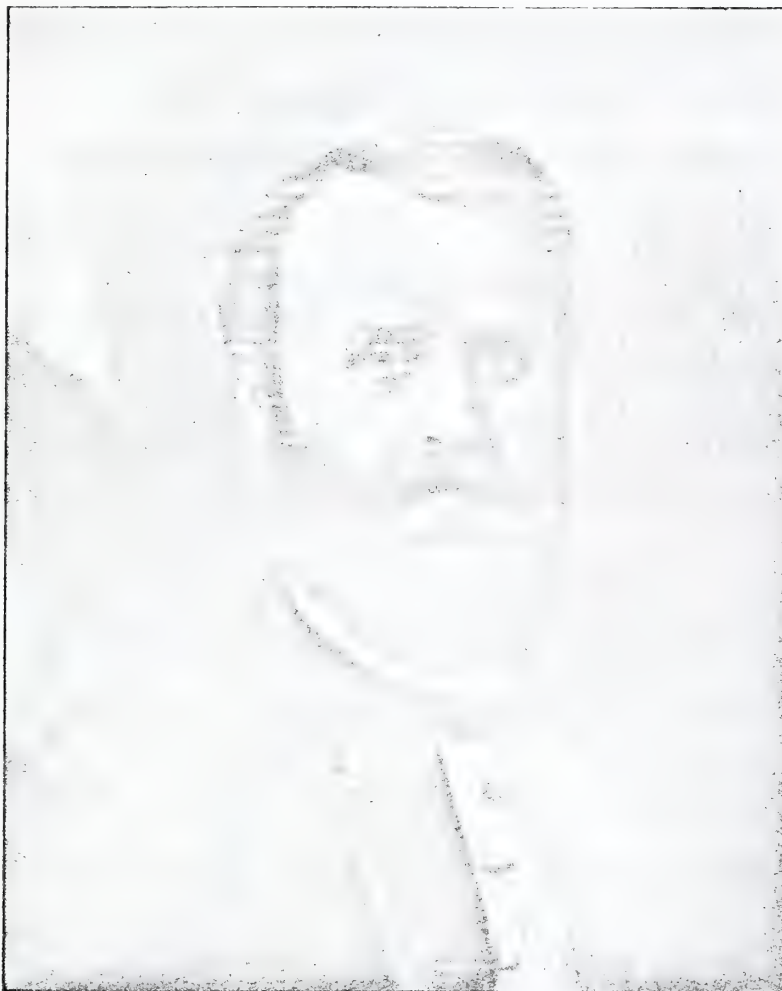
## CHARLES ANDERSON

1865-1866

CHARLES ANDERSON was born June 1, 1814, at Soldiers' Retreat, his father's home, nine miles from Louisville, Ky. His father was aide-de-camp to Lafayette. His brother Robert was the Major Anderson commanding Fort Sumter, in April, 1861. Charles Anderson graduated at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, in 1833. Studied law in Louisville, and was admitted to practice. He removed to Dayton, and September 16, 1835, married Miss Eliza J. Brown, of that city. In 1844 he was elected to the Ohio Senate. His efforts in behalf of the colored race, and for the repeal of the "Black Laws," made him unpopular with his constituency, and at the close of his term he made a tour through Europe. On his return to Ohio he practiced law in Cincinnati for eleven years in partnership with Rufus King. In 1858 he went to Texas, and on November 20, 1860, he addressed a large gathering of people at San Antonio, advocating in the strongest and most pathetic language the perpetuity of the National Union. He received many letters threatening his life, and later was confined as a political prisoner. He escaped to the North, and was appointed Colonel of the Ninety-third O. V. I. He was severely wounded at the battle of Stone River. In 1863 he was nominated and elected Lieutenant-Governor on the ticket with John Brough, and on the death of the latter, succeeded to the office of Governor. He was a man with fine sense of honor, tall and elegant in person, of brilliant qualities, and the ideal gentleman personified. He died at Kuttawa, Ky., September 2, 1895.





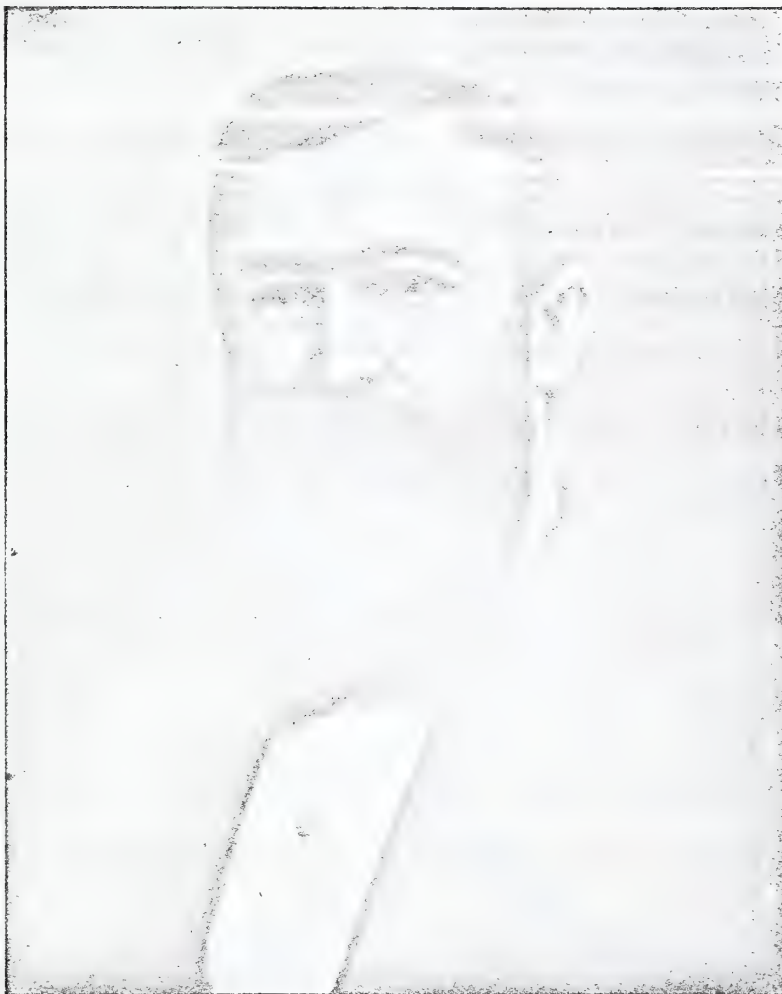


## JACOB DOLSON COX

1866-1868

JACOB DOLSON COX was born in Montreal, Canada, October 27, 1828. His parents were natives of the United States, and had but a temporary residence in Canada. The following year his parents removed to New York. In 1846 he entered Oberlin College, graduating in 1851, and in 1852 removed to Warren as Superintendent of the High School, which position he held for three years; in the meantime he studied law, was admitted to the bar and began practice in 1854. In 1859 he was elected to the Legislature, where he was regarded as one of the radical leaders. He was firm in his conviction against negro slavery, but never offensive or disposed to treat his opponents with disrespect. Shortly after this he was commissioned by President Lincoln Brigadier-General of the United States Volunteers. With the assistance of Gen. Rosecranz he laid out Camp Dennison, and was in command there until July 6, 1861, when he was assigned to the command of the "Brigade of the Kanawha," in West Virginia. Later he was assigned to the Army of Virginia, under General Pope. At the battle of South Mountain, when General Pope fell, he succeeded to the command, and shortly after this was commissioned Major-General. On April 16, 1863, General Cox was placed in command of the District of Ohio, also a division of Twenty-third Corps. He served in the Atlanta, Franklin and Nashville campaigns, and fought the battle of Kingston, N. C., March 14, 1865, and then united his forces with General Sherman's army. He resigned from the army after the close of the war to accept the office of Governor of Ohio, and was inaugurated January 15, 1866. From March, 1869, till December, 1870, he was Secretary of the Interior under President Grant, but resigned on account of a disagreement with certain measures of the administration; returning to Cincinnati, he resumed his legal practice. He died at Magnolia, Mass., Aug. 4, 1900.



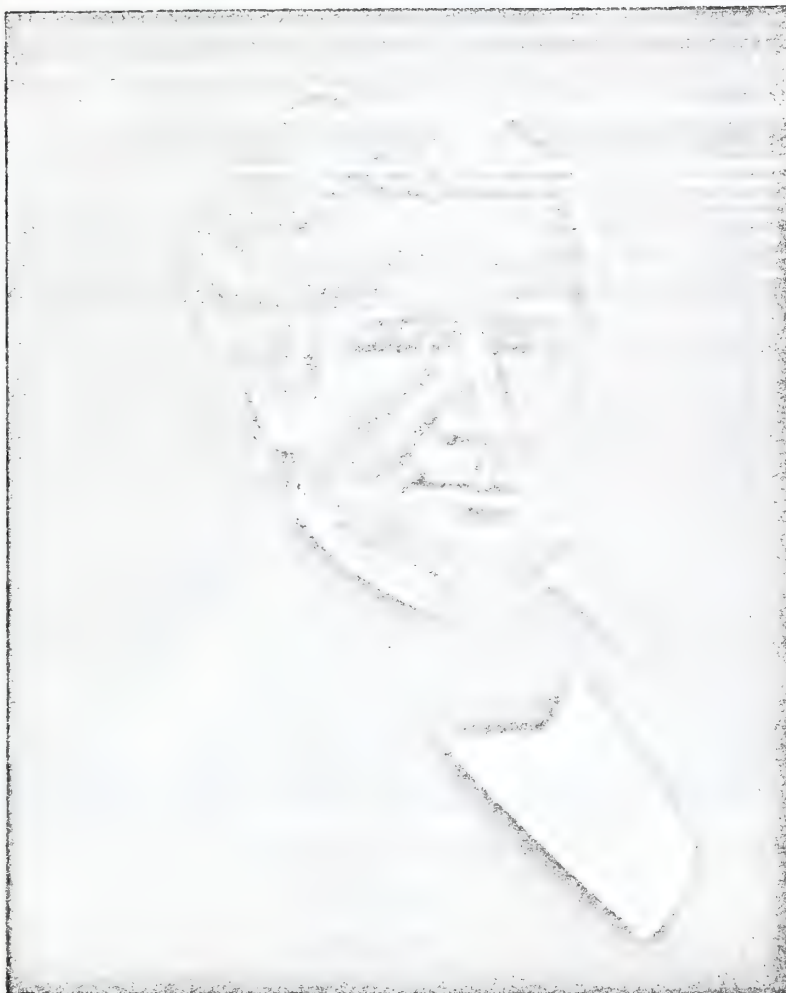


EDWARD FOLLENSBEE NOYES

1872-1874

EDWARD FOLLENSBEE NOYES was born in Haverhill, Mass., October 3, 1832, and becoming an orphan, served five years apprenticeship in the office of the Morning Star, a religious newspaper, published at Dover, N. H. He then prepared and "went through" Dartmouth College, graduating near the head of his class, moved to Cincinnati and graduated in the Cincinnati Law School in 1858. When the Civil War broke out he was one of the Literary Club who enlisted. He changed his law office into recruiting headquarters and was commissioned July 27, 1861, Major of the Thirty-ninth Ohio Infantry, and later its Colonel. He was with his regiment in every march and every battle and skirmish in which the command was engaged, until he lost a leg in an assault on the enemy's works at Ruf's Mills, in the Atlanta campaign. While yet on crutches he reported for duty to General Hooker and was assigned to command of Camp Dennison and later was commissioned Brigadier-General. In 1871 he was elected Governor of Ohio. In 1877 he was appointed by his old friend and club mate, President Hayes, Minister to France. During his service there he was sent on a special mission to the East, visiting all the countries that border on the Mediterranean. He resigned in 1881 and resumed his law practice in Cincinnati. He possessed fine oratorical powers and was remarkable for his enthusiastic and cheery disposition. He was so beloved by the soldiers that he induced a larger number of veterans to re-enlist in his regiment than was secured in any other in the National Army from Ohio. He died September 4, 1890.





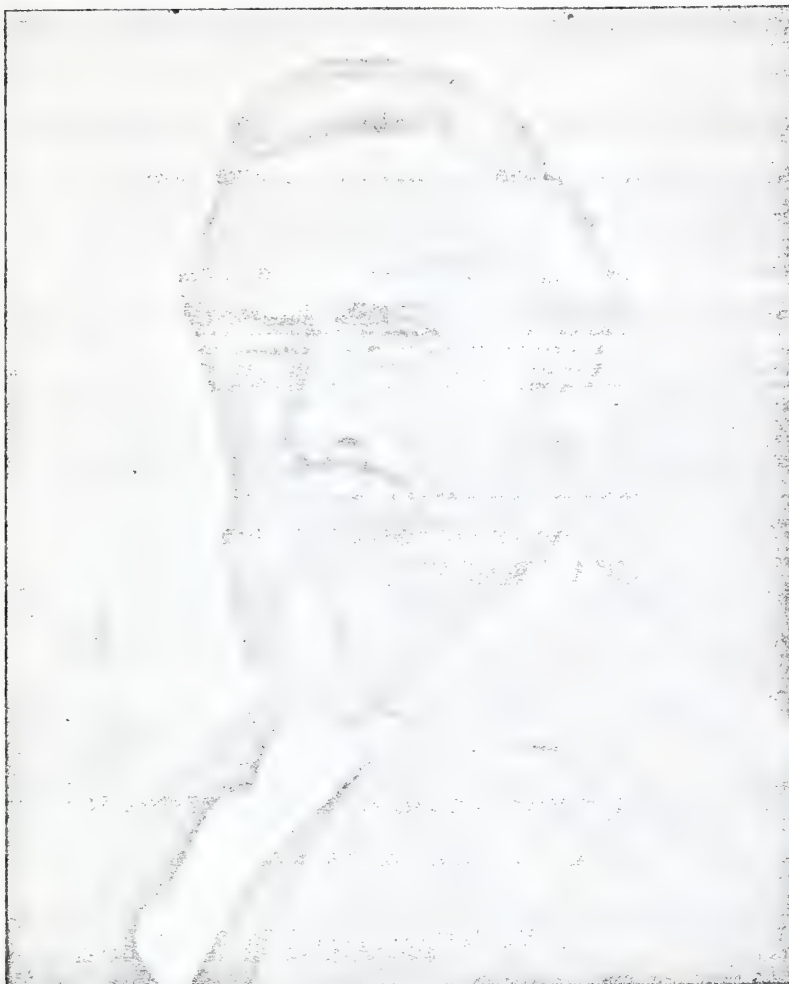
## WILLIAM ALLEN

1874-1876

WILLIAM ALLEN was born in Edenton, N. C., in 1807. His parents dying during his infancy, his sister, the mother of Allen G. Thurman, took charge of his rearing and education. In 1821 Mrs. Thurman removed to Chillicothe, leaving her brother in an academy at Lynchburg, Va. Two years later he followed her and completed his education at Chillicothe. He began the study of law in the office of Judge Scott and completed it with Colonel Edward King, with whom he was associated in a partnership after his admission to practice, when not yet twenty-one years of age. He was tall and impressive in appearance, with a powerful voice, so penetrating that he was given the sobriquet of "Ohio gong." In 1832 he was elected to Congress by the Democrats, by a majority of one. He was the youngest man in the Twenty-third Congress, but was recognized as a leading orator and made a strong impression in a speech on the Ohio boundary question. In August, 1837, he made a strong speech at a banquet in Columbus, which unexpectedly led to his nomination to the Senate, to succeed Hon. Thomas Ewing. Before the close of his first term he was re-elected to the Senate. In August, 1873, Senator Allen was elected Governor of Ohio, being the only candidate on his ticket not defeated. He was renominated in 1875 by the Democrats, but was defeated on the "green-back" issue by R. B. Hayes. Governor Allen died at "Fruit Hill" in 1879.







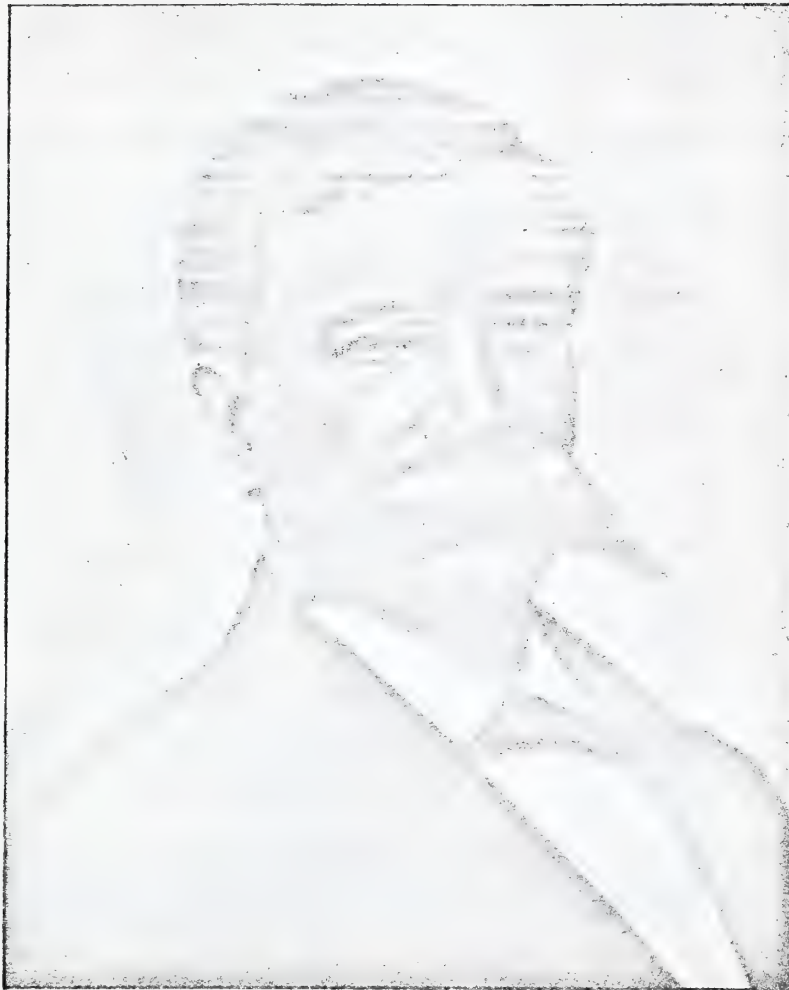
## RUTHERFORD B. HAYES

1868-1872

1876-1877

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES was born in Delaware, Ohio, October 4, 1822. His parents, Rutherford and Sophia Hayes, came to Ohio in 1817, from Windham County, Vermont. He received his early education in common schools, attended an academy at Norwalk, Ohio, and in 1837 went to Isaac Webb's school at Middletown, Conn., to prepare for college. In 1842 he graduated at Kenyon College, valedictorian of his class. He studied law with Thomas Sparrow, of Columbus, Ohio, was graduated at the Law School of Harvard University in 1845. On May 10, 1845, he was admitted to the bar at Marietta, Ohio, and began practice at Lower Sandusky (now Fremont), where in April, 1846, he formed a partnership with Hon. Ralph P. Buckland. At the outbreak of the war he was elected Captain of the military company formed from the celebrated Cincinnati Literary Club. In June, 1861, he was appointed Major of the Twenty-third O. V. I. General Hayes' very gallant and meritorious military career has been overlooked in the prominence given his political life; an examination of his record in the army shows that such brave, gallant and able service has rarely been equaled, even in the annals of the late war. In August, 1864, while General Hayes was in the field, he was nominated by a Republican District Convention, in Cincinnati, as a candidate for Congress. He was elected by a majority of 2,400. In 1866 he was re-elected to Congress. In 1867 he was the Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio, and elected over Judge Thurman. In 1875, notwithstanding his well known desire not to re-enter public life, he was again nominated Governor of Ohio, and although he first declined the honor, he was subsequently induced to accept, and after a hard fought canvass was elected over William Allen. This contest, by reason of the financial issue involved, became a national one, and was watched with interest throughout the country, and as a result he was nominated for the Presidency on the seventh ballot of the National Republican Convention, which met at Cincinnati, June 14, 1876. The administration of President Hayes, although unsatisfactory to the machine politicians, was a wise and conservative one; meeting with the approval of the people at large. By the withdrawal of the Federal troops, and restoration of self-government to the Southern States, prepared the way for a revival of patriotism and the remarkable material development that has since ensued. Governor Hayes, soldier, statesman and philanthropist, died at Fremont, Ohio, January 17, 1893.



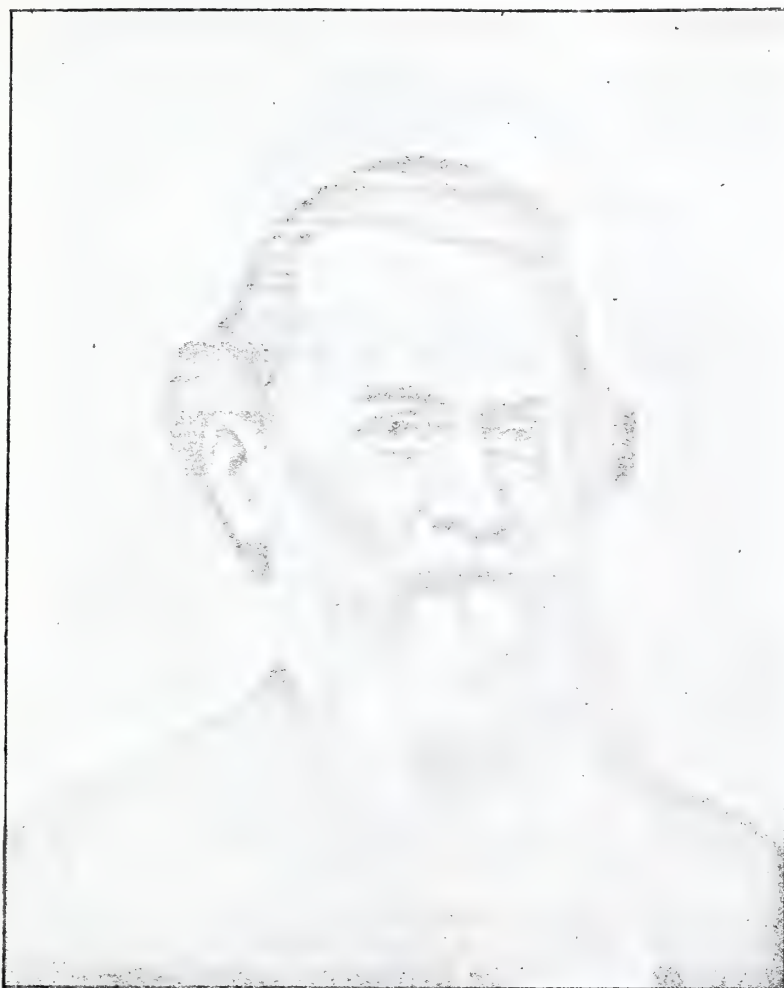


THOMAS LOWRY YOUNG

1877-1888

THOMAS LOWRY YOUNG was born at Killyleagh, Ireland, December 4, 1832. With his parents he landed in this country, at the age of twelve, and at sixteen enlisted in the regular army, serving ten years and retiring as orderly-sergeant. Soon after he removed to Cincinnati. In 1861 he was commissioned captain in General Fremont's Body Guard and served until January, 1862, when the guard was disbanded. In August, 1862, he recruited a company for the 118th Ohio Infantry. He rose to be Colonel and served until September, 1864, when he was honorably discharged on account of sickness. At the battle of Resaca, Colonel Young led the charge on the enemy's center, his regiment losing in a few minutes 116 out of 270 men engaged. For this and other acts of gallantry, he was brevetted Brigadier-General. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in April, 1865, and in October was elected a representative to the Ohio Legislature, serving two years. In 1871 he was chosen State Senator for one term. In 1875 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor, and March, 1877, became Governor, when Rutherford B. Hayes assumed the presidency. Governor Young's rise from obscurity of an emigrant boy to the governorship of a great State, is a high tribute to American Institutions, as well as to his own integrity in civil life and unflinching courage as a soldier. He died at Cincinnati, Ohio, July 20, 1888.





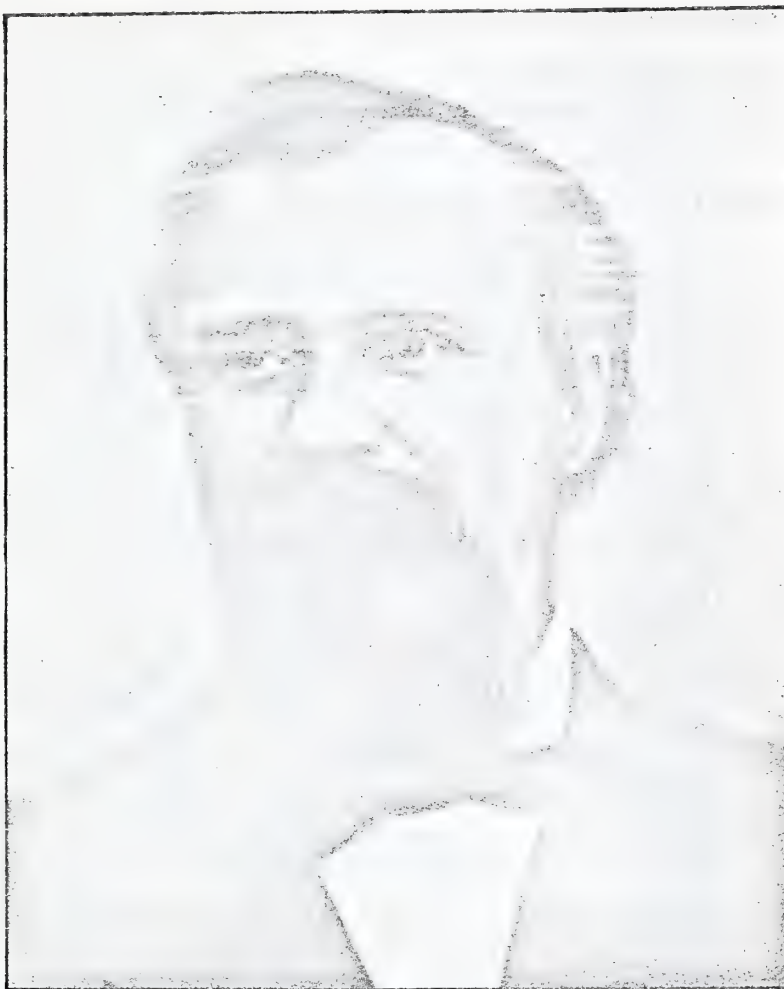
RICHARD MOORE BISHOP

1878-1880

RICHARD MOORE BISHOP was born in Fleming County, Kentucky, November 4, 1812. After a fair common school education, he entered into mercantile pursuits in his native county. In 1847 he removed to Cincinnati, where later he became a senior member of the wholesale firm of R. M. Bishop & Co. In April, 1857, Mr. Bishop took his seat as a member of the City Council, and in the following year was elected President of that body. This was followed in 1859 by his election as Mayor. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention and for many years one of the Trustees of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad. It was largely through his acquaintance and popularity in Kentucky and Tennessee that the rights of way were secured for the great outlet, which was so essential to the prosperity of Cincinnati. In 1877 the Democratic party nominated him to lead a forlorn hope for the governorship. At that time he was sixty five years of age, but in perfect health and vigor. It was on his part a great "handshaking" campaign, which resulted, much to the surprise of his opponents, in success by a large plurality. He served but one term, retiring with the respect and esteem of the people of the State. Governor Bishop died at Jacksonville, Fla., March 2, 1893.





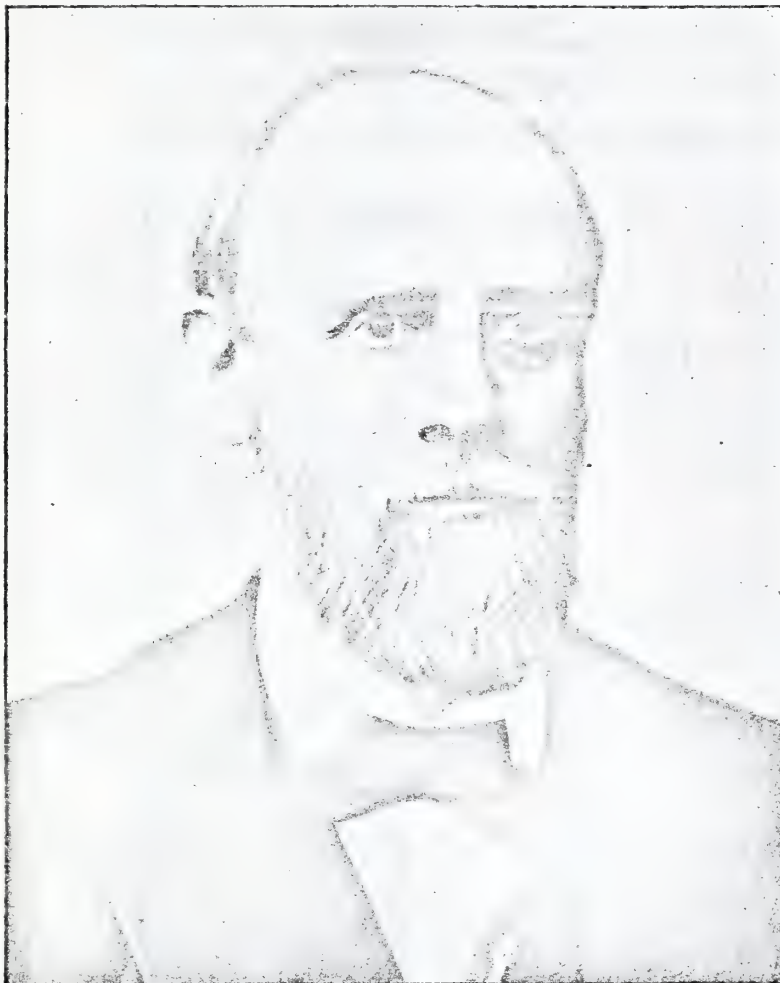


CHARLES FOSTER

1880-1884

CHARLES FOSTER was born in Seneca County, Ohio, April 12, 1828. His parents were from Massachusetts. He received a common school education and engaged in business pursuits in the early part of his life. In 1870 he was elected to Congress and served for eight years, although his district was politically very strong against him. While in Congress he was noted for the straightforward and businesslike view that he took of all measures. He was one of the Republican leaders of that body. He was not the politician, but the business man, honest, able and courageous. The Republican Party, in 1879, nominated him for Governor and he was elected. Two years later he was re-elected. He administered State affairs with great success. He took advanced ground on taxing the liquor traffic and his party—in fact the entire people of Ohio—have endorsed his views. After his time expired as Governor he returned to Fostoria, devoting his attention to business affairs. He was phenomenal individually—one that has illustrated that a man can be Governor of this great State and at the same moment "Charlie" to everybody in it. Being born in Fostoria when all around was woods, growing up with the people, ever manifesting a cheerful, generous helping spirit, his life illustrates the fraternal idea; so the humblest individual of his home community rejoice that he is one of them.



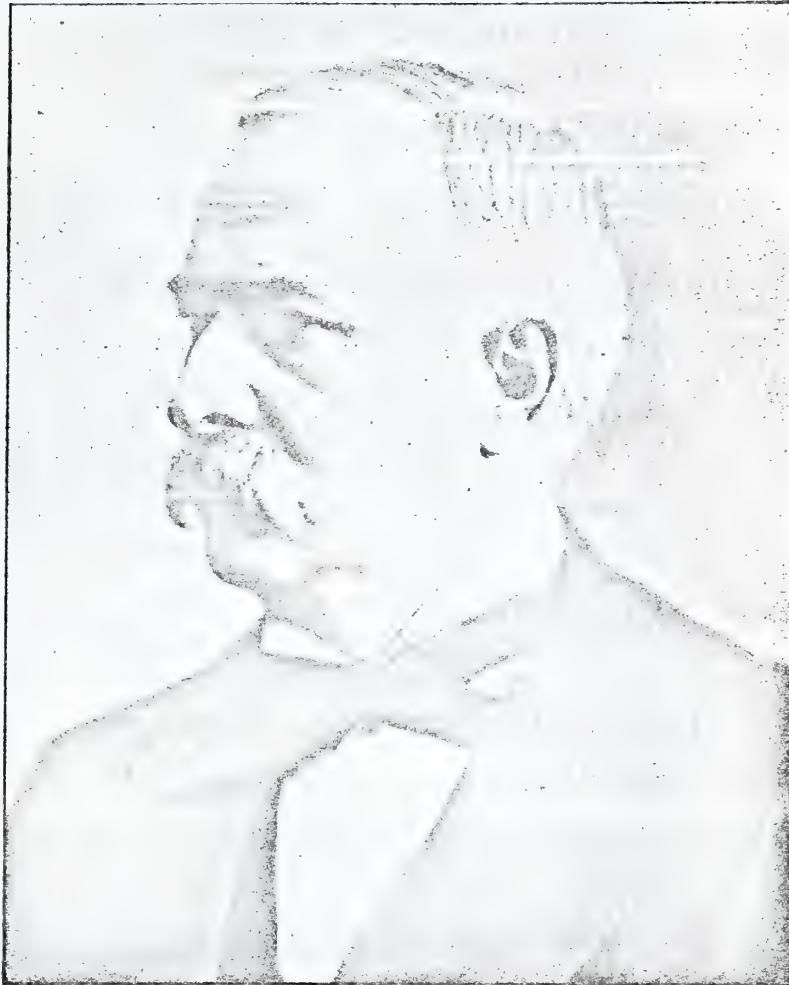


## GEORGE HOADLEY

1884-1886

GEORGE HOADLEY was born at New Haven, Conn., July 31, 1825. He is one of the old Jonathan Edwards stock; his great grandmother, Mary Edwards, who married Major Timothy Dwight, was a daughter of the great divine. George Hoadley graduated at Western Reserve College and Harvard Law School, and in 1849 became a partner in the law firm of Chase and Ball, Cincinnati. In 1851, at the age of twenty-five, he was elected a Judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati, and was City Solicitor in 1855. In 1858 he succeeded Judge Gholson on the bench of the new Superior Court. His friend and partner, Gov. Salmon P. Chase, offered him a seat on the Supreme Court Bench, which he declined, as he did also in 1862, a similar offer made by Governor Tod. In 1866 he resigned his place in the Superior Court and resumed legal practice. He was an active member of the Constitutional Convention of 1873-74, and in October, 1883, was elected Governor of Ohio, defeating Joseph B. Foraker, by whom he was in turn defeated in 1885. During the Civil War he became a Republican, but in 1876 his opposition to a protective tariff led him again to affiliate with the Democratic party. He was one of the counsel that successfully opposed the project of a compulsory reading of the Bible in the public schools, and was leading counsel for the assignee and creditors in the case of Archbishop Purcell. He was professor in the Cincinnati Law School in 1864-1887, and for many years a trustee in the University. In March, 1887, he removed to New York and became the head of a law firm. He died at Watkins, New York, August 26, 1902.





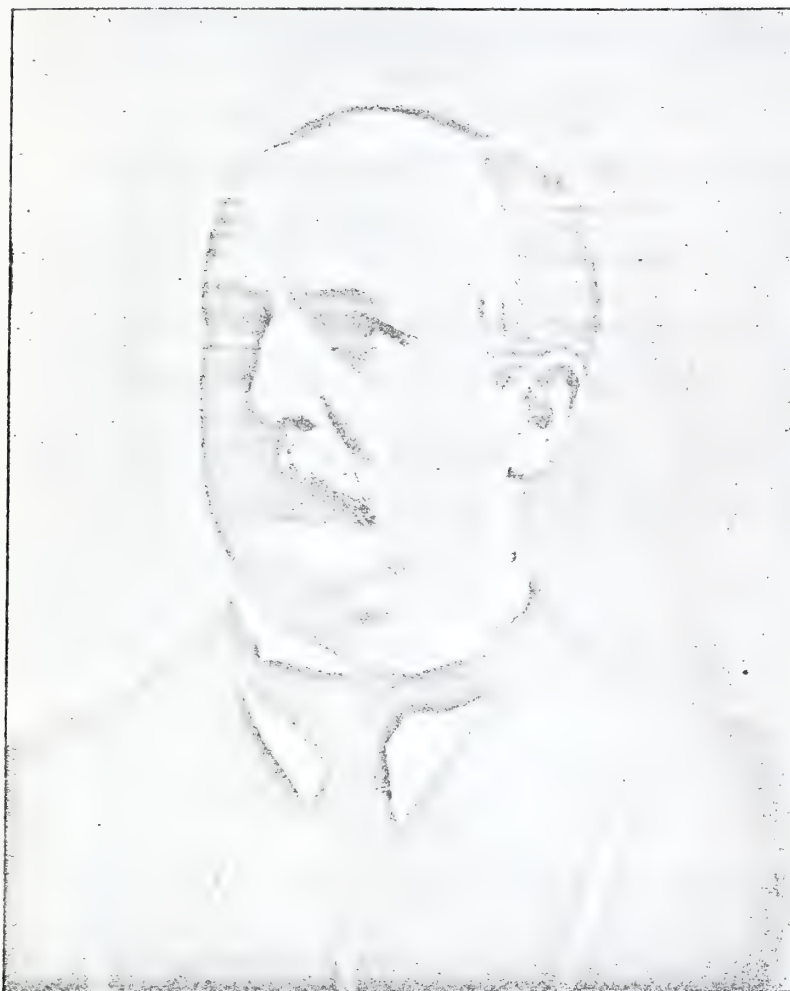
## JOSEPH BENSON FORAKER

1886-1890

JOSEPH BENSON FORAKER was born July 5, 1846, in a log cabin, about one mile north of Rainsboro. His ancestors came to Ohio from Virginia and Delaware on account of distaste of slavery. Bred on his father's farm, he assisted him on the farm, and the grist and saw mill thereon. At the age of sixteen he enlisted in the Eighty-ninth Ohio Infantry, and distinguished himself wherever duty called him. He was made Sergeant in August, 1862; First Lieutenant in March, 1865; was breveted Captain "for efficient services." He was at the battle of Missionary Ridge, Kennesaw Mountain, Lookout Mountain, and was with Sherman on his march to the sea. He was mustered out of the army, after a brave and brilliant service, when but nineteen years of age. After the war he spent two years at the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, and thence went to Cornell University. He graduated there July 1, 1869. In 1879 he was elected Judge of the Superior Court, of Cincinnati, which position he held for three years. In 1883 he was nominated for Governor, but was defeated by Judge Hoadley, the Democratic candidate. He was re-nominated, and re-elected in 1887. In 1889 he was again re-nominated, but was defeated by the Democratic candidate, James E. Campbell, of Butler County. His administrations have been marked by a brave and conscientious execution of all duties that are made his under the law. As an orator, for fearless and passionate eloquence, he has no superior in the State. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1897, and re-elected in 1903; his marked ability as a leader and statesman is unquestioned. He has several times been mentioned, prominently, in connection with the Presidency.





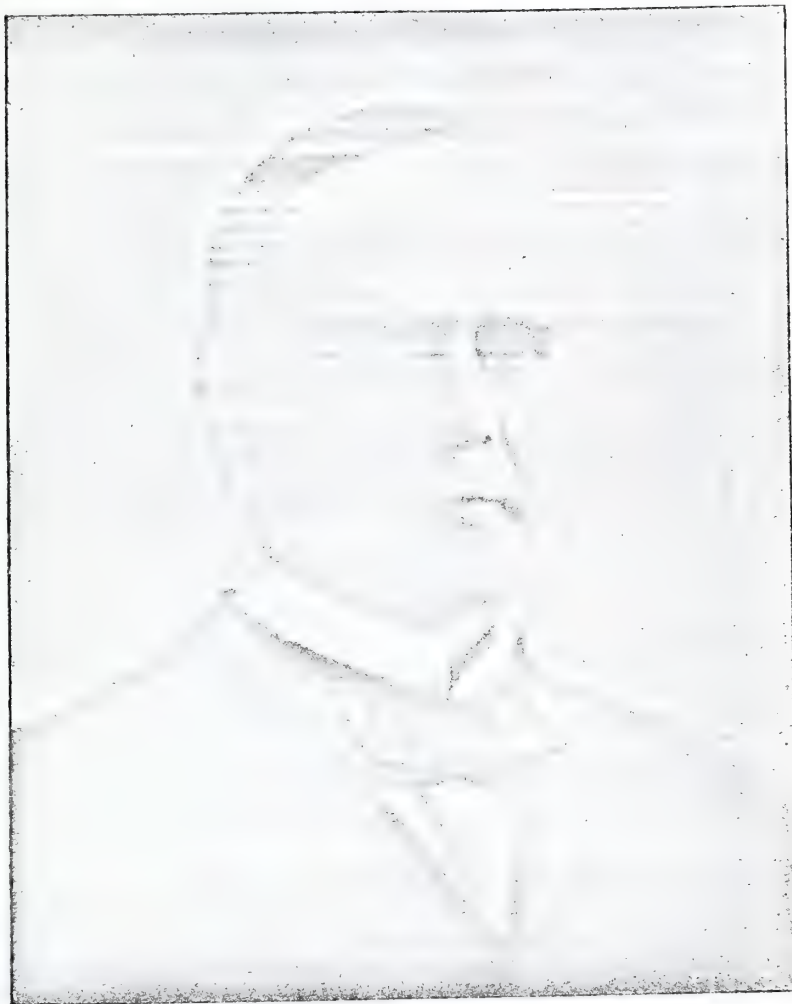


JAMES EDWIN CAMPBELL

1890-1892

JAMES EDWIN CAMPBELL was born at Middletown, Ohio, July 7, 1843. He was the son of Dr. Andrey and Laura Campbell, and grandson of Samuel and Mary Campbell. He received an academic education, and served in the United States Navy, enlisting in 1863, and taking part in the Mississippi and Red River Expedition in the Civil War, after which he taught school to raise money for the prosecution of his legal studies. He was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of his profession in Hamilton County, Ohio. In 1876, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Butler County, Ohio, and held the office four years. In 1882, he was elected on the Democratic ticket as a Representative to the Forty-eighth Congress and was re-elected to the Forty-ninth and Fiftieth. In 1889, he was elected Governor of Ohio, defeating Joseph B. Foraker, after an exciting canvass. As Governor he called an extraordinary session of the Sixty-ninth General Assembly October 14, 1890, to consider the affairs of the City of Cincinnati, and the act that passed, reorganizing the municipal government, was subsequently declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. In 1891 he was defeated in the gubernatorial canvass by William McKinley, although he ran 9,000 votes ahead of the ticket. He was again defeated by Asa S. Bushnell in 1895.



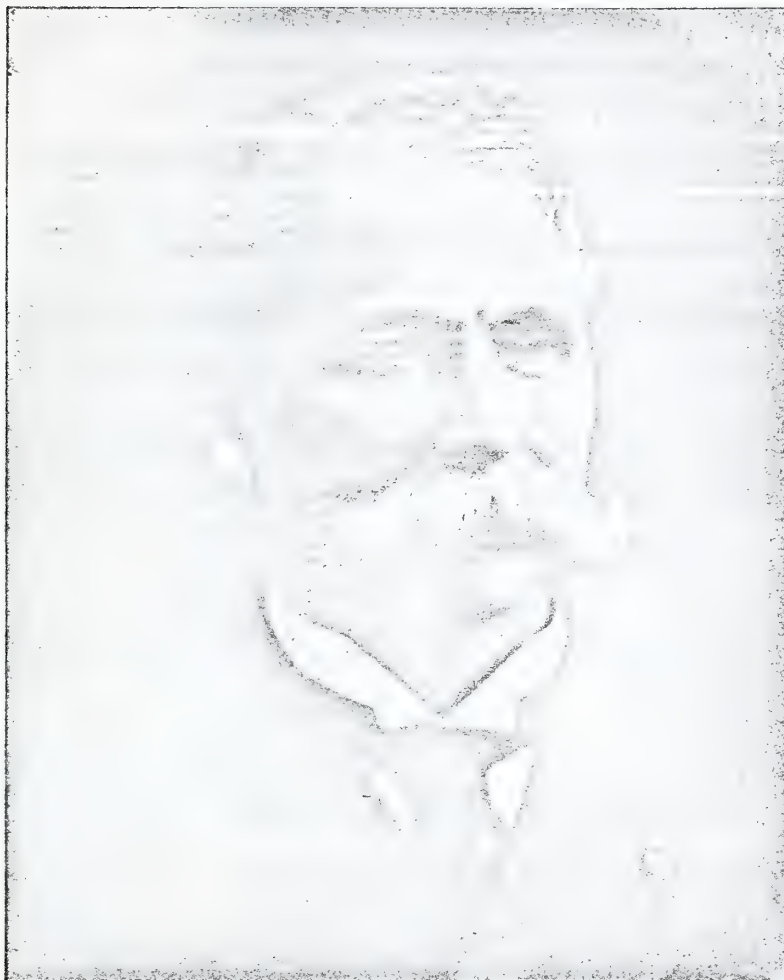


## WILLIAM McKINLEY

1892-1896

WILLIAM McKINLEY was born at Niles, Ohio, January 29, 1843. He came from Scotch-Irish ancestry, and his grandfather, John McKinley, was a Revolutionary soldier. After receiving a common school and partial college education, he taught school, and clerked until the war broke out, when he enlisted as a private in the Twenty-third Ohio Infantry. Advancement came frequently and deservedly, and he was mustered out with rank of Major. He was in all respects a typical American soldier, just as throughout his long and successful career he was a typical American citizen. After attending Albany Law School he removed to Canton, and served the County of Stark for one term as Prosecuting Attorney. Engaging actively in politics, he was sent to Congress for fourteen years, during all of which time he held a high place in the councils of his party. He was, above all things and beyond everybody else, the champion of a protective tariff, and in the Fifty-first Congress (the last he served in), he succeeded in passing a tariff bill to his entire satisfaction, and that tariff has gone into history, indelibly associated with his name. In 1891 he was elected Governor, and re-elected in 1893. He was elected President of the United States in 1896, and re-elected in 1900, by majorities unprecedented in our history. He held this great office during the Spanish, Filipino and Chinese Wars, when history was rapidly making; when the trade relations of the whole world were revolutionized, and when prosperity of the country resulting therefrom had gone far beyond his fondest expectations. In the midst of all, and while at the apex of his career he fell by the hand of an assassin, at Buffalo, New York, September 14, 1901. He died as one might wish to die, when all the world spoke his praise; when he had many friends and no enemies; when his past was a monument of glory, and when, to him, the Christian of childlike faith, the future was secure.





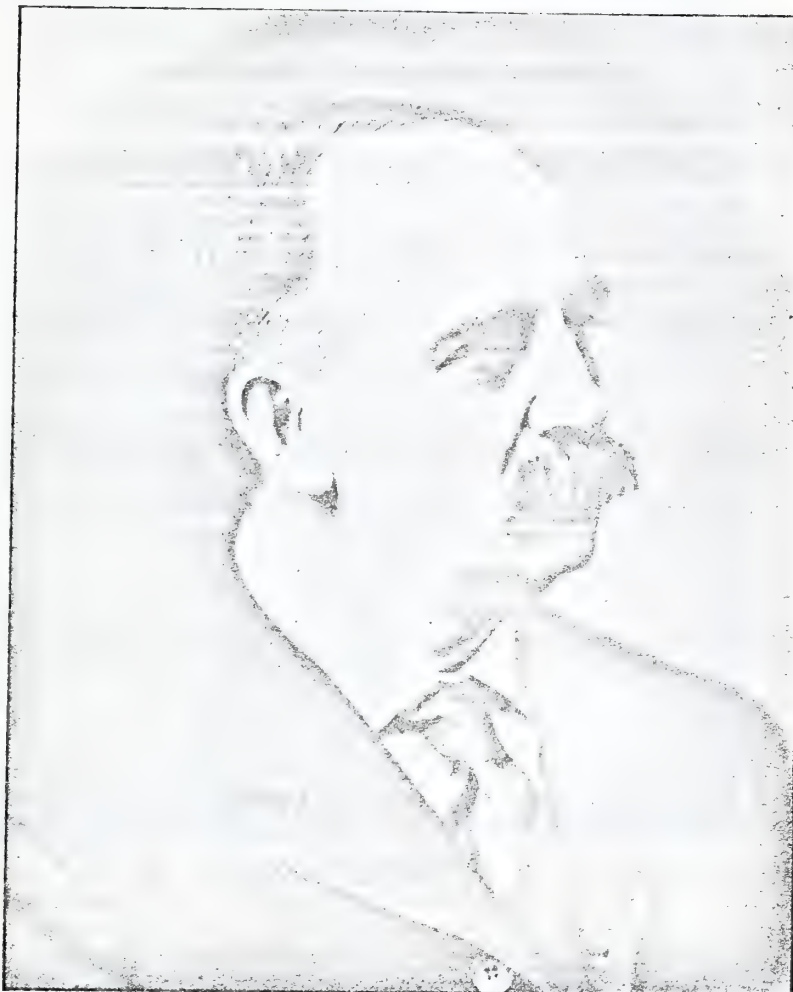
## ASA SMITH BUSHNELL

1896-1900

ASA SMITH BUSHNELL, of Springfield, was born at Rome, N. Y., on September 26, 1834. His grandfather, Jason Bushnell, was a Revolutionary soldier who saw much service. His great-uncle, William Bushnell, was one of the forty-eight who made the first settlement at Marietta, and the stone table commemorating that event bears his name. His father, Daniel Bushnell, removed to Cincinnati in 1845, and in 1851 the future Governor removed to Springfield, where he resided up to the time of his death. In all these years he was engaged in active business, continually rising in influence and growing in wealth. During the Civil War Governor Bushnell served as a Captain in the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Ohio Infantry. In politics he was always an ardent Republican, contributing freely in time and money. He served the State as Quartermaster-General during both of Governor Foraker's administrations, and in 1887 declined a unanimous nomination for Lieutenant-Governor. In 1895 he was elected Governor of Ohio by the largest plurality ever given, except in the darkest days of the Civil War, and was re-elected in 1897. He was an officer in the Episcopal Church, and was noted for his many charities, especially for a donation of \$10,000 to the Masonic Home, which procured its location at Springfield. He was an enthusiastic Grand Army man, and a Thirty-third degree Mason.







GEORGE KILBON NASH

1900-1904

GEORGE KILBON NASH was born in Medina County, Ohio, August 14, 1842, and spent his early years on a farm. His parents were of sturdy New England stock. He entered Oberlin College in 1862, but in his sophomore year left to enlist as a private in the One Hundred and Fiftieth Ohio Infantry. After the war he went to Columbus and taught school and studied law, until his admission to the bar in 1867. He was Prosecuting Attorney of Franklin County from 1871 to 1875, and Attorney-General of the State from 1880 to 1883, when he was appointed upon the Supreme Court Commission (an adjunct to the Supreme Court, and with similar jurisdiction), created by a constitutional amendment. Judge Nash was several times Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and always active in State and National politics. He was elected Governor of Ohio in 1899, and re-elected in 1901. Governor Nash had two of the most laborious administrations in the history of the State. By a decision of the Supreme Court, the entire municipal system had to be re-organized. The Governor, after much study and toil, formulated a plan, which was enacted by the General Assembly on October 22, 1902, at an extraordinary session, called for by him for that purpose.



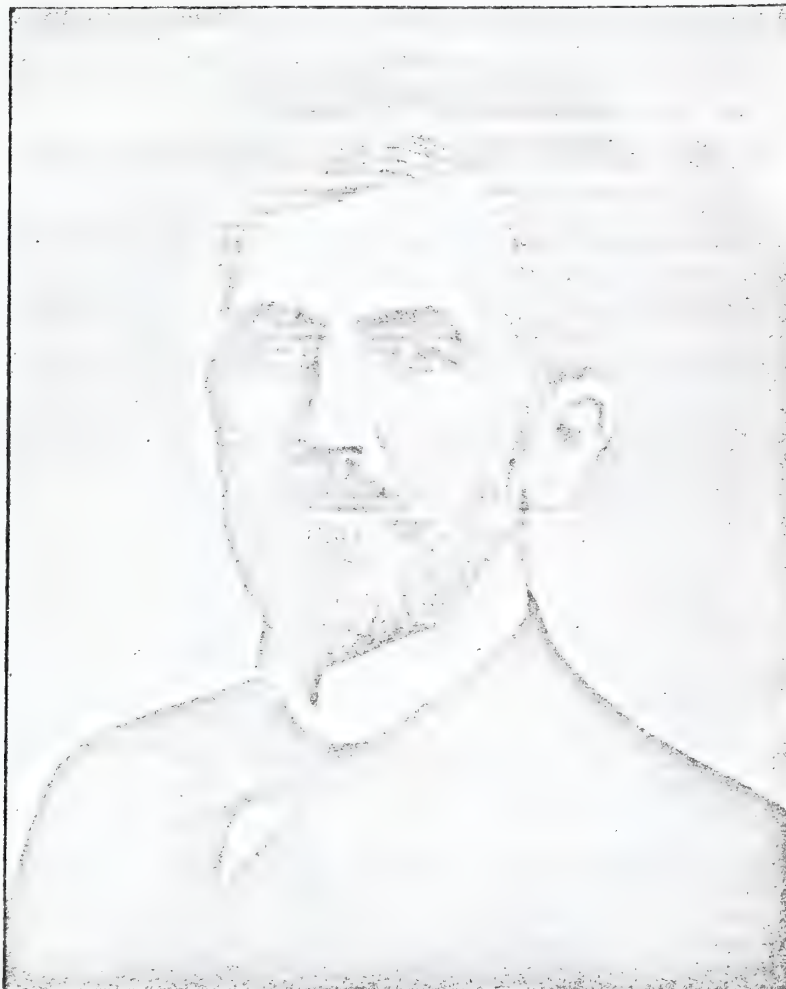


## MYRON T. HERRICK

1904-1906

MYRON T. HERRICK was born at Huntington, Lorain County, Ohio, on the 9th of October, 1854; the son of Timothy R. and Mary L. Herrick. His father came from a Massachusetts family of Colonial origin. His grandfather, Timothy Herrick, was one of the pioneers of Lorain County, Ohio, and was a soldier in the second war with England. Timothy R. Herrick, Governor Herrick's father, was born in Watertown, N. Y., in 1828. Governor Herrick was educated in the District School at Huntington; the Union Schools at Wellington, Ohio, and later on attended college at Oberlin, and at the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio. In 1899, the emeritus degree was conferred upon him by the Ohio Wesleyan University. Governor Herrick came to Cleveland in the year 1875. He entered the law office of J. F. and G. E. Herrick, and was admitted to the bar in 1878. Mr. Herrick was a successful lawyer, and latterly became well-known as a business man and financier of ability. He is today recognized as one of the leading and most successful bankers in the country. He is at present the Chairman of the Executive Council of the American Bankers Association. In addition to the many financial interests, Governor Herrick is interested in various manufacturing, industrial and building enterprises in Cleveland, and the city has in many ways profited by the energy and public spirit which he has displayed. Governor Herrick's first vote was cast for President Rutherford B. Hayes, and he has ever since remained a Republican. He was a member of the Cleveland City Council in 1885, and accepted re-election at the close of his first term of office. He has always taken an active interest in political issues, local and national. He was a delegate to the National Convention of 1888, 1892, 1896 and 1904, and the elector-at-large for Ohio in 1900. He is at present a member of the Republican National Committee, and of its Advisory Committee. Under President McKinley, he was offered the United States Treasurership, and later the United States Ambassadorship to Rome, but both of these were declined. He was also offered the Ambassadorship to Rome by President Roosevelt, but again he declined. In 1893 he was a member of the Electoral College, and served as Chairman of the preliminary session when McKinley was nominated for Governor of Ohio. He was appointed by Governor McKinley as a member of his special staff. In 1886 he was elected Secretary and Treasurer of the Society for Savings; and in 1894, upon the death of the President, Samuel H. Mather, he succeeded him to the office of President, which he still occupies. He became a candidate in 1903, for the office of Governor of the State of Ohio, and received the marked honor of being selected as the unanimous choice of the convention—the second instance of the kind in the history of the State; William McKinley being the other candidate for Governor, to receive this recognition—and he was elected Governor of the State by a majority greater than that ever given a candidate for that office in Ohio. He served as ambassador to France during the administration of Wm. H. Taft and was defeated at the polls in 1916 by Adlai Stevenson for the United States Senate.





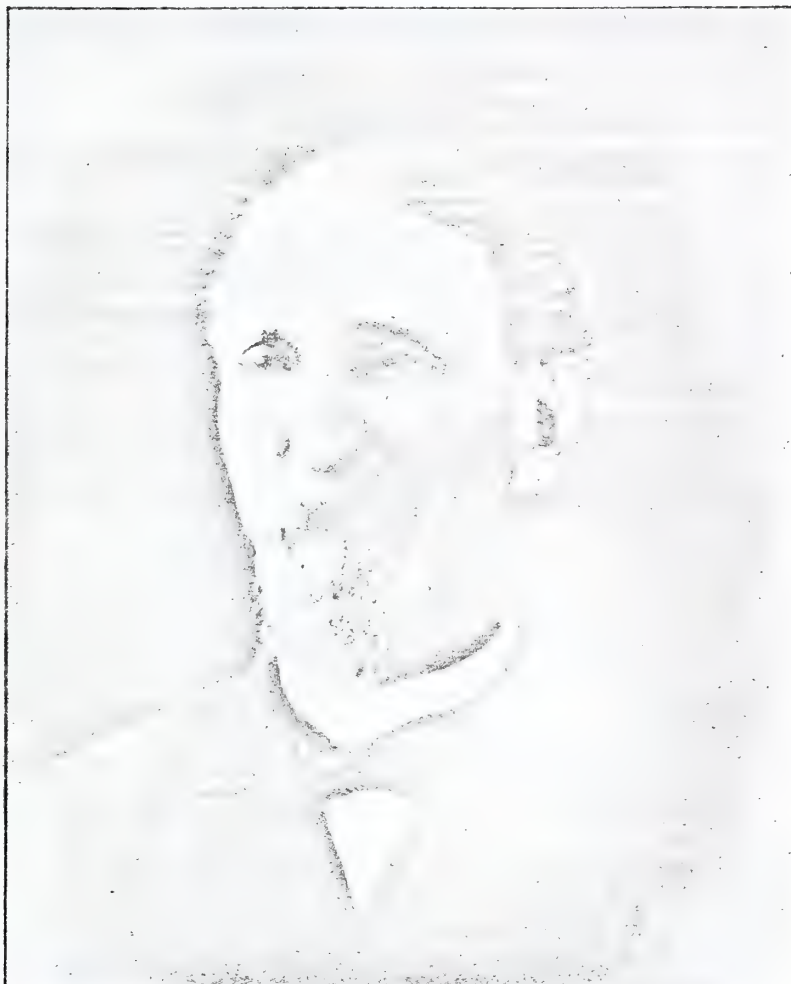
JOHN M. PATTISON

1906-1908

JOHN M. PATTISON was born at Boston, Clermont County, Ohio, June 13, 1849. His father, William Pattison, was a farmer of Buckeye birth, but his grandfather came from Kentucky, and his great grandfather from Pennsylvania; his mother was Mary Duckwall Pattison. As a boy, Governor Pattison worked upon the farm and served as a clerk in his father's country store. The parental roof being but a few miles from the boyhood home of General Grant, the Civil War caused more than ordinary excitement, and at sixteen years of age young Pattison enlisted in Company I of the 153d Ohio Volunteers, serving his country until honorably discharged. Entering Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, he worked his way through by teaching and laboring in the harvest fields. At Delaware, both Vice-President Fairbanks and Senator Foraker were his college-mates. Being graduated in 1869, Mr. Pattison's first work was in the life insurance business at Bloomington, Ill., representing the Union Central of Cincinnati. In the meantime studying law, in 1872 he removed to Cincinnati and was admitted to the bar. For nine years he practiced law, his partner being Judge Alfred Yaple. In 1881 Mr. Pattison was elected Vice-President and General Manager of the Central Life Insurance Co., and ten years later succeeded to its presidency. He was a member of the Ohio Senate and House of Representatives, and from 1890 to 1892 served in the National House of Representatives. Governor Pattison was a Mason and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, being one of the Board of Trustees of his Alma Mater, the Ohio Wesleyan University. His home was at Milford, Clermont County, Ohio, near Cincinnati, where he resided for more than twenty-five years. He was elected Governor of Ohio, November 7, 1905, on the Democratic ticket, his inauguration occurring January 8, 1906. He died at his home in "Promont," Milford, Clermont County, Ohio, June 18, 1908.







ANDREW L. HARRIS

1906-1908

ANDREW LINTER HARRIS, of Eaton, was born on a farm in Butler County, Ohio, November 17, 1825, graduated at Miami University in 1860, enlisted as a private soldier in April, 1861, and was mustered out in 1865, as a brigadier general. He practiced law until 1875, and was Probate Judge of Preble County until 1882. He served in the Ohio Senate 1865-7, and in the House of Representatives 1885-9. He was a member of the National Industrial Commission 1898-1902. He was Lieutenant Governor when McKinley was Governor, 1892-6, and was elected lieutenant governor for the third time in 1905. On the death of Governor Pattison in June, 1906, he became Governor of Ohio. In 1908 he received the Republican nomination for Governor without opposition. While his record in the Civil War is one of the most heroic, he has also distinguished himself in civil life. He prepared that part of the report of the National Industrial Commission relating to agriculture, and was prominent in shaping state legislation while serving in both branches of the legislature, and as the presiding officer of the Senate. His record as the chief magistrate of the State is well known for his reforms in the State institutions, and for his constant attention to the interests of the State, in which he has been notably successful. Governor Harris came into the gubernatorial office with extensive and varied experience in State affairs. With his special qualifications and his unusual application and close attention to official business, he has done much good service—not in any one thing alone, but in all the departments and different lines of official duty.





JUDSON HARMON

42 Governor of Ohio, 1908-1910

JUDSON HARMON, born in Hamilton County, Ohio, February 3rd, 1846, graduated from the Baptist College of Granville, Licking County, in 1866, which college afterward honored him with the degree of L.L. D. In 1869 he graduated from the Cincinnati Law School. When 20 years of age he was elected a judge of the Common Pleas Court of Hamilton County, from 1875 to 1887 he was judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati, in 1889 he was attorney general under Cleveland. He was a candidate before the Democratic Convention in Baltimore in 1912 for the nomination for President, but was defeated by Woodrow Wilson.



HARMON, COLSTON, GOLDSMITH & HOADLY

ST. PAUL BUILDING

CINCINNATI, OHIO

JUDSON HARMON  
EDWARD COLSTON  
A W GOLDSMITH  
GEORGE HOADLY  
OSCAR STOEHR  
A W GOLDSMITH JR

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

May 8, 1917.

Dear Mr. Sterrett:

Replying to your letter of yesterday, I take pleasure  
in sending you a photograph under separate cover.

Wishing you success in your work, I am,

Very truly yours,

*Judson Harmon*

Mr. F. M. Sterrett,  
Troy, Ohio.







JAMES M. COX

43 Governor of Ohio, 1913-1915

45 Governor of Ohio, 1917-1919

JAMES M. COX, born on a farm in Butler County, Ohio, in 1870. Educated in the public schools and worked in a printing office in Middletown, a reported for the Cincinnati Enquirer, private secretary to Congressman Sorg, owner of The Dayton and Springfield News. When the operation of the Conservancy law of Ohio has been demonstrated, for which he is responsible, an unbiased history of him can not be written.





## FRANK BARTLETT WILLIS

1915-1916

FRANK BARTLETT WILLIS was born in Lewis Center, Delaware County, Ohio, December 8, 1871. Graduated at the Northern Ohio University, Ada, Ohio, in 1893, as bachelor of Arts and as Master of Arts 1904, and as L. L. B. in 1906. Was professor of history and economics 1894-1906 in his Alma Mater and professor of law there in 1906 and admitted to practice law in 1906. Was a member of the Ohio House of Representatives for two terms, 1904-4 and was a member of Congress 1911-13 from the 8th Ohio district. He was elected Governor of Ohio in November 1914, defeating James M. Cox by about 25,000 votes. He was renominated by his party and made the campaign of 1916 again against James M. Cox but was defeated by about 5,000 votes, running 95,000 votes ahead of Chas. E. Hughes, the republican candidate for president. His administration was marked by a rigid adherence to the promises made during his campaign to increase efficiency and cut off unnecessary expenses. His oration, in front of the capitol in 1916, on the removal of the battle flags of Ohio from the relic room of the capitol to sealed glass cases in the rotunda, was unsurpassed for pathos and patriotic eloquence in a state that has given the nation some of its greatest orators.



FRANK B. WILLIS  
DELAWARE, OHIO

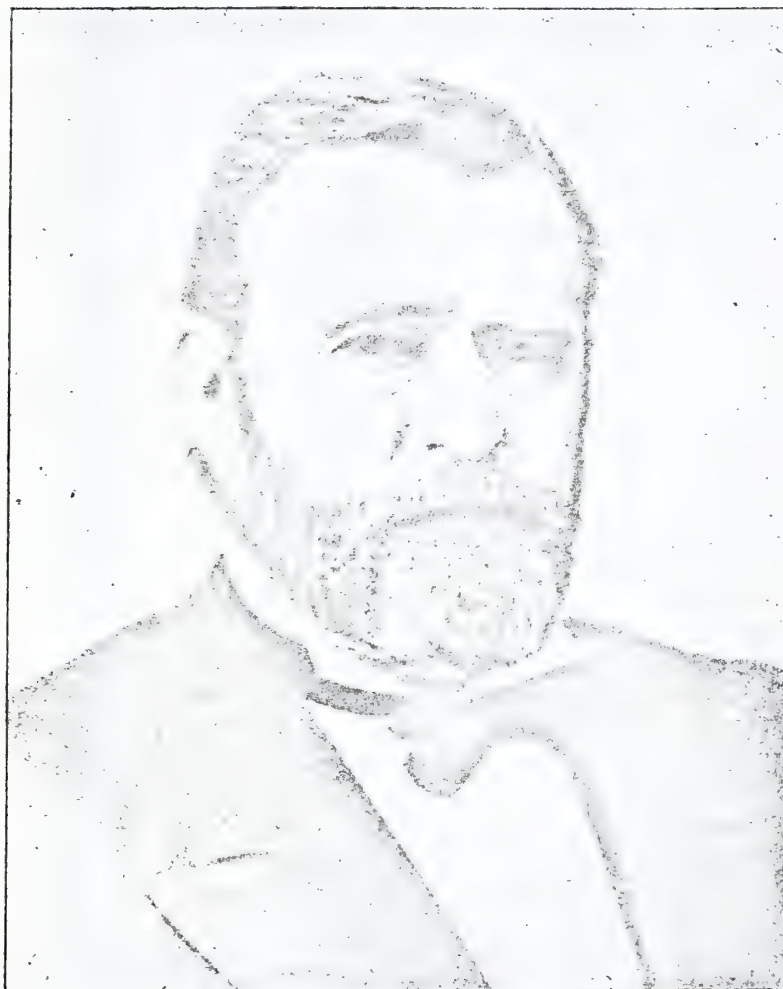
May 8, 1917.

Dear Col. Barrett -

I have asked  
Prof. Giddreath I think  
to library to send  
you some "clips"  
during the time you  
are at. Hope you  
get it in due time  
Thanks for your  
many kindnesses,  
Yours, Frank







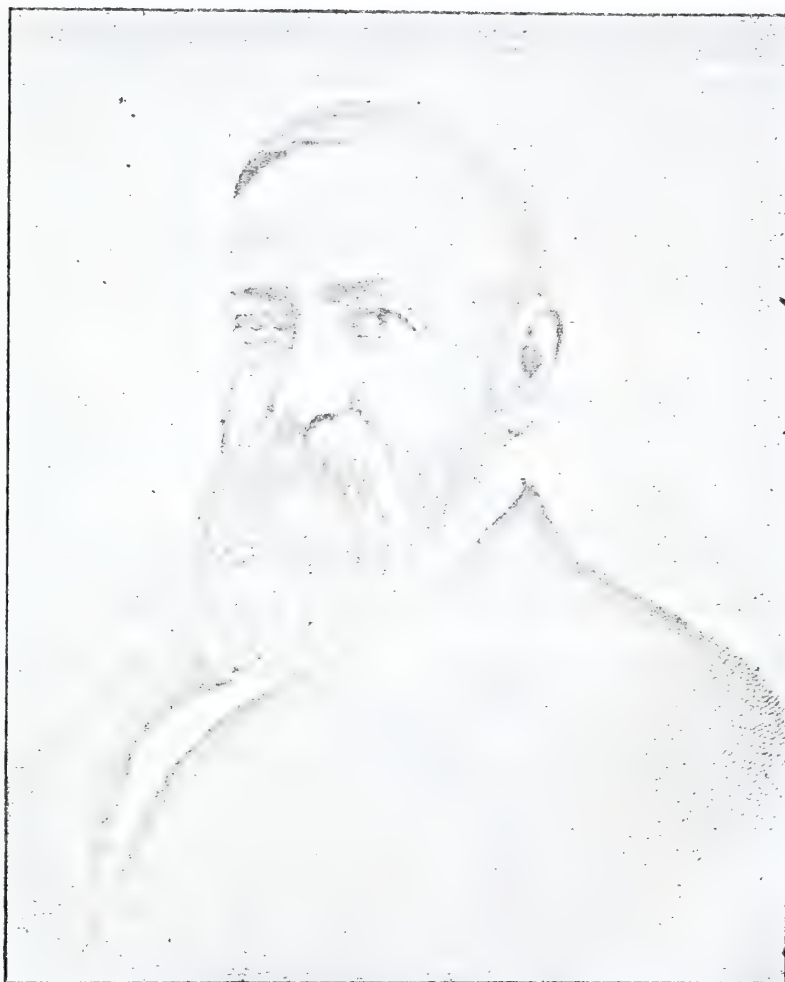
ULYSSES S. GRANT  
18th President of the United States





JAMES A. GARFIELD  
20th President of the United States





BENJAMIN HARRISON  
23rd President of the United States







WM. H. TAFT



Hamilton County: John W. Brown, Charles Willing Byrd, Francis Dunlavy, William Goforth, John Gitchel, Jeremiah Morrow, John Paul, John Riley, John Smith and John Wilson.

Jefferson County: Rudolph Blair, Geo. Humphrey, John Milligan, Nathan Updegraff and Bezaleel Wells.

Ross County: Edward Tiffin President, Michael Baldwin, James Grubb, Nathaniel Massie and F. Worthington.

Washington County: Ephraim Cutter, Benjamin Ives Gilman, John McIntire and Rufus Putnam.

THOMAS SCOTT, Secretary.

The first Legislature of the State was held at Chillicothe, under the Constitution, created eight new counties: Gallia, Scioto, Franklin, Columbiana, Butler, Warren, Greene and Montgomery.

Ohio is situated between 38 and 41 north latitude and 80 and 84 of west longitude. It is bounded on the north by Michigan and Lake Erie, on the east by Pennsylvania and West Virginia, on the south by West Virginia and Kentucky, and on the west by Indiana. It has a navigable water frontier of Lake Erie on the north and the Ohio river on the south of 666 miles. The eighty-eight counties of Ohio were organized on the following dates:

Name.	Date.
Adams	July 10, 1797
Allen	April 1, 1812
Ashland	Feb. 26, 1846
Ashtabula	June 7, 1807
Athens	March 1, 1805
Auglaize	1848
Belmont	Sept. 7, 1801
Brown	March 1, 1817
Butler	1803
Carroll	1832-1833
Champaign	March 1, 1805
Clark	March 1, 1817
Clermont	Dec. 9, 1800
Clinton	1810

Columbiana	March 25, 1803
Coshocton	April 1, 1811
Crawford	April 1, 1820
Cuyahoga	June 7, 1807
Darke	Jan. 3, 1809
Defiance	March 4, 1845
Delaware	Feb. 10, 1803
Erie	1838
Fairfield	Dec. 9, 1800
Fayette	March, 1810
Franklin	April 30, 1830
Fulton	Feb. 28, 1850
Gallia	April 30, 1803
Geauga	1805
Greene	May 1, 1803
Guernsey	March, 1810
Hamilton	Jan. 2, 1790
Hancock	April 1, 1820
Hardin	April 1, 1820
Harrison	Jan. 1, 1814
Henry	April 1, 1820
Highland	May, 1805
Hocking	March 1, 1818
Holmes	Jan. 20, 1824
Huron	Feb. 7, 1809
Jackson	March, 1816
Jefferson	July 29, 1797
Knox	March 1, 1808
Lake	March 6, 1840
Lawrence	March 1, 1816
Licking	March 1, 1808
Logan	March 1, 1817
Lorain	Dec. 26, 1822
Lucas	June, 1835
Madison	March, 1810
Mahoning	March 1, 1846
Marion	March 1, 1824
Medina	Feb. 18, 1812
Meigs	April 1, 1819
Mercer	April 1, 1820
Miami	Jan. 16, 1807
Monroe	Jan. 29, 1813
Montgomery	May 1, 1803
Morgan	March 1, 1818
Morrow	Feb. 24, 1848
Muskingum	March 1, 1804
Noble	March 11, 1851
Ottawa	March 6, 1840
Paulding	April 1, 1820



Perry	March 1, 1817
Pickaway	Jan. 12, 1810
Pike	1815
Portage	June 7, 1807
Preble	March 1, 1808
Putnam	April 1, 1820
Richland	March 1, 1813
Ross	August 20, 1798
Sandusky	April 1, 1820
Scioto	May 1, 1803
Seneca	April 1, 1820
Shelby	1819
Stark	Feb. 13, 1808
Summit	March 3, 1840
Trumbull	1800
Tuscarawas	Feb. 15, 1808
Union	April 1, 1820
Van Wert	April 1, 1820
Vinton	March 23, 1850
Warren	May 1, 1803
Washington	July 26, 1788
Wayne	1796
Williams	April 1, 1820
Wood	April 1, 1820
Wyandot	Feb. 3, 1845

## GOVERNORS OF OHIO

Edward Tiffin	1803-1807
Return J. Meigs	1807-1814
Thomas Worthington	1814-1818
Ethan A. Brown	1818-1822
Jeremiah Morrow	1822-1826
Allen Trimble	1826-1830
Duncan McArthur	1830-1832
Robert Lucas	1832-1836
Joseph Vance	1836-1838
Wilson Shannon	1838-1840
Thomas Corwin	1840-1842
Wilson Shannon	1842-1844
Mordecai Bartley	1844-1846
William Bebb	1846-1848
Seabury Ford	1848-1850
Reuben Wood	1851-1853
William Medill	1853-1855
Salmon P. Chase	1855-1859
William Dennison	1859-1861
David Tod	1861-1863
John Brough	1863-1865

Jacob D. Cox	1865-1869
Rutherford B. Hayes	1869-1871
Edward F. Noyes	1871-1875
Rutherford B. Hayes	1875-1876
Thomas Young	1876-1877
Richard M. Bishop	1877-1879
Charles Foster	1879-1883
George Hoadley	1883-1885
Joseph B. Foraker	1885-1889
James B. Campbell	1889-1891
William McKinley, Jr.	1891-1895
Asa S. Bushnell	1895-1899
George K. Nash	1899-1903
Myron T. Herrick	1903-1905
James M. Pattison	1905-1907
Andrew L. Harris	1907-1909
Judson Harmon	1909-1912
James M. Cox	1912-1914
Frank B. Willis	1914-1916
James M. Cox	1916-

In 1803 there was but one candidate for Governor of Ohio, and Edward Tiffin received 4,564 votes. In 1805 there was no contest and Edward Tiffin received 4,788 votes. The first contest was in 1807, when Return J. Meigs, a Federalist, received 5,550 votes, and Nathaniel Massie, Republican, received 4,757 votes. In the contest of 1916, James M. Cox, Democrat, received in round numbers 606,000 votes, and Frank B. Willis, Republican, received over 600,000 votes. The entire vote of Ohio in 1916 was over 1,250,000.

Ohio has arisen from a population of 25,000, on admission to the Union, to a population in 1917 of more than 5,000,000 souls. She is fourth in population and wealth among her sister States. For many years she was third, until the great city of Chicago had begun to achieve her ambition in her meteoric career to become finally the most populous city of the world. Illinois is now third in population and wealth.

The following letter from the Tax Commission of Ohio will explain in the most authentic manner possible to be obtained the wealth of Ohio:







McKINLEY MONUMENT

On west front of Capitol building, Columbus, Ohio.



THE TAX COMMISSION OF OHIO  
COLUMBUS

November 28, 1916.

Mr. F. M. Sterrett,  
Troy, Ohio.

Dear Sir:—

In reply to yours of November 26th, the Commission herewith encloses copy of table No. 8, giving the grand duplicate of Ohio for the year 1915. Tables for 1916 will not be ready for several weeks yet.

According to this table the total value of property in Ohio for purposes of taxation in 1915 was \$7,366,503,555. In the belief of most people who have looked into the subject, however, you would be considerably in error in assuming that this represents the wealth of the State. The fact of the matter is that it is generally estimated the wealth of Ohio is from two to three times this amount. The real estate in the State is probably upon the duplicate at a large percentage of its valuation, but the intangible property is not. For example, the total amount of monies (including cash on hand) listed for taxation in 1915 was \$143,900,599, which was \$837,190,991 less than the monies on deposit. In the belief of Mr. Boyle, late member of this Commission, who made some investigation on this subject: "Probably only seven or eight per cent of the total invisible wealth of Ohio is listed for taxation."

In addition there must also be considered the question of exempted property in Ohio. The United States Census Bureau averages the value of statutory exempted property in Ohio as one-eighth of the value of the taxed real property and improvements. On this basis the estimated value of legally exempted property in Ohio in 1912 was \$356,302,276; and on the same basis the value of exempted property in 1915 was \$590,668,092. But unquestionably the actual amount was enormously greater. To quote the Tax Commissioner's report for 1915: "What the sum total of these exemptions and failures to list amounts to, it is impossible to say—that they count up to many millions of dollars

is certain—and some investigators place the amount at over a billion dollars."

Very truly yours,

THE TAX COMMISSION OF OHIO.

By C. A. Jones, Secretary.

If instead of three times the present tax duplicate, it were multiplied by two, our actual State duplicate would be about \$15,000,000,000, or more than one-sixth of the entire wealth of England. The most reliable figures which we are able to obtain in relation to the wealth of the United States in 1916 is \$185,000,000,000. The next richest nation, England, is worth \$85,000,000,000. The railroads of the United States alone represent a paper value of \$20,000,000,000, and employ more than one and a half million men. Ohio is richer than many of the kingdoms of the Old World. The following is her wealth by counties, which can, no doubt, be doubled with safety:

Adams County -----	\$ 13,578,380
Allen County -----	93,109,550
Ashland County -----	44,496,220
Ashtabula County ----	96,124,470
Athens County -----	38,512,325
Auglaize County -----	40,759,410
Belmont County -----	82,827,880
Brown County -----	21,460,884
Butler County -----	115,994,700
Carroll County -----	18,081,485
Clark County -----	98,017,160
Champaign County ---	46,144,171
Clermont County -----	26,237,910
Clinton County -----	35,982,030
Columbiana County --	95,878,460
Coshocton County ----	36,985,620
Crawford County ----	57,995,460
Cuyahoga County ----	1,119,491,830
Darke County -----	72,739,980
Defiance County -----	39,563,690
Delaware County ----	43,582,710
Erie County -----	68,366,860
Fairfield County -----	64,848,050
Fayette County -----	39,041,390
Franklin County -----	360,255,640
Fulton County -----	39,574,300
Gallia County -----	14,918,085
Gauga County -----	17,739,060

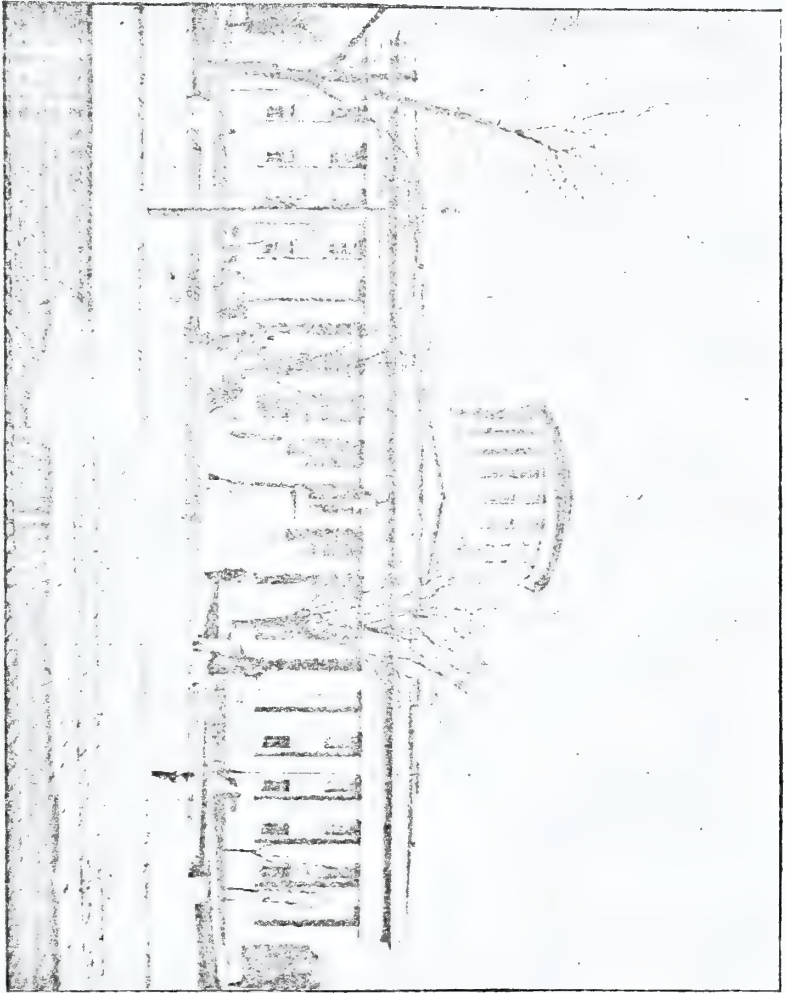


Greene County -----	45,795,680	Trumbull County -----	101,451,390
Guernsey County -----	39,192,265	Tuscarawas County --	74,178,730
Hamilton County -----	702,870,876	Union County -----	37,745,700
Hancock County -----	99,851,380	Van Wert County -----	51,360,520
Hardin County -----	49,865,450	Vinton County -----	10,075,175
Harrison County -----	28,615,780	Warren County -----	35,349,960
Henry County -----	40,146,780	Washington County --	47,181,250
Highland County -----	32,137,410	Wayne County -----	70,414,180
Hocking County -----	23,525,800	Williams County -----	41,925,910
Holmes County -----	25,811,040	Wood County -----	87,477,080
Huron County -----	62,054,330	Wyandot County -----	40,627,115
Jackson County -----	17,727,230		
Jefferson County -----	83,310,690		
Knox County -----	48,299,710	Total -----	\$7,366,503,555
Lake County -----	53,923,510	The total receipts from taxes in the State of Ohio for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, was \$19,111,848.04, and the disbursements for the same period was \$19,671,985.07. There was a balance in the treasury on that date of \$7,105,631.39. The expense of conducting the affairs of the State for the fiscal year June 30, 1917, will be more than \$20,000,000.	
Lawrence County -----	31,24,462		
Licking County -----	87,816,050	Article VI of the ordinance of 1787 provides: "There shall be neither slavery or voluntary servitude in the said territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, <i>provided always</i> that any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in one of the original States, each fugitive may be lawfully claimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or their service as aforesaid."	
Logan County -----	44,624,330		
Lorain County -----	126,587,000	It will be noted that by the ordinance, a fugitive slave could be arrested in free territory and returned into bondage, and all the forces of law could be made effective to accomplish that purpose. While this instrument has been regarded as one of the most progressive in enlightened government, under its provisions, imprisonment for debt was lawful and practiced in Ohio for 40 years after her admission into the Union. When the State Senate convened in 1828, it was found that Senator Andrew Mack, of Cincinnati, was not present, and inquiry brought out the fact that he was in jail for debt in his home	
Lucas County -----	310,755,876		
Madison County -----	43,588,240		
Mahoning County -----	233,777,130		
Marion County -----	63,092,730		
Medina County -----	44,003,120		
Meigs County -----	18,907,010		
Mercer County -----	43,737,750		
Miami County -----	71,903,050		
Monroe County -----	20,673,800		
Montgomery County --	232,822,840		
Morgan County -----	15,775,130		
Morrow County -----	26,552,165		
Muskingum County ---	65,101,690		
Noble County -----	15,711,640		
Ottawa County -----	38,816,080		
Paulding County -----	36,608,940		
Perry County -----	30,039,598		
Pickaway County -----	50,319,165		
Pike County -----	12,150,265		
Portage County -----	53,931,120		
Preble County -----	41,391,850		
Putnam County -----	44,004,225		
Richland County -----	69,434,740		
Ross County -----	50,673,220		
Sandusky County -----	65,598,400		
Scioto County -----	56,823,660		
Seneca County -----	72,004,750		
Shelby County -----	41,260,500		
Stark County -----	194,706,120		
Summit County -----	213,339,220		





1-3-14



OHIO STATE CAPITOL



town. The Senate demanded his release, not on the ground it was wrong to imprison one for debt, but that his detention was a violation of the special immunity from arrest of a member of the Legislature, and on that ground he was released, but no effort was made by that General Assembly to repeal the law; in fact, imprisonment for debt was not abolished in Ohio until 1838, and the law then passed was full of "excepts" and "buts."

For a period of 13 years after Ohio was admitted, whipping posts and stocks were familiar instruments. Every county seat in Ohio up to 1815 was provided with these repulsive and brutal instruments of torture. For attempted rape, 39 stripes were required, but if the offender stole a mule, 50 stripes were required. In 1809 the criminal laws were amended and the number of stripes for various crimes was further classified. Public executions, with their ghastly and demoralizing influences, were abolished in 1844. Electrocution was substituted for hanging in 1896. Lotteries in Ohio were legal until 1807, the year Troy was laid out. On that date a law was passed pronouncing all lotteries unlawful except such as were authorized by the Legislature. The first attempt to improve the Muskingum River was by means of a lottery, and one of the first bridges over that stream was erected through the proceeds of a lottery. Churches, in the early days, were often built from the sale of lottery tickets. They were abolished by law in 1830. Although slavery in the northwest territory was prohibited by the great ordinance, the women of Ohio in the early history were to all intents and purposes in a state of bondage. The husband acquired absolute ownership over her. It was not until in 1861 that married women obtained the legal right to hold property in their own names and use the income thereof for their own purposes. It was 80 years before the law-makers recognized her as a human and granted her the right to sue and be sued. They were granted the right

to vote at school elections in 1896. They have always been taxed, but the right of representation in any sense for many years, and but in a partial sense now, has been allowed them. In this year of 1917 she has the full rights of citizenship in seventeen States, and all tendencies look to her full enfranchisement in Ohio within a short time. Indeed, the signs of the times very clearly indicate that a Constitutional Amendment will be submitted for ratification by the States within a short time, which will probably be ratified by two-thirds of them and thus provide in the organic law for woman's suffrage.

Although the great ordinance prohibited slavery in the northwest territory, slavery had actually existed within the boundary for many years prior to 1787, and was continued after that date. The French people who had settled in Detroit, Michigan; Vincennes, Indiana; Kaskaskia, Illinois, and at other points in these States called upon Governor St. Clair, who told the French settlers that the ordinance did not free slaves then held. At the end of the seven years' war in 1763, when France ceded to England all the territory east of the Mississippi which she had theretofore claimed, the French settlers were guaranteed their rights to continue holding slaves, and Jay's treaty with England, in 1794, pledged the United States not to interfere with the property of English settlers, including their slaves. The first Constitution of the State of Illinois permitted those who held slaves to continue in their possession as property and retain them in servitude, and this Constitution was approved by the Congress of the United States. Indiana, headed by William Henry Harrison, organized a movement to introduce slavery in Indiana. When a proposition was offered in 1802 in the Constitutional Convention to allow slavery in Ohio in a modified form, it was defeated by only one vote. In that day the free man of color was required to give a bond in the sum of \$500 not to become a public charge before he would be





allowed to locate in any community, and in the event such bond was not furnished, the service of such colored person should be sold to the highest bidder. Those settlers from slave States who came to Ohio in that early time brought their slaves with them and enjoyed their services without compensation for many years.

A colored man for the first 25 years of our State history had about as much show for freedom as the proverbial snowball in Hades. Two years prior to the admission of Ohio, or in 1800, by an Act of Congress, signed by President Adams, the northwest territory was divided into two territories by a line drawn from a point below Cincinnati, opposite the mouth of the Kentucky River, north to the Canadian border. The eastern territory embraced Ohio and a part of Michigan retained the name of northwest territory. The western division was named Indiana Territory, with Vincennes as the capital. William Henry Harrison was then the delegate in Congress, and desiring to be made the Governor or the new territory, he succeeded in his desire.

There have been four Constitutional Conventions in Ohio, viz., 1802, 1850, 1873 and 1912. The people refused to ratify the one framed in 1873. The one of 1912 submitted forty-two amendments, of which thirty-four were adopted.

The Constitution of 1850 was demanded by the people because under the one of 1802 their right to elect all State and local officers had been abridged. They also demanded the limitation of the State debt, biennial sessions of the Legislature, prohibition of special acts of incorporations and laws of a general nature, unless made of uniform operation throughout the State, reform of the judicial system, abolition of all property qualifications required of office-holders and voters, creation of the office of Lieutenant Governor, prevention of the State or any political subdivision from becoming a stockholder in any private enterprise, and taxation of all prop-

erty by a uniform rule, and all these were incorporated in the Constitution of 1850-51.

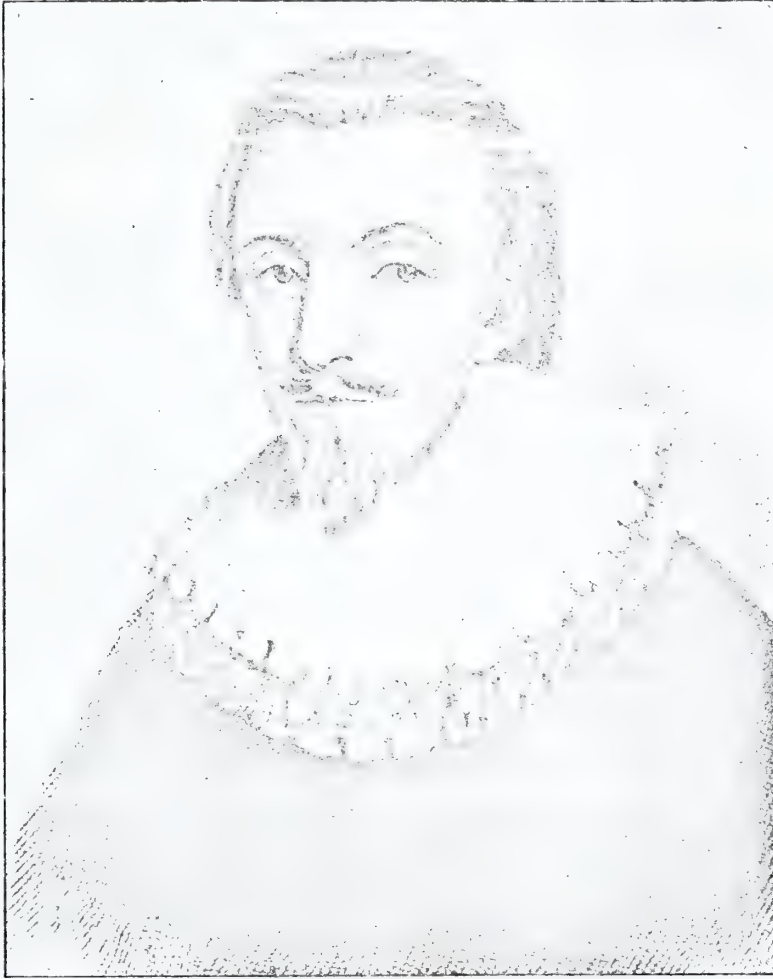
The salary of the first Governor, Edward Tiffin, was \$900. It was raised to \$1,000 in 1822. In 1852 it was raised to \$1,800. In 1865 it became \$4,000. In 1887 to \$8,000, and in 1906 to \$10,000. William Medill was elected the first Lieutenant Governor of Ohio in 1851 and succeeded Governor Wood as Governor of Ohio in 1853.

"In Ohio the House of Representatives has the sole power of impeachment of State officers, but any such officer, when impeached, must be tried by the Senate, and it requires a two-thirds vote of that body to convict. In the trial of Judges Tod and Pease, in 1809, the Senate voted 15 to 9 in favor of conviction in both cases. They were thus acquitted, as it required 16 votes to convict.

"In Ohio, from its admission in 1803, township and town officers have been elective, and such elections at first were annual. Of county officers, only sheriff and coroner have been elective from the beginning. The office of county commissioner was created and made elective in 1804 and a board of three members was authorized. The office of county auditor was created and made elective in 1824. County treasurers were at first appointed by the associate judges of each county, but were made elective in 1827. Clerks of court were appointed by the courts until the adoption of the Constitution of 1851. Prosecuting attorneys at first were appointed by the Supreme Court, but were made elective in 1833. Recorders at first were appointed for seven-year terms by the associate judges in each county, but were made elective in 1831. Surveyors at first were appointed by the courts, but were also made elective in 1831. There were no probate judges in Ohio until authorized by the Constitution of 1851. Under the Constitution of 1802 such duties were performed by the associate judges of each county, who







### LORD BALTIMORE

The thumb screw of the inquisition created an exodus of Catholics from the old world, and Lord Baltimore built up a new state on the shores of the Chesapeake, founded on religious freedom.



were appointed by the General Assembly." (J. W. Tannehill.)

The first Constitution provided that only white male inhabitants above the age of 21 years, residents of the State one year, who had paid or were charged with a State or county tax, had the right to vote. No man in that day could either vote or hold office unless he paid a tax. Even if elected to office, he could not be sworn in unless he had paid taxes.

The first General Assembly consisted of 15 Senators and 30 Representatives. In the present General Assembly there are 33 Senators and 123 Representatives. They each receive \$1,000 per annum salary and weekly mileage to and from home of two cents per mile. The first General Assembly paid \$2.00 per day for each day in session, and not to exceed \$2.00 for each mile going to and returning from the session. The first General Assembly cost the State for salaries, mileage and clerk hire a total of less than \$6,000. The clerk hire and salaries of the 1915 session cost the State \$66,227.30, and the whole expense of the session was \$262,074.48.

When Ohio was admitted into the Union, the general government reserved the title to herself of all lands except those previously sold or granted. The land tracts of Ohio were then divided as follows:

1. Congress lands, which comprised all sales made by authority of Congress. These lands had been or would be surveyed and laid out in townships six miles square, and these townships subdivided into sections containing 640 acres. One section in each township was reserved for educational purposes, to be disposed of in any manner approved by the State which it deemed best to subserve the purpose for which it was set apart.

2. The United States military tract was set aside by Congress to satisfy the claims of officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary War. It includes 2,500,000 acres of land between the Greenville Treaty line and the lands known as the Congress lands

above described and the Refugee lands to be hereafter described.

3. The Virginia military lands lay between the Scioto and Little Miami Rivers and extended south of the Ohio. Washington had, at one time, large holdings in this section. These lands were largely deeded to the soldiers of the Old Dominion who served with Washington during the disastrous Braddock campaign and during the seven years' French and English war from 1756 to 1763.

4. Those lands in extreme northeastern Ohio, known since the days of Charles II of England as the Western Reserve, were granted by that monarch in 1662 to the colony of Connecticut. It is the opinion of the author that the title of Connecticut was not good, since none of the titles granted by English monarchs conveying lands west of the Alleghenies was valid until the treaty of peace in Paris, 1763, between England and France. The general government conceded these 3,800,000 acres to the State of Connecticut in order to obtain the right of jurisdiction.

5. The fire lands of Ohio consisted of a half million acres donated by Connecticut in the northeast portion of the State to those persons during the Revolutionary War who had suffered from fire.

6. The Ohio Company's purchase is the tract at Marietta on which General Putnam and his New England associates settled, and heretofore described.

7. The Symmes purchase, heretofore described, brought more immediate results to the new State than any of the others.

8. The Refugee tract consisted of 100,000 acres extending eastwardly from the Scioto River forty-eight miles in a strip of country four and one-half miles broad, north and south.

9. The French tract consisted of 24,000 acres in the southeast quarter of Scioto County, and was ceded to the French families that lost their claims at Gallipolis through invalid titles. This cession was made in 1795, and a few years afterward



12,000 additional acres were added to the grant.

10. The Dohrman grant includes a section six miles square in the southeastern portion of Tuscarawas County. It was granted to Arnold Henry Dohrman, a Portuguese merchant, as a token of appreciation for the aid and shelter he rendered Americans.

11. The Zanes grant included a portion of land on the Muskingum where Zanesville was built; another at the crossing of the Hocking on which Lancaster is located; and yet another on the left bank of the Scioto River opposite Chillicothe. These grants were made to Ebenezer Zane by Congress in 1796 as a reward for opening a road from Wheeling, W. Va., to Maysville, Ky. In 1802, Mr. Zane received three additional tracts, one square mile each, in consideration of being captured and held prisoner during the Revolutionary War, when a boy, by the Indians. He lived with these people most of his life, securing many benefits for the Americans. These tracts are located in Champaign County.

12. The Ohio canal lands included 1,000,000 acres set aside for the purpose of aiding in the construction of canals where practicable.

13. The Turnpike lands of Ohio comprised 31,360 acres along the western side of the Columbus and Sandusky turnpike, in the eastern part of Seneca, Crawford and Marion Counties. They were supposed to provide for the transportation of mail stage, troops and other United States property free from toll. The grant was made in 1827.

14. The Maumee road lands extend the length of the road from the Maumee River at Perrysburg to the western limit of the Western Reserve, a distance of 46 miles in a strip two miles wide. This includes about 60,000 acres. These lands were ceded by the Indians at the treaty at Brownstown in 1808. The original intention of Congress was to mark a highway

through this strip, but no definite action was taken until 1823, when the land was ceded to the State of Ohio under the obligation that the State should make and maintain the projected road within four years after the transfer.

15. The school lands of Ohio were intended to embrace one-thirty-sixth part of all the land in the State, and the sale of these lands should be devoted to the purposes of education in the interest and for the general benefit of the population. Section No. 16 was designated in the township of Congress lands, the Ohio Company's and Symmes purchases, the United States Military lands, the Connecticut Reserve, and a number of quarter townships. These school lands were selected by the Secretary of the Treasury.

16. There were 27,040 acres of land set aside for college purposes located in the center of Jackson County, together with a quarter mile township in Delaware County. In 1824 the Congress authorized the State to sell these lands. The proceeds were to be devoted to literary requirements such as might be specified by Congress.

17. The Moravian lands of Ohio were originally grants by the old Continental Congress in 1787, and confirmed by the Congress of 1796, to Moravian brethren of Bethlehem, Pa., in sacred trust and for the use of those Indians who had embraced Christianity and civilization, desiring to settle and live thereon. There were three tracts of 4,000 acres each, situated in Tuscarawas County. In 1823 the Indians released their rights to the 12,000 acres in this county for 24,000 acres in a territory designated by the United States, together with an annuity of \$400.

18. The Ministerial lands were all of sections 29 in the Ohio Company's and the Symmes purchases, which were reserved to aid in the support of ministers of the Gospel.

19. The Salt Lands of Ohio were set aside by the National Government and comprised 23,040 acres near the present







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PERRY'S VICTORY



site of Jackson, in Jackson County, 4,000 acres in Brown township, Delaware County, and two sections in Muskingum County, one in Salt Creek township, and one in Wayne township. Part of the latter section is now in Brush Creek township, and this part, which is on the west side of the Muskingum River that contains the Salt Springs. It was stipulated by the Congress in the Act of May 18, 1796 that these salt reservations should never be sold, but in 1816, the Congress authorized the sale of 64 acres of the Jackson County reservation. The proceeds of this sale of lots and land were \$7,196.00 which was used to construct county buildings. In 1824, Congress authorized the State to sell all salt reservations and the only stipulation as to the use of the receipts was that they should be used for "literary purposes."

The General Assembly in 1826 ordered the sale of all salt lands. These funds were paid into the State treasury and in 1829 were transferred to the State Common School fund.

The sales amounted to about \$30,000. For a number of years accumulated interest was added to the principal until it amounted to \$41,024.00. This sum appeared each year in the Auditor of State's statement of the irreducible debt, until 1870 when it was printed for the last time and then disappeared forever. The State had used the money and the schools never received one penny. The last payment into this fund was made in 1849 and the total then of \$41,024.00 with interest at six per cent up to the present would make an aggregate amount of \$200,000.00 due the schools of Ohio.

The Scioto Salt Springs were the most noted and valuable. Their existence was known to the English as early as 1755. They were visited regularly by the Indians and the early settlers and when Ohio became a State the General Assembly appointed an agent to collect a license fee of

three cents per gallon quarterly on the capacity of each salt kettle used by the salt makers. A thriving settlement sprang up around the Salt Springs which were then a part of Ross County and the growing village caused the General Assembly to create the new County of Jackson with the county seat at the salt works. The Delaware Salt Springs were of little value. The supply of salt water was not sufficient to pay operation and the attempt ended in failure. The springs on Salt creek in Muskingum County, near the present town of Chandlersville, were of more importance. The Marietta settlers began making salt there in 1795. The following year there were 24 kettles being operated. Even with cheap labor and fuel, it cost \$3.00 per bushel to produce salt. The Chandler family were the most noted salt makers of the region. The sales of the salt reservation by the State followed by the abandonment of salt making at the salt springs, the drilling of salt wells furnishing superior brine in other sections of the State. Ohio, about 1840, was a large producer of salt, Morgan, Athens, and Meigs counties being then in the lead. Ohio has few salt furnaces today.

The importance of these salt reservations to the early settlers of Ohio will be best understood when it is known that a pound of salt then cost as much as a pound of sugar does in this more modern time.

There was a serious controversy between Ohio and Michigan on the question of a boundary line between them in the year 1835. Michigan claimed that the Ordinance of 1787 was a line from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan, due east to Lake Erie. This would have made Toledo and adjacent territory a part of the State of Michigan. The Constitution of the State of Ohio fixed the northern boundary line at a point which included Toledo and about twenty miles north of that city and this Constitution was ratified by the Congress. Governor Mason, of Michigan, refused to be governed by these





conditions and occupied the disputed territory with militia. There was some skirmishing and several Ohio citizens were captured and imprisoned. Governor Lucas, of Ohio, called a special session of the Legislature and 10,000 troops were authorized to defend Ohio soil, and the sum of \$300,000 was appropriated for their maintenance with authority given to Lucas to borrow \$300,000 more, if necessary. Old Hickory was then President and quickly ended the trouble by removing Governor Mason from office. In 1836, Michigan was admitted as a State and compensated by adding the upper peninsula to the new State.

In 1885, three Constitutional Amendments were carried in the election by the required vote which changed State, County and District elections from October to November. It was made lawful to print an affirmative vote on all party ballots, which being done, the vote stood 480,000 for and 55,000 against. The first State election in November was held in 1886. It lessened the expense and eliminated some very questionable political methods practiced by the various political parties to influence the national elections held one month later. The Australian ballot was first used in Ohio in the fall of 1891 and had been used in Australia since 1856. All nominations for office in Ohio by the old convention method was abandoned on the adoption of the new Constitution of 1912. If the question of a Primary or a convention method of nomination were before the voters of Ohio again, the State would probably go back to conventions by a large majority. There are very serious objections urged against the new primary method. First, it bunches candidates as illustrated in the primary of 1916 when two County Commissioners were nominated who lived in West Milton and although good men and belonging to the dominant party were defeated at the polls. The third commissioner, nominated by the dominant party, lived but a few miles

away in the adjoining township and was elected by a plurality of four votes. A convention would have made no such blunder as this one.

Second, the people do not care for it enough to go to the polls. There has been no time since this law went into effect when as much as 25 per cent of the rural vote has appeared at the primary polls and it has not been noticed that the character or efficiency of officers has been increased.

Third, it is estimated that not more than five per cent of the voters of the State know the candidates and, therefore, vote for the name that comes first. A name commencing with one of the first letters of the alphabet has become a much more significant political asset in a State election than brains and ability. In a convention, men for whom you vote are vouched for by men who know them if you do not know them. The author had to do with calling and addressed the mass convention in Grange Hall in 1907 discussing this question and was one of the committee appointed to draft a primary bill. With the prominent attorney, A. F. Broomhall, of Troy, I addressed the Judiciary Committee of the House in favor of the proposed bill, a large part of which is the present Primary Law of Ohio. Up to the present time, Mr. Broomhall to my knowledge has not recanted but I have and *cannot* repeat the Lord's saying on his completion of the earth, "It is good."

The highest point of land in Ohio is 1550 feet above the level of the sea near and east of Bellefontaine. The lowest land in Miami County is in the Miami River bottom in the southern portion of Monroe township near the Montgomery County line where the altitude is 778 feet above sea level. The counties of Ohio should not contain less than 400 square miles and yet Ashtabula, the largest in area, contains 723 sq. miles. Lake, the smallest, contains 241 sq. miles. Article XI, Section 30, of the Constitution, says: "No new county shall contain less than 400 sq. miles nor





shall any county be reduced below that amount." It provides, however, that a county of 100,000 or more inhabitants may be divided if both divisions contain 20,000 or more inhabitants.

In the early days of the State, the law required every able bodied man in the State between the ages of 18 and 45 to arm himself with rifle, bayonet, knapsack, ammunition and two extra flints and meet at least four times each year with his company for training, and once each year with his regiment. Members of religious societies who were conscientiously opposed to bearing arms could be excused by paying three dollars yearly for the use of the regiment. The author is of the opinion that the abandonment of this practice was a blunder and that a system of training in military tactics should have been extended rather than curtailed. There should be a motto hung up in every home and school room throughout the whole land inscribed: "Keep your shoulders straight," and a law enacted and enforced that would put that motto into practical effect. Each school boy over ten years of age should be put through a rigid physical training and daily military exercises as long as he remains in school. He should become a member of the National Guard between the ages of 18 and 21 and perform two weeks of military service each year between the ages of 21 and 45. Every man in the United States, except cripples and imbeciles, should be taught to defend his country. There should be kept constantly on hands the very best munitions of war with which to arm 5,000,000 of men. Switzerland maintains an army of 500,000 men on the same general plan above outlined at a cost of \$8,000,000 per year. At double the cost per man in the United States, we could maintain 5,000,000 men at a cost of \$160,000,000 per year or about one-fifth of one per cent on our total tax duplicate.

These United States of ours, on account of neglect in military preparation, has invited some conquering power to the rich-

est spoils in history, for the reason that we cannot defend ourselves against any first-class power. In 1812, a small band of British soldiers banished President Madison from the seat of government, burned the White House and our Capitol buildings and leisurely marched away. Expert military authority has been willing to testify for years that a similar shame and disaster has been and is now possible.

The tribute levied by Alexander on Tyre and Babylon; by Rome upon Carthage; by Germany on France in 1870; and Belgium at the present time is puny and infinitesimal compared to the treasury, the mints and banks in the great and rich union of States. We have not exercised as much caution in the face of this grave danger as the farmer who insures his barn and the merchant his goods against disaster by fire. Race questions and religious questions have never been arbitrated and always result in war when the breaking point is reached. The Japanese ownership of land on the Pacific coast cannot be arbitrated and neither could a union of the Buddhist, Mohammedan, Roman Catholic and Protestant churches be arbitrated. If it were possible to arbitrate a union of the Protestant churches alone, the economy of it could be made to feed a million of people who die of starvation each year in Central Asia and India. Religious wars have already cost the world 250,000,000 lives and conditions might arise that would sacrifice as many more to the same cause. While it is true that our forebears, who settled Ohio, had the constant dread of the Indian marauder before him which fact gave reason for military preparation, the real danger was not as great then as now. Europe now trembles under the titanic tread of 20,000,000 of armed men; the surface of the sea and its depths beneath; the surface of the land and the air above it, are filled with and belching forth death through the most terrible enginery of war; rivers of blood run red through heaped up piles of the



slain; beautiful cities are dismantled; historic cathedrals are sacked and lie in ruins; art treasures, the pride of the world for centuries, are ruthlessly destroyed; almost an entire nation of people are banished from the homes of their nativity to become wanderers in a foreign land; no quarter is asked and none is given and all this in the year 1917 and the awful tragedy not yet finished. The advocates of non-preparedness seem to believe that the great struggle is one of exhaustion and that when peace is declared across the sea, we will be in no danger. This grave question arises at this very point. Will Germany, England and the other Europeans now engaged be more depleted than was the United States at the close of the Civil War in 1865, just after we had been expending more than \$5,000,000 a day, and yet our first move after Appomattox was to order our western forces to the Mexican border to force Maximilian from her borders. He, with the connivance of Spain, France and England, had flagrantly violated our Monroe doctrine at the very time we could not defend that doctrine. There could be no reasonable doubt of the United States to oust Maximilian with ten times greater facility and expedition than before the war and would have made short order of it but for the fate of that emperor at the hands of the Mexican.

Every thoughtful man and woman must know that any of the great powers now engaged in the contest on the other side, could make short shrift of the United States. The highest range of our present coast defense guns is 18,500 yards while the biggest British and German warships have a range of 22,000 yards. This means that British and German warships so

armed, could stand out at sea, two miles out of range and leisurely reduce the forts that protect New York and San Francisco harbors, could in a like manner reduce the forts at New Orleans and levy a tribute on every city of the Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf coasts, and by the Mississippi and other navigable streams, the interior cities of the country. With the undoubted ability to recuperate their great losses, would they hesitate more than they did in August, 1914, to bring on the bloodiest war in history, practically because a prince had been murdered and the full form of apology required from Servia by Austria had not been observed, although it had been in substance. We have every reason to believe that Col. Roosevelt saw what he says he did, when he says he saw the plans of two first-class foreign powers for the conquest of the United States and also reason to believe that Representative Hobson, of Alabama, told the truth when he said in Congress that the Navy Department has on file the Japanese plans for the conquest of the Philippines in May, 1913. It seems to me the vital question in all this discussion is, if any foreign power could recuperate her present war losses by a conquest of the United States, would she do so? So sure as God reigns, neither civilized training, religious teachings, want of desire or ability would prevent them. So much for our unmindfulness of the teachings in a military way of the early settlers of Ohio. Observation, experience and 72 years of contact with human character and an unusual opportunity to study motives, teaches me that wealth and luxury are the usual forerunners of national decay and that history teaches with infallible precision: when a nation loses its fighting blood, it becomes effete and ceases to exist.





## CHAPTER VIII.

### THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE—1776

In Congress, July 4, 1776

*The Unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen United States of America*

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When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume the Powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive to these ends, it is the right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object

evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security.—Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of Immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their Public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses





repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative Powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for the exercise; the State remaining in the meantime exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our People, and eat out of their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislature.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil Power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their acts of pretended Legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from Punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our Consent:

For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury:

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighboring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Government:

For suspending our own Legislature, and declaring themselves invested with Power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of war-fare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most



humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free People.

Nor have We been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the Britain Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the Protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

JOHN HANCOCK.

*New Hampshire*

Josiah Bartlett,  
Wm. Whipple,  
Matthew Thornton.

*Massachusetts Bay*

John Adams,  
Saml. Adams,  
Robt. Treat Paine,  
Elbridge Gerry.

*Rhode Island*

Step. Hopkins,  
William Ellery.

*Connecticut*

Roger Sherman,  
Sam'el Huntington,  
Wm. Williams,  
Oliver Wolcott.

*New York*

Wm. Floyd,  
Phil. Livingston,  
Frans. Lewis,  
Lewis Morris.

*New Jersey*

Richd. Stockton,  
Jno. Witherspoon,  
Fras. Hopkinson,  
John Hart,  
Abra. Clark.

*Pennsylvania*

Robt. Morris,  
Benjamin Rush,  
Benja. Franklin,  
John Morton,  
Geo. Cylmer,  
Jas. Smith,  
Geo. Taylor,  
James Wilson,  
Geo. Ross.

*Delaware*

Cæsar Rodney,  
Geo. Read,  
Tho. M'Kean.



*Maryland*

Samuel Chase,  
Wm. Paca,  
Thos. Stone,  
Charles Carroll of Carrollton.

*Virginia*

George Wythe,  
Richard Henry Lee,  
Th. Jefferson,  
Benja. Harrison,  
Thos. Nelson, Jr.,  
Francis Lightfoot Lee,  
Carter Braxton.

*South Carolina*

Edward Rutledge,  
Thos. Heyward, Junr.,  
Thomas Lynch, Junr.,  
Arthur Middleton.

*North Carolina*

Wm. Hooper,  
Joseph Hewes,  
John Penn.

*Georgia*

Button Gwinnett,  
Lyman Hall,  
Geo. Walton.

NOTE—Mr. Ferdinand Jefferson, Keeper of the Rolls in the Department of State, at Washington, says: "The names of the signers are spelt above as in the fac-simile of the original, but the punctuation of them is not always the same; neither do the names of the States appear in the fac-simile of the original. The names of the signers of each State are grouped together in the fac-simile of the original, except the name of Mathew Thornton, which follows that of Oliver Wolcott."





## CHAPTER IX.

### CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES—1787

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We, the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

#### ARTICLE I

Section 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Sec. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

Sec. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.

Sec. 4. The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of choosing Senators.

Sec. 5. Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business; but a smaller Number may ad-

journal from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of Absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide.

Sec. 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other Place.

Sec. 7. All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other bills.

Sec. 8. The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

Section 9. The Migration or Importation of such Persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a Tax or Duty may be imposed on such Importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

Sec. 10. No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque or Reprisal; coin



Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility.

## ARTICLE II

Section 1. The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same Term, be elected, as follows:

Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

Sec. 2. The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States; he may require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any Subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offenses against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

Sec. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between them, with Respect to the Time of Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take Care

that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all the Officers of the United States.

Sec. 4. The President, Vice President and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.

## ARTICLE III

Section 1. The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behavior, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.

Sec. 2. The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority;—to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls;—to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction;—to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party;—to Controversies between two or more States;—between a State and Citizens of another State;—between Citizens of different States;—between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects.

Sec. 3. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court.





## ARTICLE IV

Section 1. Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof.

Sec. 2. The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.

Section 3. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or Parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

Sec. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature can not be convened) against domestic Violence.

## ARTICLE V

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as Part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year One thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner effect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent,

shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate.

## ARTICLE VI

All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

## ARTICLE VII

The Ratification of the Conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the Establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the Same.

Done in Convention by the Unanimous Consent of the States present the Seventeenth Day of September in the Year of our Lord one thousands seven hundred and Eighty seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the Twelfth. In Witness whereof We have hereunto subscribed our Names,

G<sup>o</sup>: WASHINGTON—

*Presidt. and Deputy from Virginia*

*New Hampshire*

John Langdon,  
Nicholas Gilman.

*Massachusetts*

Nathaniel Gorham,  
Rufus King.

*Connecticut*

Wm. Saml. Johnson,  
Roger Sherman.

*New York*

Alexander Hamilton.

*New Jersey*

Wil: Lisingston,  
David Brearley,  
Wm. Paterson,  
Jona: Dayton.

*Delaware*

Geo: Read,  
Gunning Bedford, Jun.,  
John Dickinson,  
Richard Bassett,  
Jaco: Broom.





*Pennsylvania*

B. Franklin,  
 Thomas Mifflin,  
 Robt. Morris,  
 Geo. Clymer,  
 Thos. Fitzsimons,  
 Jared Ingersoll,  
 James Wilson,  
 Gouv Morris.

*Maryland*

James McHenry,  
 Dan of St. Thos. Jenifer,  
 Danl. Carroll.

*Virginia*

John Blair,  
 James Madison, Jr.

*North Carolina*

Wm. Blount,  
 Richd. Dobbs Spaight,  
 Hu Williamson.

*South Carolina*

J. Rutledge,  
 Charles Cotesworth Pinckney,  
 Charles Pinckney,  
 Pierce Butler.

*Georgia*

William Few,  
 Abr. Baldwin,

Attest: WILLIAM JACKSON, Sec'y.

Articles in addition to, and amendment of, the Constitution of the United States of America, proposed by Congress, and ratified by the Legislatures of the several States pursuant to the fifth article of the original Constitution.

## ARTICLE I

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assem-

ble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

## ARTICLE II

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

## ARTICLE III

No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

## ARTICLE IV

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be siezed.

## ARTICLE V

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any Criminal Case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

## ARTICLE VI

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law,



and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining Witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

#### ARTICLE VII

In suits at common law, where the value of controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

#### ARTICLE VIII

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

#### ARTICLE IX

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

#### ARTICLE X

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

#### ARTICLE XI

The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State.

#### ARTICLE XII

The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballot the person voted for as Vice-President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of

votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate;—The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted;—The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

#### ARTICLE XIII

Section 1. Neither slavery nor involun-





untary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

#### ARTICLE XIV

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Sec. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Sec. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Sec. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Sec. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

#### ARTICLE XV

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Sec. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.





## CHAPTER X.

### THE ORDINANCE OF 1787

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Section 1. *Be it ordained by the United States in Congress assembled*, That the said territory, for the purpose of temporary government, be one district, subject, however, to be divided into two districts, as future circumstances may, in the opinion of Congress, make it expedient.

Sec. 2. *Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid*, That the estates both of resident and non-resident proprietors in the said territory, dying intestate, shall descend to, and be distributed among, their children and the descendants of a deceased child in equal parts, the descendants of a deceased child or grandchild to take the share of their deceased parent in equal parts among them; and where there shall be no children or descendants, then in equal parts to be next of kin, in equal degree; and among collaterals, the children of a deceased brother or sister of the intestate shall have, in equal parts among them, their deceased parent's share; and there shall, in no case, be a distinction between kindred of the whole and half blood; saving in all cases to the widow of the intestate, her third part of the real estate for life, and one-third part of the personal estate; and this law relative to descents and dower, shall remain in full force until altered by the legislature of the district. And until the governor and judges shall adopt laws as hereinafter mentioned, estates in the said territory may be devised or bequeathed by wills in writing, signed and sealed by him or her in whom the estate may be, (being of full age), and attested by three witnesses; and

real estates may be conveyed by lease and release, or bargain and sale, signed, sealed, and delivered by the person, being of full age, in whom the estate may be, and attested by two witnesses, provided such wills be duly proved, and such conveyances be acknowledged, or the execution thereof duly proved, and be recorded within one year after proper magistrates, courts, and registers, shall be appointed for that purpose; and personal property may be transferred by delivery, saving, however, to the French and Canadian inhabitants, and other settlers of the Kaskaskies, Saint Vincent, and the neighboring villages, who have hertofore professed themselves citizens of Virginia, their laws and customs now in force among them, relative to the descent and conveyance of property.

Sec. 3. *Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid*, That there shall be appointed, from time to time, by Congress, a governor, whose commission shall continue in force for the term of three years, unless sooner revoked by Congress; he shall reside in the district, and have a freehold estate therein, in one thousand acres of land, while in the exercise of his office.

Sec. 4. There shall be appointed from time to time, by Congress, a secretary, whose commision shall continue in force for four years, unless sooner revoked; he shall reside in the district, and have a freehold estate therein, in five hundred acres of land, while in the exercise of his office. It shall be his duty to keep and preserve the acts and laws passed by the legislature, and the public records of the district, and



the proceedings of the governor in his executive department, and transmit authentic copies of such acts and proceedings every six months to the Secretary of Congress. There shall also be appointed a court, to consist of three judges, any two of whom to form a court, who shall have a common-law jurisdiction, and reside in the district, and have each therein a freehold estate, in five hundred acres of land, while in the exercise of their offices; and their commissions shall continue in force during good behavior.

Sec. 5. The governor and judges, or a majority of them, shall adopt and publish in the district such laws of the original States, criminal and civil, as may be necessary, and best suited to the circumstances of the district, and report them to Congress from time to time, which laws shall be in force in the district until the organization of the general assembly therein, unless disapproved of by Congress; but afterwards the legislature shall have authority to alter them as they shall think fit.

Sec. 6. The governor, for the time being, shall be commander-in-chief of the militia, appoint and commission all officers in the same below the rank of general officers; all general officers shall be appointed and commissioned by Congress.

Sec. 7. Previous to the organization of the general assembly the governor shall appoint such magistrates, and other civil officers, in each county or township, as he shall find necessary for the preservation of the peace and good order in the same. After the general assembly shall be organized the powers and duties of magistrates and other civil officers shall be regulated and defined by the said assembly; but all magistrates and other civil officers, not herein otherwise directed, shall, during the continuance of this temporary government, be appointed by the governor.

Sec. 8. For the prevention of crimes and injuries, the laws to be adopted or made shall have force in all parts of the district, and for the execution of process,

criminal and civil, the governor shall make proper divisions thereof; and he shall proceed, from time to time, as circumstances may require, to lay out the parts of the district in which the Indian titles shall have been extinguished, into counties and townships, subject, however, to such alterations as may thereafter be made by the legislature.

Sec. 9. So soon as there shall be five thousand free male inhabitants, of full age, in the district, upon giving proof thereof to the governor they shall receive authority with time and place, to elect representatives from their counties or townships, to represent them in the general assembly: *Provided*, That for every five hundred free male inhabitants there shall be one representative, and so on, progressively, with the number of free male inhabitants, shall the right of representation increase, until the number of representatives shall amount to twenty-five; after which the number and proportion of representatives shall be regulated by the legislature: *Provided*, That no person be eligible or qualified to act as a representative, unless he shall have been a citizen of one of the United States three years, and be a resident in the district, or unless he shall have resided in the district three years; and, in either case, shall likewise hold in his own right, in fee-simple, two hundred acres of land within the same: *Provided also*, That a freehold in fifty acres of land in the district, having been a citizen of one of the States, and being resident in the district, or the like freehold and two years' residence in the district, shall be necessary to qualify a man as an elector of a representative.

Sec. 10. The representatives thus elected shall serve for the term of two years; and in case of the death of a representative, or removal from office, the governor shall issue a writ to the county or township, for which he was a member, to elect another in his stead, to serve for the residue of the term.





Sec. 11. The general assembly, or legislature, shall consist of the governor, legislative council, and a house of representatives. The legislative council shall consist of five members, to continue in office five years, unless sooner removed by Congress; any three of whom to be a quorum; and the members of the council shall be nominated and appointed in the following manner, to wit: As soon as representatives shall be elected the governor shall appoint a time and place for them to meet together, and when met they shall nominate ten persons, resident in the district, and each possessed of a freehold in five hundred acres of land, and return their names to Congress, five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission to serve as aforesaid; and whenever a vacancy shall happen in the council, by death or removal from office, the house of representatives shall nominate two persons, qualified as aforesaid, for each vacancy, and return their names to Congress, one of whom Congress shall appoint and commission for the residue of the term; and every five years, four months at least before the expiration of the time of service of the members of the council, the said house shall nominate ten persons, qualified as aforesaid, and return their names to Congress, five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission to serve as members of the council five years, unless sooner removed. And the governor, legislative council, and house of representatives shall have authority to make laws in all cases for the good government of the district, not repugnant to the principles and articles in this ordinance established and declared. And all bills, having passed by a majority in the house, and by a majority in the council, shall be referred to the governor for his assent; but no bill, or legislative act whatever, shall be of any force without his assent. The governor shall have power to convene, prorogue, and dissolve the general assembly when, in his opinion, it shall be expedient.

Sec. 12. The governor, judges, legisla-

tive council, secretary, and such other officers as Congress shall appoint in the district, shall take an oath or affirmation of fidelity, and of office; the governor before the President of Congress, and all other officers before the governor. As soon as a legislature shall be formed in the district, the council and house assembled, in one room, shall have authority, by joint ballot, to elect a delegate to Congress, who shall have a seat in Congress, with a right of debating, but not of voting, during this temporary government.

Sec. 13. And for extending the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty, which form the basis whereon these republics, their laws and constitutions, are erected; to fix and establish those principles as the basis of all laws, constitutions, and governments, which forever hereafter shall be formed in the said territory; to provide, also, for the establishment of States, and permanent government therein, and for their admission to a share in the Federal councils on an equal footing with the original States, at as early periods as may be consistent with the general interest:

Sec. 14. It is hereby ordained and declared, by the authority aforesaid, that the following articles shall be considered as articles of compact, between the original States and the people and States in the said territory, and forever remain unalterable, unless by common consent, to wit:

#### ARTICLE I

No person, demeaning himself in a peaceable and orderly manner, shall ever be molested on account of his mode of worship, or religious sentiments, in the said territories.

#### ARTICLE II

The inhabitants of the said territory shall always be entitled to the benefits of the writs of *habeas corpus*, and of the trial by jury; of a proportionate representation of the people in the legislature, and of ju-





dicial proceedings according to the course of the common law. All persons shall be bailable, unless for capital offences, where the proof shall be evident, or the presumption great. All fines shall be moderate; and no cruel or unusual punishments shall be inflicted. No man shall be deprived of his liberty or property, but by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land, and should the public exigencies make it necessary, for the common preservation, to take any person's property, or to demand his particular services, full compensation shall be made for the same. And, in the just preservation of rights and property, it is understood and declared, that no law ought ever to be made or have force in the said territory, that shall, in any manner whatever, interfere with or affect private contracts or engagements, *bona fide*, and without fraud previously formed.

### ARTICLE III

Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged. The utmost good faith shall always be observed towards the Indians; their lands and property shall never be taken from them without their consent; and in their property, rights, and liberty they never shall be invaded or disturbed, unless in just and lawful wars authorized by Congress; but laws founded in justice and humanity shall, from time to time, be made, for preventing wrongs being done to them, and for preserving peace and friendship with them.

### ARTICLE IV

The said territory, and the States which may be formed therein, shall forever remain a part of this confederacy of the United States of America, subject to the Articles of Confederation, and to such alterations therein as shall be constitutionally made; and to all the acts and ordinances of the United States in Congress

assembled, conformable thereto. The inhabitants and settlers in the said territory shall be subject to pay a part of the Federal debts, contracted, or to be contracted, and a proportional part of the expenses of government to be apportioned on them by Congress, according to the same common rule and measure by which apportionments thereof shall be made on the other States; and the taxes for paying their proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority and direction of the legislatures of those districts, or new States, shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil by the United States in Congress assembled. The legislatures of those districts, or new States, shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil by the United States in Congress assembled, nor with any regulations Congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to the *bona fide* purchasers. No tax shall be imposed on lands the property of the United States; and in no case shall non-resident proprietors be taxed higher than residents. The navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and Saint Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same, shall be common highways, and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of the said territory as to the citizens of the United States, and those of any other States that may be admitted into the confederacy, without any tax, impost, or duty therefor.

### ARTICLE V.

There shall be formed in the said territory not less than three nor more than five States; and the boundaries of the States, as soon as Virginia shall alter her act of cession and consent to the same, shall become fixed and established as follows, to wit: The western State, in the said territory, shall be bounded by the Mississippi, the Ohio, and the Wabash Rivers; a direct line drawn from the Wabash and Post Vincents, due north, to the territorial line between the United States and Canada; and by the said territorial line to the Lake of



the Woods and Mississippi. The middle State shall be bounded by the said direct line, the Wabash from Post Vincents to the Ohio, by the Ohio, by a direct line drawn due north from the mouth of the Great Miami to the said territorial line, and by the said territorial line. The eastern State shall be bounded by the last-mentioned direct line, the Ohio, Pennsylvania, and the said territorial line: *Provided, however,* And it is further understood and declared, that the boundaries of these three States shall be subject so far to be altered, that, if Congress shall hereafter find it expedient, they shall have authority to form one or two States in that part of the said territory which lies north of an east and west line drawn through the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan. And whenever any of the said States shall have sixty thousand free inhabitants therein, such State shall be admitted, by its delegates, into the Congress of the United States, on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever; and shall be at liberty to form a permanent constitution and State government: *Provided,* The constitution and government, so to be formed, shall be republican, and in

conformity to the principles contained in these articles, and, so far as it can be consistent with the general interest of the confederacy, such admission shall be allowed at an earlier period, and when there may be a less number of free inhabitants in the State than sixty thousand.

#### ARTICLE VI.

There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted: *Provided always,* That any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any one of the original States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed, and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service as aforesaid.

*Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid,* That the resolutions of the 23d of April, 1784, relative to the subject of this ordinance, be, and the same are hereby repealed, and declared null and void.

Done by the United States in Congress assembled, the 13th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1787, and of their sovereignty and independence the twelfth.





# CHAPTER XI.

## CONSTITUTION OF OHIO

We, the people of the State of Ohio, grateful to Almighty God for our freedom, to secure its blessings and promote our common welfare, do establish this Constitution.

### ARTICLE I Bill of Rights.

Section 1. All men are, by nature, free and independent, and have certain inalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, possessing, and protecting property, and seeking and obtaining happiness and safety. (*See Const. 1802, Art. VIII, § I.*)

Sec. 2. All political power is inherent in the people. Government is instituted for their equal protection and benefit, and they have the right to alter, reform, or abolish the same, whenever they may deem it necessary; and no special privileges or immunities shall ever be granted, that may not be altered, revoked, or repealed by the general assembly. (*See Const. 1802, Art. VIII, § I.*)

Sec. 3. The people have the right to assemble together, in a peaceable manner, to consult for their common good; to instruct their representatives; and to petition the general assembly for the redress of grievances. (*See Const. 1802, Art. VIII, § 19.*)

Sec. 4. The people have the right to bear arms for their defense and security; but standing armies, in time of peace, are dangerous to liberty, and shall not be kept up; and the military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power. (*See Const. 1802, Art. VIII, § 20.*)

Sec. 5. The right of trial by jury shall be inviolate, except that, in civil cases,

laws may be passed to authorize the rendering of a verdict by the concurrence of not less than three-fourths of the jury. (*As amended September 3, 1912.*)

Sec. 6. There shall be no slavery in this State; nor involuntary servitude, unless for the punishment of crime. (*See Const. 1802, Art. VIII, § 2.*)

Sec. 7. All men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own conscience. No person shall be compelled to attend, erect, or support any place of worship, or maintain any form of worship, against his consent; and no preference shall be given, by law, to any religious society; nor shall any interference with the rights of conscience be permitted. No religious test shall be required, as a qualification for office, nor shall any person be incompetent to be a witness on account of his religious belief; but nothing herein shall be construed to dispense with oaths and affirmations. Religion, morality, and knowledge, however, being essential to good government, it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to pass suitable laws to protect every religious denomination in the peaceable enjoyment of its own mode of public worship, and to encourage schools and the means of instruction. (*See Const. 1802, Art. VIII, §§ 3, 25.*)

Sec. 8. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety require it. (*See Const. 1802, Art. VIII, § 12.*)

Sec. 9. All persons shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offences where the proof is evident or the presumption great. Excessive bail shall





not be required; nor excessive fines imposed; nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted. (*See Const. 1802, Art. VIII, §§ 12, 13.*)

Sec. 10. Except in cases of impeachment, cases arising in the army and navy, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger, and cases involving offenses for which the penalty provided is less than imprisonment in the penitentiary, no person shall be held to answer for a capital, or other infamous, crime, unless on presentment or indictment of a grand jury; and the number of persons necessary to constitute such grand jury and the number thereof necessary to concur in finding such indictment shall be determined by law. In any trial, in any court, the party accused shall be allowed to appear and defend in person and with counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him, and to have a copy thereof; to meet the witness face to face, and to have compulsory process to procure the attendance of witnesses in his behalf, and a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county in which the offense is alleged to have been committed; but provision may be made by law for the taking of the deposition by the accused or by the State, to be used for or against the accused, of any witness whose attendance cannot be had at the trial, always securing to the accused means and the opportunity to be present in person and with counsel at the taking of such deposition, and to examine the witness face to face as fully and in the same manner as if in court. No person shall be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself; but his failure to testify may be considered by the court and jury and may be made the subject of comment by counsel. No person shall be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense. (As amended September 3, 1912.)

Sec. 11. Every citizen may freely speak, write, and publish his sentiments on all

subjects, being responsible for the abuse of the right; and no law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech, or of the press. In all criminal prosecutions for libel, the truth may be given in evidence to the jury, and if it shall appear to the jury, that the matter charged as libelous is true, and was published with good motives, and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted. *See Const. 1802, Art VIII, § 6.*)

Sec. 12. No person shall be transported out of the State, for any offense committed within the same; and no conviction shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture of estate. (*See Const. 1802, Art. VIII, §§ 16, 17.*)

Sec. 13. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner; nor, in time of war, except in the manner prescribed by law. (*See Const. 1802, Art. VIII, § 22.*)

Sec. 14. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and possessions, against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, particularly describing the place to be searched and the person and things to be seized. (*See Const. 1802, Art. VIII, § 5.*)

Sec. 15. No person shall be imprisoned for debt in any civil action, on mesne or final process, unless in cases of fraud. (*See Const. 1802, Art. VIII, § 15.*)

Sec. 16. All courts shall be open and every person, for an injury done him in his land, goods, person, or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law, and shall have justice administered without denial or delay. Suits may be brought against the State, in such courts and in such manner, as may be provided by law. (As Amended September 3, 1912.)

Sec. 17. No hereditary emoluments, honors, or privileges, shall ever be granted



or conferred by this State. (*See Const. 1802, Art. VIII, § 24.*)

Sec. 18. No power of suspending laws shall ever be exercised, except by the General Assembly. (*See Const. 1802, Art. VIII, § 9.*)

Sec. 19. Private property shall ever be held inviolate, but subservient to the public welfare. When taken in time of war or other public exigency, imperatively requiring its immediate seizure or for the purpose of making or repairing roads, which shall be open to the public, without charge, a compensation shall be made to the owner, in money, and in all other cases, where private property shall be taken for public use, a compensation therefor shall first be made in money, or first secured by a deposit of money; and such compensation shall be assessed by a jury, without deduction for benefits to any property of the owner. (*See Const. 1802, Art. VIII, § 4.*)

Sec. 19a. The amount of damages recoverable by civil action in the courts for death caused by the wrongful act, neglect, or default of another, shall not be limited by law. (Adopted September 3, 1912.)

Sec. 20. This enumeration of rights shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people; and all powers, not herein delegated, remain with the people. (*See Const. 1802, Art. VIII, § 28.*)

## ARTICLE II

Sec. 1. The legislative power of the State shall be vested in a General Assembly consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives, but the people reserve to themselves the power to propose to the General Assembly laws and amendments to the constitution, and to adopt or reject the same at the polls on a referendum vote as hereinafter provided. They also reserve the power to adopt or reject any law, section of any law, or any item in any law appropriating money passed by the General Assembly, except as hereinafter provided, and independent of the General

Assembly to propose amendments to the constitution and to adopt or reject the same at the polls. The limitations expressed in the constitution, on the power of the General Assembly to enact laws, shall be deemed limitations on the power of the people to enact laws. (As amended September 3, 1912.)

Sec. 1a. The first aforesaid power reserved by the people is designated the initiative and the signatures of ten per centum of the electors shall be required upon a petition to propose an amendment to the constitution. When a petition signed by the aforesaid required number of electors, shall have been filed with the secretary of state, and verified as herein provided, proposing an amendment to the constitution, the full text of which shall have been set forth in such petition, the secretary of state shall submit for the approval or rejection of the electors, the proposed amendment, in the manner hereinafter provided, at the next succeeding regular or general election in any year occurring subsequent to ninety days after the filing of such petition. The initiative petitions, above described, shall have printed across the top thereof: "Amendment to the Constitution Proposed by Initiative Petition to be Submitted Directly to the Electors." (Adopted September 3, 1912.)

Sec. 1b. When at any time, not less than ten days prior to the commencement of any session of the general assembly, there shall have been filed with the secretary of state a petition signed by three per centum of the electors and verified as herein provided, proposing a law, the full text of which shall have been set forth in such petition, the secretary of state shall transmit the same to the general assembly as soon as it convenes. If said proposed law shall be passed by the general assembly, either as petitioned for or in an amended form, it shall be subject to the referendum. If it shall not be passed, or if it shall be passed in an amended





form, or if no action shall be taken thereon within four months from the time it is received by the general assembly, it shall be submitted by the secretary of state to the electors for their approval or rejection at the next regular or general election, if such submission shall be demanded by supplementary petition verified as herein provided and signed by not less than three per centum of the electors in addition to those signing the original petition, which supplementary petition must be signed and filed with the secretary of state within ninety days after the proposed law shall have been rejected by the general assembly or after the expiration of such term of four months, if no action has been taken thereon, or after the law as passed by the general assembly shall have been filed by the governor in the office of the secretary of state. The proposed law shall be submitted in the form demanded by such supplementary petition, which form shall be either as first petitioned for or with any amendment or amendments which may have been incorporated therein by either branch or by both branches of the general assembly. If a proposed law so submitted is approved by a majority of the electors voting thereon, it shall be the law and shall go into effect as herein provided in lieu of any amended form of said law which may have been passed by the general assembly, and such amended law passed by the general assembly shall not go into effect until and unless the law proposed by supplementary petition shall have been rejected by the electors. All such initiative petitions, last above described, shall have printed across the top thereof, in case of proposed laws: "Law Proposed by Initiative Petition First to be Submitted to the General Assembly." Ballots shall be so printed as to permit an affirmative or negative vote upon each measure submitted to the electors. Any proposed law or amendment to the constitution submitted to the electors as provided in section 1a and section 1b, if approved by a majority of the electors voting

thereon, shall take effect thirty days after the election at which it was approved and shall be published by the secretary of state. If conflicting proposed laws or conflicting proposed amendments to the constitution shall be approved at the same election by a majority of the total number of votes cast for and against the same, the one receiving the highest number of affirmative votes shall be the law, or in the case of amendments to the constitution shall be the amendment to the constitution. No law proposed by initiative petition and approved by the electors shall be subject to the veto of the governor. (Adopted September 3, 1912.)

Sec. 1c. The second aforesated power reserved by the people is designated the referendum, and the signatures of six per centum of the electors shall be received upon a petition to order the submission to the electors of the state for their approval or rejection, of any law, section of any law or any item in any law appropriating money passed by the general assembly. No law passed by the general assembly shall go into effect until ninety days after it shall have been filed by the governor in the office of the secretary of state, except as herein provided. When a petition, signed by six per centum of the electors of the state and verified as herein provided, shall have been filed with the secretary of state within ninety days after any law shall have been filed by the governor in the office of the secretary of state, ordering that such law, section of such law or any item in such law appropriating money be submitted to the electors of the state for their approval or rejection, the secretary of state shall submit to the electors of the state for their approval or rejection such law, section or item, in the manner herein provided, at the next succeeding regular or general election in any year occurring subsequent to sixty days after the filing of such petition, and no such law, section or item shall go into effect until and unless approved by a majority of those voting upon the





same. If, however, a referendum petition is filed against any such section or item, the remainder of the law shall not thereby be prevented or delayed from going into effect. (Adopted September 3, 1912.)

Sec. 1d. Laws providing for tax levies, appropriations for the current expenses of the state government and state institutions, and emergency laws necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health or safety, shall go into immediate effect. Such emergency laws upon a yea and nay vote must receive the vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each branch of the general assembly, and the reasons for such necessity shall be set forth in one section of the law, which section shall be passed only upon a yea and nay vote, upon a separate roll call thereon. The laws mentioned in this section shall not be subject to the referendum. (Adopted September 3, 1912.)

Sec. 1e. The powers defined herein as the "initiative" and "referendum" shall not be used to pass a law authorizing any classification of property for the purpose of levying different rates of taxation thereon or of authorizing the levy of any single tax on land or land values or land sites at a higher rate or by a different rule than is or may be applied to improvements thereon or to personal property. (Adopted September 3, 1912.)

Sec. 1f. The initiative and referendum powers are hereby reserved to the people of each municipality on all questions which such municipalities may now or hereafter be authorized by law to control by legislative action; such powers shall be exercised in the manner now or hereafter provided by law. (Adopted September 3, 1912.)

Sec. 1g. Any initiative, supplementary or referendum petition may be presented in separate parts, but each part shall contain a full and correct copy of the title and text of the law, section or item thereof sought to be referred, or the proposed law

or proposed amendment to the constitution. Each signer of any initiative, supplementary or referendum petition must be an elector of the state and shall place on such petition after his name the date of signing and his place of residence. A signer residing outside of a municipality shall state the township and county in which he resides. A resident of a municipality shall state in addition to the name of such municipality, the street and number, if any, of his residence and the ward and precinct in which the same is located. The names of all signers to such petitions shall be written in ink, each signer for himself. To each part of such petition shall be attached the affidavit of the person soliciting the signatures to the same, which affidavit shall contain a statement of the number of the signers of such part of such petition and shall state that each of the signatures attached to such part was made in the presence of the affiant that to the best of his knowledge and belief each signature on such part is the genuine signature of the person whose name it purports to be, that he believes the persons who have signed it to be electors, that they so signed said petition with knowledge of the contents thereof, that each signer signed the same on the date stated opposite his name; and no other affidavit thereto shall be required. The petition and signatures upon such petitions, so verified, shall be presumed to be in all respects sufficient, unless not later than forty days before the election, it shall be otherwise proved and in such event ten additional days shall be allowed for the filing of additional signatures to such petition. No law or amendment to the constitution submitted to the electors by initiative and supplementary petition and receiving an affirmative majority of the votes cast thereon, shall be held unconstitutional or void on account of the insufficiency of the petitions by which such submission of the same was procured; nor



shall the rejection of any law submitted by referendum petition be held invalid for such insufficiency. Upon all initiative, supplementary and referendum petitions provided for in any of the sections of this article, it shall be necessary to file from each of one-half of the counties of the state, petitions bearing the signatures of not less than one-half of the designated percentages of the electors of such county. A true copy of all laws or proposed laws or proposed amendments to the constitution, together with an argument or explanation, or both, for, and also an argument or explanation, or both, against the same shall be prepared. The person or persons who prepare the argument or explanation, or both, against any law, section or item, submitted to the electors by referendum petition, may be named in such petition and the persons who prepare the argument or explanation, or both, for any proposed law or proposed amendment to the constitution may be named in the petition proposing the same. The person or persons who prepare the argument or explanation, or both, for the law, section or item, submitted to the electors by referendum petition, or against any proposed law submitted by supplementary petition, shall be named by the general assembly, if in session, and if not in session then by the governor. The secretary of state shall cause to be printed the law, or proposed law, or proposed amendment to the constitution, together with the arguments and explanations, not exceeding a total of three hundred words for each, and also the arguments and explanations, not exceeding a total of three hundred words against each, and shall mail, or otherwise distribute, a copy of such law, or proposed law, or proposed amendment to the constitution, together with such arguments and explanations for and against the same to each of the electors of the state, as far as may be reasonably possible. Unless otherwise provided by law, the secretary of state shall cause to be placed upon the ballots,

the title of any such law, or proposed law, or proposed amendment to the constitution, to be submitted. He shall also cause the ballots so to be printed as to permit an affirmative or negative vote upon each law, section of law, or item in a law appropriating money, or proposed law or proposed amendment to the constitution. The style of all laws submitted by initiative and supplementary petition shall be: "Be it Enacted by the People of the State of Ohio," and of all constitutional amendments: "Be It Resolved by the People of the State of Ohio." The basis upon which the required number of petitioners in any case shall be determined shall be the total number of votes cast for the office of governor at the last preceding election therefor. The foregoing provisions of this section shall be self-executing, except as herein otherwise provided. Laws may be passed to facilitate their operation, but in no way limiting or restricting either such provisions or the powers herein reserved. (Adopted September 3, 1912.)

Sec. 2. Senators and representatives shall be elected biennially by the electors of the respective counties or districts, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November; their term of office shall commence on the first day of January next thereafter, and continue two years. (*As amended October 13, 1885: 82 v. 446.*)

Sec. 3. Senators and representatives shall have resided in their respective counties, or districts, one year next preceding their election, unless they shall have been absent on the public business of the United States, or of this state. (*See Const. 1802, Art. I, §§ 4, 7.*)

Sec. 4. No person holding office under the authority of the United States, or any lucrative office under the authority of this state, shall be eligible to, or have a seat in, the general assembly; but this provision shall not extend to township officers, justices of the peace, notaries public, or offi-





cers of the militia. (*See Const. 1802, Art. I, § 26.*)

Sec. 5. No person hereafter convicted of an embezzlement of the public funds, shall hold any office in this state; nor shall any person, holding public money for disbursement, or otherwise, have a seat in the general assembly, until he shall have accounted for, and paid such money into the treasury. (*See Const. 1802, Art. I, § 28.*)

Sec. 6. Each house shall be judge of the election, returns, and qualifications of its own members; a majority of all the members elected to each house shall be a quorum to do business; but a less number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties, as shall be prescribed by law. (*See Const. 1802, Art. I, § 8.*)

Sec. 7. The mode of organizing the house of representatives, at the commencement of each regular session, shall be prescribed by law. (*See Const. 1802, Art. I, § 8.*)

Sec. 8. Each house, except as otherwise provided in this constitution, shall choose its own officers, may determine its own rules of proceeding, punish its members for disorderly conduct; and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member, but not the second time for the same cause; and shall have all powers necessary to provide for its safety and the undisturbed transaction of its business, and to obtain, through committees or otherwise, information affecting legislative action under consideration or in contemplation, or with reference to any alleged breach of its privileges or misconduct of its members, and to that end to enforce the attendance and testimony of witnesses, and the production of books and papers. (As amended September 3, 1912.)

Sec. 9. Each house shall keep a correct journal of its proceedings, which shall be published. At the desire of any two

members, the yeas and nays shall be entered upon the journal; and, on the passage of every bill, in either house, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and entered upon the journal; and no law shall be passed in either house, without the concurrence of a majority of all the members elected thereto. (*See Const. 1802, Art. I, § 9.*)

Sec. 10. Any member of either house shall have the right to protest against any act, or resolution thereof, and such protest, and the reasons therefor, shall, without alteration, commitment, or delay, be entered upon the journal. (*See Const. 1802, Art. I, § 10.*)

Sec. 11. All vacancies which may happen in either house shall, for the unexpired term, be filled by election, as shall be directed by law. (*See Const. 1802, Art. I, § 12.*)

Sec. 12. Senators and representatives, during the session of the general assembly, and in going to, and returning from the same, shall be privileged from arrest, in all cases, except treason, felony, or breach of the peace; and for any speech, or debate, in either house, they shall not be questioned elsewhere. (*See Const. 1802, Art. I, § 13.*)

Sec. 13. The proceedings of both houses shall be public, except in cases which, in the opinion of two-thirds of those present, require secrecy. (*See Const. 1802, Art. I, § 15.*)

Sec. 14. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than two days, Sundays excluded; nor to any other place than that, in which the two houses shall be in session. (*See Const. 1802, Art. I, § 15.*)

Sec. 15. Bills may originate in either house; but may be altered, amended or rejected in the other. (*See Const. 1802, Art. I, § 16.*)

Sec. 16. Every bill shall be fully and distinctly read on three different days,





unless in case of urgency three-fourths of the house in which it shall be pending, shall dispense with the rule. No bill shall contain more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in its title, and no law shall be revived, or amended unless the new act contains the entire act revived, or the section or sections amended, and the section or sections so amended shall be repealed. Every bill passed by the general assembly shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor for his approval. If he approves, he shall sign it and thereupon it shall become a law and be filed with the secretary of state. If he does not approve it, he shall return it with his objections in writing, to the house in which it originated, which shall enter the objections at large upon its journal, and may then reconsider the vote on its passage. If three-fifths of the members elected to that house vote to repass the bill, it shall be sent, with the objections of the governor, to the other house, which may also reconsider the vote on its passage. If three-fifths of the members elected to that house vote to repass it, it shall become a law notwithstanding the objections of the governor, except that in no case shall a bill be repassed by a smaller vote than is required by the constitution on its original passage. In all such cases the vote of each house shall be determined by yeas and nays and the names of the members voting for and against the bill shall be entered upon the journal. If a bill shall not be returned to the governor within ten days, Sundays excepted, after being presented to him, it shall become a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the general assembly by adjournment prevents its return; in which case, it shall become a law unless, within ten days after such adjournment, it shall be filed by him with his objections in writing, in the office of the secretary of state. The governor may disapprove any item or items in any bill making an appro-

priation of money and the item or items, so disapproved, shall be void, unless repassed in the manner herein prescribed for the repassage of a bill. (As amended September 3, 1912.)

Sec. 17. The presiding officer of each house shall sign, publicly in the presence of the house over which he presides, while the same is in session, and capable of transacting business, all bills and joint resolutions passed by the general assembly. (*See Const. 1802, Art. I, § 17.*)

Sec. 18. The style of the laws of this state shall be, "*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio.*" (*See Const. 1802, Art I, § 18.*)

Sec. 19. No senator or representative shall, during the term for which he shall have been elected, or for one year thereafter, be appointed to any civil office under this state, which shall be created or the emoluments of which shall have been increased, during the term for which he shall have been elected. (*See Const. 1802, Art. I, § 20.*)

Sec. 20. The general assembly, in cases not provided for in this constitution, shall fix the term of office for the compensation of all officers; but no change therein shall affect the salary of any officer during his existing term, unless the office be abolished.

Sec. 21. The general assembly shall determine, by law, before what authority, and in what manner, the trial of contested elections shall be conducted.

Sec. 22. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, except in pursuance of a specific appropriation, made by law; and no appropriation shall be made for a longer period than two years. (*See Const. 1802, Art. I, § 21.*)

Sec. 23. The house of representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment, but a majority of the members elected must concur therein. Impeachments shall be tried by the senate; and the senators,



when sitting for that purpose, shall be upon oath or affirmation to do justice according to law and evidence. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the senators. (*See Const. 1802, Art. I, § 23.*)

Sec. 24. The governor, judges, and all state officers, may be impeached for any misdemeanor in office; but judgment shall not extend further than removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office under the authority of this state. The party impeached, whether convicted or not, shall be liable to indictment, trial, and judgment, according to law. (*See Const. 1802, Art. I, § 24.*)

Sec. 25. All regular sessions of the general assembly shall commence on the first Monday of January, biennially. The first session, under this constitution, shall commence on the first Monday of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two. (*See Const. 1802, Art. I, § 25.*)

Sec. 26. All laws, of a general nature, shall have a uniform operation throughout the state; nor, shall any act, except such as relates to public schools, be passed, to take effect upon the approval of any other authority than the general assembly, except, as otherwise provided in this constitution.

Sec. 27. The election and appointment of all officers, and the filling of all vacancies, not otherwise provided for by this constitution, or the constitution of the United States, shall be made in such manner as may be directed by law; but no appointing power shall be exercised by the general assembly, except as prescribed in this constitution, and in the election of United States senators; and in these cases the vote shall be taken "*viva voce*."

Sec. 28. The general assembly shall have no power to pass retroactive laws, or laws impairing the obligation of contracts; but may, by general laws, authorize courts to carry into effect, upon such terms as shall be just and equitable, the manifest intention of parties, and officers, by curing

omissions, defects, and errors, in instruments and proceedings, arising out of their want of conformity with the laws of this state. (*See Const. 1802, Art. VIII, § 16.*)

Sec. 29. No extra compensation shall be made to any officer, public agent, or contractor, after the service shall have been rendered, or the contract entered into; nor shall any money be paid, on any claim, the subject matter of which shall not have been provided for by pre-existing law, unless such compensation, or claim, be allowed by two-thirds of the members elected to each branch of the general assembly.

Sec. 30. No new county shall contain less than four hundred square miles of territory, nor shall any county be reduced below that amount; and all laws creating new counties, changing county lines, or removing county seats, shall, before taking effect, be submitted to the electors of the several counties to be affected thereby, at the next general election after the passage thereof, and be adopted by a majority of all the electors voting at such election, in each of said counties; but any county now or hereafter containing one hundred thousand inhabitants, may be divided, whenever a majority of the voters residing in each of the proposed divisions shall approve of the law passed for that purpose; but no town or city within the same shall be divided nor shall either of the divisions contain less than twenty thousand inhabitants. (*See Const. 1802, Art. VII, § 3.*)

Sec. 31. The members and officers of the general assembly shall receive a fixed compensation, to be prescribed by law, and no other allowance or perquisites, either in the payment of postage or otherwise; and no change in their compensation shall take effect during their term of office.

Sec. 32. The general assembly shall grant no divorce, nor exercise any judicial power not herein expressly conferred.

Sec. 33. Laws may be passed to secure





to mechanics, artisans, laborers, sub-contractors and material men, their just dues by direct lien upon the property, upon which they have bestowed labor or for which they have furnished material. No other provision of the constitution shall impair or limit this power. (Adopted September 3, 1912.)

Sec. 34. Laws may be passed fixing and regulating the hours of labor, establishing a minimum wage, and providing for the comfort, health, safety and general welfare of all employes; and no other provision of the constitution shall impair or limit this power. (Adopted September 3, 1912.)

Sec. 35. For the purpose of providing compensation to workmen and their dependents, for death, injuries or occupational disease, occasioned in the course of such workmen's employment, laws may be passed establishing a state fund to be created by compulsory contribution thereto by employers, and administered by the upon which payment shall be made therefrom, and taking away any or all rights of action or defences from employes and employers; but no right of action shall be taken away from any employe when the injury, disease or death arises from failure of the employer to comply with any lawful requirement for the protection of the lives, health and safety of employes. Laws may be passed establishing a board which may be empowered to classify all occupations, according to their degree of hazard, to fix rates of contribution to such fund according to such classification, and to collect, administer and distribute such fund, and to determine all rights of claimants thereto. (Adopted September 3, 1912.)

Sec. 36. Laws may be passed to encourage forestry, and to that end areas devoted exclusively to forestry may be exempted, in whole or in part, from taxation. Laws may also be passed to provide for converting into forest reserves such

lands or parts of lands as have been or may be forfeited to the state, and to authorize the acquiring of other lands for that purpose; also, to provide for the conservation of the natural resources of the state, including streams, lakes, submerged and swamp lands and the development and regulation of water power and the formation of drainage and conservation districts; and to provide for the regulation of methods of mining, weighing, measuring and marketing coal, oil, gas and other minerals. (Adopted September 3, 1912.)

Sec. 37. Except in cases of extraordinary emergencies, not to exceed eight hours shall constitute a day's work, and not to exceed forty-eight hours a week's work, for workmen engaged on any public work carried on or aided by the state, or any political sub-division thereof, whether done by contract, or otherwise. (Adopted September 3, 1912.)

Sec. 38. Laws shall be passed providing for the prompt removal from office, upon complaint and hearing, of all officers, including state officers, judges and members of the general assembly, for any misconduct involving moral turpitude or for other cause provided by law; and this method of removal shall be in addition to impeachment or other method of removal authorized by the constitution. (Adopted September 3, 1912.)

Sec. 39. Laws may be passed for the regulation of the use of expert witnesses and expert testimony in criminal trials and proceedings. (Adopted September 3, 1912.)

Sec. 40. Laws may be passed providing for a system of registering, transferring, insuring and guaranteeing land titles by the state or by the counties thereof, and for settling and determining adverse or other claims to and interests in, lands the titles to which are so registered, insured or guaranteed, and for the creation and collection of guaranty funds by fees to be





assessed against lands, the titles to which are registered; and judicial powers with right of appeal may by law be conferred upon county recorders or other officers in matters arising under the operation of such system. (Adopted September 3, 1912.)

Sec. 41. Laws shall be passed providing for the occupation and employment of prisoners sentenced to the several penal institutions and reformatories in the state; and no person in any such penal institution or reformatory while under sentence thereto, shall be required or allowed to work at any trade, industry or occupation, wherein or whereby his work, or the product or profit of his work, shall be sold, farmed out, contracted or given away; and goods made by persons under sentence to any penal institution or reformatory without the State of Ohio, and such goods made within the State of Ohio, excepting those disposed of to the state or any political subdivision thereof or to any public institution owned, managed or controlled by the state or any political subdivision thereof, shall not be sold within this state unless the same are conspicuously marked "prison made." Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the passage of laws providing that convicts may work for, and that the products of their labor may be disposed of to, the state or any political sub-division thereof, or for or to any public institution owned or managed and controlled by the state or any political sub-division thereof. (Adopted September 3, 1912.)

### ARTICLE III Executive

Section 1. The executive department shall consist of a governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, auditor of state, treasurer of state, and an attorney general, who shall be elected on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, by the electors of the state, and at the

places of voting for members of the general assembly. (*As amended October 13, 1885; 82 v. 446.*)

Sec. 2. The governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, treasurer, and attorney general shall hold their offices for two years; and the auditor for four years. Their terms of office shall commence on the second Monday of January next after their election, and continue until their successors are elected and qualified. (*See Const. 1802, Art. II, §§ 3, 16.*)

Sec. 3. The returns for every election for the officers named in the foregoing election shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of government, by the returning officers, directed to the president of the senate, who, during the first week of the session, shall open and publish them, and declare the result, in the presence of a majority of the members of each house of the general assembly. The person having the highest number of votes shall be declared duly elected; but if any two or more shall be highest, and equal in votes, for the same office, one of them shall be chosen by the joint vote of both houses. (*See Const. 1802, Art. II, § 2.*)

Sec. 4. Should there be no session of the general assembly in January next after an election for any of the officers aforesaid, the returns of such election shall be made to the secretary of state, and opened, and the result declared by the governor, in such manner as may be provided by law.

Sec. 5. The supreme executive power of this state shall be vested in the governor. (*See Const. 1802, Art. II, § 1.*)

Sec. 6. He may require information, in writing, from the officers in the executive department, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices; and shall see that the laws are faithfully executed. (*See Const. 1802, Art. II, § 7.*)

Sec. 7. He shall communicate at every



session, by message, to the general assembly, the condition of the state, and recommend such measures as he shall deem expedient. (*See Const. 1802, Art. II, § 4.*)

Sec. 8. The governor on extraordinary occasions may convene the general assembly by proclamation and shall state in the proclamation the purpose for which such special session is called, and no other business shall be transacted at such special session except that named in the proclamation, or in a subsequent public proclamation, or message to the general assembly issued by the governor during said special session, but the general assembly may provide for the expenses of the session and other matter incidental thereto. (As amended September 3, 1912.)

Sec. 9. In case of disagreement between the two houses, in respect to the time of adjournment, he shall have power to adjourn the general assembly to such time as he may think proper, but not beyond the regular meetings thereof. (*See Const. 1802, Art. II, § 11.*)

Sec. 10. He shall be commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces of the state, except when they shall be called into the service of the United States. (*See Const. 1802, Art. II, § 10.*)

Sec. 11. He shall have power, after conviction, to grant reprieves, commutations, and pardons, for all crimes and offenses, except treason and cases of impeachment, upon such conditions as he may think proper; subject, however, to such regulations, as to the manner of applying for pardons, as may be prescribed by law. Upon conviction for treason, he may suspend the execution of the sentence, and report the case to the general assembly, at its next meeting, when the general assembly shall either pardon, commute the sentence, direct its execution, or grant a further reprieve. He shall communicate to the general assembly, at every regular session, each case of reprieve, commutation, or pardon granted, stating the name and crime of the convict, the sentence, its

date, and the date of the commutation, pardon, or reprieve, with his reasons therefor. (*See Const. 1802, Art. II, § 5.*)

Sec. 12. There shall be a seal of the state, which shall be kept by the governor, and used by him officially; and shall be called "The Great Seal of the State of Ohio." (*See Const. 1802, Art. II, § 14.*)

Sec. 13. All grants and commissions shall be issued in the name, and by the authority, of the state of Ohio; sealed with the great seal; signed by the governor, and countersigned by the secretary of state. (*See Const. 1802, Art. II, § 15.*)

Sec. 14. No member of congress, or other person holding office under the authority of this state, or of the United States, shall execute the office of governor, except as herein provided. (*See Const. 1802, Art. II, § 13.*)

Sec. 15. In case of the death, impeachment, resignation, removal, or other disability of the governor, the powers and duties of the office, for the residue of the term, or until he shall be acquitted, or the disability removed, shall devolve upon the lieutenant governor. (*See Const. 1802, Art. II, § 12.*)

Sec. 16. The lieutenant governor shall be president of the senate, but shall vote only when the senate is equally divided; and in case of his absence, or impeachment, or when he shall exercise the office of governor, the senate shall choose a president *pro tempore*.

Sec. 17. If the Lieutenant Governor, while executing the office of Governor, shall be impeached, displaced, resign or die, or otherwise become incapable of performing the duties of the office, the president of the Senate shall act as Governor, until the vacancy is filled, or the disability removed; and if the president of the Senate, for any of the above causes, shall be rendered incapable of performing the duties pertaining to the office of Governor, the same shall devolve upon the speaker of the House of Representatives. (*See Const. 1802, Art. II, § 12.*)





Sec. 18. Should the office of auditor, treasurer, secretary, or attorney general, become vacant, for any of the causes specified in the fifteenth section of this article, the Governor shall fill the vacancy until the disability is removed, or a successor elected and qualified. Every such vacancy shall be filled by election, at the first general election that occurs more than thirty days after it shall have happened; and the person chosen shall hold the office for the full term fixed in the second section of this article.

Sec. 19. The officers mentioned in this article shall, at stated times, receive for their services, a compensation to be established by law, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which they shall have been elected. (*See Const. 1802, Art. I, § 19.*)

Sec. 20. The officers of the executive department, and of the public State institutions shall, at least five days preceding each regular session of the general assembly, severally report to the governor, who shall transmit such reports, with his message to the general assembly.

#### ARTICLE IV

Section 1. The judicial power of the state is vested in a supreme court, courts of appeal, courts of common pleas, courts of probate, and such other courts inferior to the courts of appeals as may from time to time be established by law. (As amended September 3, 1912.)

Sec. 2. The supreme court shall, until otherwise provided by law, consist of a chief justice and six judges, and the judges now in office in that court shall continue therein until the end of the terms for which they were respectively elected, unless they are removed, die or resign. A majority of the supreme court shall be necessary to constitute a quorum or to pronounce a decision, except as hereinafter provided. It shall have original jurisdiction in quo warranto, mandamus, habeas corpus, prohibition and procedendo, and

appellate jurisdiction in all cases involving questions arising under the constitution of the United States or of this state, in cases of felony on leave first obtained, and in cases which originated in the courts of appeals, and such revisory jurisdiction of the proceedings of administrative officers as may be conferred by law. It shall hold at least one term in each year at the seat of government, and such other terms, there or elsewhere, as may be provided by law. The judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the electors of the state at large for such term, not less than six years, as may be prescribed by law, and they shall be elected, and their official term shall begin, at such time as may now or hereafter be fixed by law. Whenever the judges of the supreme court shall be equally divided in opinion as to the merits of any case before them and are unable for that reason to agree upon a judgment, that fact shall be entered upon the record and such entry shall be held to constitute an affirmance of the judgment of the court below. No law shall be held unconstitutional and void by the supreme court without the concurrence of at least all but one of the judges, except in the affirmance of a judgment of the court of appeals declaring a law unconstitutional and void. In case of public or great general interest the supreme court may, within such limitation of time as may be prescribed by law, direct any court of appeals to certify its record to the supreme court, and may review, and affirm, modify or reverse the judgment of the court of appeals. All cases pending in the supreme court at the time of the adoption of this amendment by the people, shall proceed to judgment in the manner provided by existing law. No law shall be passed or rule made whereby any person shall be prevented from invoking the original jurisdiction of the supreme court. (As amended September 3, 1912.)

Sec. 3. One resident judge of the court of common pleas, and such additional resident judge or judges as may be provided





by law, shall be elected in each county of the state by the electors of such county; and as many courts or sessions of the court of common pleas as are necessary, may be held at the same time in any county. Any judge of the court of common pleas may temporarily preside and hold court in any county; and until the general assembly shall make adequate provision therefor, the chief justice of the supreme court of the state shall pass upon the disqualification or disability of any judge of the court of common pleas, and he may assign any judge to any county to hold court therein. (As amended September 3, 1912.)

Sec. 4. The jurisdiction of the courts of common pleas, and of the judges thereof shall be fixed by law. (*See Const. 1802, Art. III, §§ 3, 4, 5, 6.*)

Sec. 5. [*Repealed October 9, 1883; 80 v. 382.*]

Sec. 6. The state shall be divided into appellate districts of compact territory bounded by county lines, in each of which there shall be a court of appeals consisting of three judges, and until altered by law the circuits in which the circuit courts are now held shall constitute the appellate districts aforesaid. The judges of the circuit courts now residing in their respective districts shall be the judges of the respective courts of appeals in such districts and perform the duties thereof until the expiration of their respective terms of office. Vacancies caused by the expiration of the terms of office of the judges of the courts of appeals shall be filled by the electors of the respective appellate districts in which such vacancies shall arise. Until otherwise provided by law the term of office of such judges shall be six years. Laws may be passed to prescribe the time and mode of such election and to alter the number of districts or the boundaries thereof, but no such change shall abridge the term of any judge then in office. The court of appeals shall hold at least one term annually in each county in the district and such other terms at a county seat in the

district as the judges may determine upon, and the county commissioners of any county in which the court of appeals shall hold sessions shall make proper and convenient provisions for the holding of such court by its judges and officers. Each judge shall be competent to exercise judicial powers in any appellate district of the state. The courts of appeals shall continue the work of the respective circuit courts and all pending cases and proceedings in the circuit courts shall proceed to judgment and be determined by the respective courts of appeals, and the supreme court, as now provided by law, and cases brought into said courts of appeals after the taking effect hereof shall be subject to the provisions hereof and the circuit courts shall be merged into, and their work continued by, the courts of appeals. The courts of appeals shall have original jurisdiction in quo warranto, mandamus, habeas corpus, prohibition and procedendo, and appellate jurisdiction in the trial of chancery cases, and, to review, affirm, modify or reverse the judgment of the courts of common pleas, superior courts and other courts of record within the district as may be provided by law, and judgments of the courts of appeals shall be final in all cases, except cases involving questions arising under the constitution of the United States or of this state, cases of felony, cases of which it has original jurisdiction, and cases of public or great general interest in which the supreme court may direct any court of appeals to certify its record to that court. No judgment of a court of common pleas, a superior court or other court of record shall be reversed except by the concurrence of all the judges of the court of appeals on the weight of the evidence and by a majority of such court of appeals upon other questions; and whenever the judges of a court of appeals find that a judgment upon which they have agreed is in conflict with a judgment pronounced upon the same question by any other court of appeals of the state, the



judges shall certify the record of the case to the supreme court for review and final determination. The decisions in all cases in the supreme court shall be reported, together with the reasons therefor, and laws may be passed providing for the reporting of cases in the courts of appeals. The chief justice of the supreme court of the state shall determine the disability or disqualification of any judge of the court of appeals and he may assign any judge of the courts of appeals to any county to hold court. (As amended September 3, 1912.)

Sec. 7. There shall be established in each county, a probate court, which shall be a court of record, open at all times, and holden by one judge, elected by the electors of the county, who shall hold his office for the term of four years, and shall receive such compensation, payable out of the county treasury, as shall be provided by law. Whenever ten per centum of the number of the electors voting for governor at the next preceding election in any county having less than sixty thousand population as determined by the next preceding federal census, shall petition the judge of the court of common pleas of any such county not less than ninety days before any general election for county officers, the judge of the court of common pleas shall submit to the electors of such county the question of combining the probate court with the court of common pleas, and such courts shall be combined and shall be known as the court of common pleas in case a majority of the electors voting upon such question vote in favor of such combination. Notice of such election shall be given in the same manner as for the election of county officers. Elections may be had in the same manner for the separation of such courts, when once combined. (As amended September 3, 1912.)

Sec. 8. The probate court shall have jurisdiction in probate and testamentary matters, the appointment of administrators and guardians, the settlement of the

accounts of executors, administrators, and guardians, and such jurisdiction in habeas corpus, the issuing of marriage licenses and for the sale of land by executors, administrators, and guardians, and such other jurisdiction, in any county or counties, as may be provided by law.

Sec. 9. A competent number of justices of the peace shall be elected by the electors in each township in the several counties, until otherwise provided by law. Their term of office shall be for four years and their powers and duties shall be regulated by law: provided that no justice of the peace shall be elected in any township in which a court, other than a mayor's court, is, or may hereafter be, maintained with the jurisdiction of all causes of which justices of the peace have jurisdiction, and no justice of the peace shall have, or exercise jurisdiction in such township.

#### SCHEDULE.

If the amendment to article IV, sections 1, 2 and 6, be adopted by the electors of this state and become a part of the constitution, then section 9 of article IV of the constitution is repealed, and the foregoing amendment, if adopted, shall be of no effect. (As amended September 3, 1912.)

Sec. 10. All judges, other than those provided for in this constitution, shall be elected by the electors of the judicial district for which they may be created, but not for a longer term of office than five years.

Sec. 11. [*Repealed October 9, 1883; 80 v. 382.*]

Sec. 12. The judges of the courts of common pleas shall, while in office, reside in the county for which they are elected; and their term of office shall be for six years. (As amended September 3, 1912.)

Sec. 13. In case the office of any judge shall become vacant, before the expiration of the regular term for which he was elected, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the governor, until a successor is elected and qualified; and such





successor shall be elected for the unexpired term, at the first annual election that occurs more than thirty days after the vacancy shall have happened.

Sec. 14. The judges of the supreme court, and of the court of common pleas, shall, at stated times, receive, for their services, such compensation as may be provided by law, which shall not be diminished, or increased, during their term of office; but they shall receive no fees or perquisites, nor hold any other office of profit or trust, under the authority of this state, or the United States. All votes for either of them, for any elective office, except a judicial office, under the authority of this state, given by the general assembly, or the people, shall be void. (*See Const. 1802, Art. III, § 8.*)

Sec. 15. Laws may be passed to increase or diminish the number of judges of the supreme court, to increase beyond one or diminish to one the number of judges of the court of common pleas in any county, and to establish other courts, whenever two-third of the members elected to each house shall concur therein; but no such change, addition or diminution shall vacate the office of any judge; and any existing court heretofore created by law shall continue in existence until otherwise provided. (As amended September 3, 1912.)

Sec. 16. There shall be elected in each county, by the electors thereof, one clerk of the court of common pleas, who shall hold his office for the term of three years, and until his successor shall be elected and qualified. He shall, by virtue of his office, be clerk of all other courts of record held therein; but, the general assembly may provide, by law, for the election of a clerk, with a like term of office, for each or any other of the courts of record, and may authorize the judge of the probate court to perform the duties of clerk for his court, under such regulations as may be directed by law. Clerks of courts shall be removable for such cause and in such manner as shall be prescribed by law. (*See Const.*

1802, *Art. III, § 9.*)

Sec. 17. Judges may be removed from office, by concurrent resolution of both houses of the general assembly, if two-thirds of the members, elected to each house, concur therein; but, no such removal shall be made, except upon complaint, the substance of which shall be entered on the journal, nor, until the party charged shall have had notice thereof, and an opportunity to be heard.

Sec. 18. The several judges of the supreme court, of the common pleas, and of such other courts as may be created, shall, respectively, have and exercise such power and jurisdiction, at chambers, or otherwise, as may be directed by law.

Sec. 19. The general assembly may establish courts of conciliation, and prescribe their powers and duties; but such courts shall not render final judgment in any case, except upon submission, by the parties, of the matter in dispute, and their agreement to abide such judgment.

Sec. 20. The style of all process shall be, "The State of Ohio;" all prosecutions shall be carried on, in the name, and by the authority, of the state of Ohio; and all indictments shall conclude, "against the peace and dignity of the state of Ohio." (*See Const. 1802, Art. III, § 12.*)

Sec. 22 [21]. A commission, which shall consist of five members, shall be appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, the members of which shall hold office for the term of three years from and after the first day of February, 1876, to dispose of such part of the business then on the dockets of the supreme court, as shall, by arrangement between said commission and said court, be transferred to such commission; and said commission shall have like jurisdiction and power in respect to such business as are or may be vested in said court; and the members of said commission shall receive a like compensation for the time being, with the judges of said court. A majority of the members of said commission shall be necessary to form a quorum or





pronounce a decision, and its decision shall be certified, entered, and enforced as the judgments of the supreme court, and at the expiration of the term of said commission, all business undisposed of shall by it be certified to the supreme court and disposed of as if said commission had never existed. The clerk and reporter of said court shall be the clerk and reporter of said commission, and the commission shall have such other attendants not exceeding in number those provided by law for said court, which attendants said commission may appoint and remove at its pleasure. Any vacancy occurring in said commission shall be filled by appointment of the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, if the senate be in session, and if the senate be not in session, by the governor, but in such last case, such appointment shall expire at the end of the next session of the general assembly. The general assembly may, on application of the supreme court duly entered on the journal of the court and certified, provide by law, whenever two-thirds of such [each] house shall concur therein, from time to time, for the appointment, in like manner, of a like commission with like powers, jurisdiction and duties; provided, that the term of any such commission shall not exceed two years, nor shall it be created oftener than once in ten years.

#### ARTICLE V

Section 1. Every white male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of the state one year next preceding the election, and of the county, township, or ward, in which he resides, such time as may be provided by law, shall have the qualifications of an elector, and be entitled to vote at all elections. (*See Const. 1802, Art. IV, §§ 1, 5.*)

Sec. 2. All elections shall be by ballot. (*See Const. 1802, Art. IV, § 2.*)

Sec. 3. Electors, during their attendance at elections, and in going to, and returning therefrom, shall be privileged

from arrest, in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace. (*See Const. 1802, Art. IV, § 3.*)

Sec. 4. The general assembly shall have power to exclude from the privilege of voting, or of being eligible to office, any person convicted of bribery, perjury, or other infamous crime. (*See Const. 1802, Art. IV, § 4.*)

Sec. 5. No person in the military, naval, or marine service of the United States, shall, by being stationed in any garrison, or military, or naval station, within the state, be considered a resident of this state.

Sec. 6. No idiot, or insane person, shall be entitled to the privileges of an elector.

Sec. 7. All nominations for elective state, district, county and municipal offices shall be made at direct primary elections or by petition as provided by law, and provision shall be made by law for a preferential vote for United States senator; but direct primaries shall not be held for the nomination of township officers or for the officers of municipalities of less than two thousand population, unless petitioned for by a majority of the electors of such township or municipality. All delegates from this state to the national conventions of political parties shall be chosen by direct vote of the electors. Each candidate for such delegate shall state his first and second choices for the presidency, which preferences shall be printed upon the primary ballot below the name of such candidate, but the name of no candidate for the presidency shall be so used without his written authority. (Adopted September 3, 1912.)

#### ARTICLE VI EDUCATION.

Section 1. The principal of all funds, arising from the sale, or other disposition of lands, or other property, granted or entrusted to this state for educational and religious purposes, shall forever be preserved inviolate, and undiminished; and, the income arising therefrom, shall be faithfully applied to the specific objects of the original grants, or appropriations.



Sec. 2. The general assembly shall make such provisions, by taxation, or otherwise, as, with the income arising from the school trust fund, will secure a thorough and efficient system of common schools throughout the state; but no religious or other sect, or sects, shall ever have any exclusive right to, or control of, any part of the school funds of this state.

Sec. 3. Provision shall be made by law for the organization, administration and control of the public school system of the state supported by public funds; provided, that each school district embraced wholly or in part within any city shall have the power by referendum vote to determine for itself the number of members and the organization of the district board of education, and provision shall be made by law for the exercise of this power by such school districts. (Adopted September 3, 1912.)

Sec. 4. A superintendent of public instruction to replace the state commissioner of common schools, shall be included as one of the officers of the executive department to be appointed by the governor, for the term of four years, with the powers and duties now exercised by the state commissioner of common schools until otherwise provided by law, and with such other powers as may be provided by law.

#### SCHEDULE.

If the foregoing amendment be adopted by the electors, it shall take effect and become a part of the constitution on the second Monday of July, 1913. (Adopted September 3, 1912.)

### ARTICLE VII

#### PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Section 1. Institutions for the benefit of the insane, blind, and deaf and dumb, shall always be fostered and supported by the state; and be subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by the general assembly.

Sec. 2. The directors of the penitentiary

shall be appointed or elected in such manner as the general assembly may direct; and the trustees of the benevolent, and other state institutions, now elected by the general assembly, and of such other state institutions, as may be hereafter created, shall be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate; and upon all nominations made by the governor, the question shall be taken by yeas and nays, and entered upon the journals of the senate.

Sec. 3. The governor shall have power to fill all vacancies that may occur in the offices aforesaid, until the next session of the general assembly, and, until a successor to his appointee shall be confirmed and qualified.

### ARTICLE VIII

#### PUBLIC DEBT AND PUBLIC WORKS.

Section 1. The state may contract debts to supply casual deficits or failures in revenues, or to meet expenses not otherwise provided for; but the aggregate amount of such debts, direct and contingent, whether contracted by virtue of one or more acts of the general assembly, or at different periods of time, shall never exceed seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and the money, arising from the creation of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was obtained, or to repay the debts so contracted, and to no other purpose whatever.

Sec. 2. In addition to the above limited power, the state may contract debts to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the state in war, or to redeem the present outstanding indebtedness of the state; but the money, arising from the contracting of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was raised, or to repay such debts, and to no other purpose whatever; and all debts, incurred to redeem the present outstanding indebtedness of the state, shall be so contracted as to be payable by the sinking fund, herein-





after provided for, as the same shall accumulate.

Sec. 3. Except the debts above specified in sections one and two of this article, no debt whatever shall hereafter be created by or on behalf of the state.

Sec. 4. The credit of the state shall not, in any manner, be given or loaned to, or in aid of, any individual association or corporation whatever; nor shall the state ever hereafter become a joint owner, or stockholder, in any company or association in this state, or elsewhere, formed for any purpose whatever.

Sec. 5. The state shall never assume the debts of any county, city, town, or township, or of any corporation whatever, unless such debt shall have been created to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the state in war.

Sec. 6. No laws shall be passed authorizing any county, city, town or township, by vote of its citizens, or otherwise, to become a stockholder in any joint stock company, corporation, or association whatever; or to raise money for, or to loan its credit to, or in aid of, any such company, corporation, or association: provided, that nothing in this section shall prevent the insuring of public buildings or property in mutual insurance associations or companies. Laws may be passed providing for the regulation of all rates charged or to be charged by any insurance company, corporation or association organized under the laws of this state or doing any insurance business in this state for profit. (As amended September 3, 1912.)

Sec. 7. The faith of the state being pledged for the payment of its public debt, in order to provide therefor, there shall be created a sinking fund, which shall be sufficient to pay the accruing interest on such debt, and, annually, to reduce the principal thereof, by a sum not less than one hundred thousand dollars, increased yearly, and each and every year, by compounding, at the rate of six per cent. per annum. The said sinking fund shall con-

sist, of the net annual income of the public works and stocks owned by the state, of any other funds or resources that are, or may be, provided by law, and of such further sum, to be raised by taxation, as may be required for the purposes aforesaid.

Sec. 8. The auditor of state, secretary of state, and attorney general, are hereby created a board of commissioners, to be styled, "The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund."

Sec. 9. The commissioners of the sinking fund shall, immediately preceding each regular session of the general assembly, make an estimate of the probable amount of the fund, provided for in the seventh section of this article, from all sources except from taxation, and report the same, together with all their proceedings relative to said fund and the public debt, to the governor, who shall transmit the same with his regular message, to the general assembly; and the general assembly shall make all necessary provision for raising and disbursing said sinking fund, in pursuance of the provisions of this article.

Sec. 10. It shall be the duty of the said commissioners faithfully to apply said fund, together with all moneys that may be, by the general assembly, appropriated to that object, to the payment of the interest, as it becomes due, and the redemption of the principal of the public debt of the state, excepting only, the school and trust funds held by the state.

Sec. 11. The said commissioners shall, semi-annually, make a full and detailed report of their proceedings to the governor, who shall, immediately, cause the same to be published, and shall also communicate the same to the general assembly, forthwith, if it be in session, and if not, then at its first session after such report shall be made.

Sec. 12. So long as this state shall have public works which require superintendence, a superintendent of public works





shall be appointed by the governor for the term of one year, with the powers and duties now exercised by the board of public works until otherwise provided by law, and with such other powers as may be provided by law. (As amended September 3, 1912.)

Sec. 13. [Repealed September 3, 1912.]

## ARTICLE IX

### MILITIA.

Section 1. All white male citizens, residents of this state, being eighteen years of age, and under the age of forty-five years, shall be enrolled in the militia, and perform military duty, in such manner, not incompatible with the constitution and laws of the United States, as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 2. Majors general, brigadiers general, colonels, lieutenant colonels, majors, captains, and subalterns, shall be elected by the persons subject to military duty, in their respective districts. (See *Const.* 1802, *Art.* V.)

Sec. 3. The governor shall appoint the adjutant general, quartermaster general, and such other staff officers, as may be provided for by law. Majors general, brigadiers general, colonels, or commandants of regiments, battalions, or squadrons, shall, severally, appoint their staff, and captains shall appoint their non-commissioned officers and musicians. (See *Const.* 1802, *Art.* V.)

Sec. 4. The governor shall commission all officers of the line and staff, ranking as such; and shall have power to call forth the militia, to execute the laws of the state, to suppress insurrection, and repel invasion. (See *Const.* 1802, *Art.* V.)

Sec. 5. The general assembly shall provide, by law, for the protection and safe keeping of the public arms.

## ARTICLE X

### COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATIONS.

Section 1. The general assembly shall provide, by law, for the election of such

county and township officers as may be necessary. (See *Const.* 1802, *Art.* VI, §§ 1, 3.)

Sec. 2. County officers shall be elected on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, by the electors of each county in such manner, and for such term, not exceeding three years, as may be provided by law. (As amended October 13, 1885; 82 v. 446.)

Sec. 3. No person shall be eligible to the office of sheriff, or county treasurer, for more than four years, in any period of six years. (See *Const.* 1802, *Art.* VI, § 1.)

Sec. 4. Township officers shall be elected by the electors of each township, at such time, in such manner, and for such term, not exceeding three years, as may be provided by law; but shall hold their offices until their successors are elected and qualified. (As amended October 13, 1885; 82 v. 449.)

Sec. 5. No money shall be drawn from any county or township treasury, except by authority of law.

Sec. 6. Justices of the peace, and county and township officers may be removed, in such manner and for such cause, as shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 7. The commissioners of counties, the trustees of townships, and similar boards, shall have such power of local taxation, for police purposes, as may be prescribed by law.

## ARTICLE XI

### APPORTIONMENT

Section 1. The apportionment of this state for members of the general assembly shall be made every ten years, after the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, in the following manner: The whole population of the state, as ascertained by the federal census, or in such other mode as the general assembly may direct, shall be divided by the number "one hundred," and the quotient shall be the ratio of representation in the house of representatives,



for ten years next succeeding such apportionment.

Sec. 2. Every county having a population equal to one-half of said ratio, shall be entitled to one representative; every county, containing said ratio, and three-fourths over, shall be entitled to two representatives; every county containing three times said ratio, shall be entitled to three representatives; and so on, requiring after the first two, an entire ratio for each additional representative. Provided, however, that each county shall have one representative. (*As amended November 3, 1902; 95 v. 967.*)

Sec. 3. When any county shall have a fraction above the ratio, so large, that being multiplied by five, the result will be equal to one or more ratios, additional representatives shall be apportioned for such ratios, among the several sessions of the decennial period, in the following manner: If there be only one ratio, a representative shall be allotted to the fifth session of the decennial period; if there are two ratios, a representative shall be allotted to the fourth and third sessions, respectively; if three, to the third, second, and first sessions, respectively; if four, to the fourth, third, second, and first sessions, respectively.

Sec. 4. Any county, forming with another county or counties, a representative district, during one decennial period, if it have acquired sufficient population at the next decennial period, shall be entitled to a separate representation, if there shall be left, in the district from which it shall have been separated, a population sufficient for a representative; but no such change shall be made, except at the regular decennial period for the apportionment of representatives.

Sec. 5. If, in fixing any subsequent ratio, a county, previously entitled to a separate representation, shall have less than the number required by the new ratio for a representative, such county shall be attached to the county adjoining it, having

the least number of inhabitants; and the representation of the district, so formed, shall be determined as herein provided.

Sec. 6. The ratio for a senator shall forever, hereafter, be ascertained by dividing the whole population of the state by the number thirty-five.

Sec. 7. The state is hereby divided into thirty-three senatorial districts, as follows: The county of Hamilton shall constitute the first senatorial district; the counties of Butler and Warren, the second; Montgomery and Preble, the third; Clermont and Brown, the fourth; Greene, Clinton, and Fayette, the fifth; Ross and Highland, the sixth; Adams, Pike, Scioto, and Jackson, the seventh; Lawrence, Gallia, Meigs, and Vinton, the eighth; Athens, Hocking, and Fairfield, the ninth; Franklin and Pickaway, the tenth; Clark, Champaign, and Madison, the eleventh; Miami, Darke, and Shelby, the twelfth; Logan, Union, Marion and Hardin, the thirteenth; Washington and Morgan, the fourteenth; Muskingum and Perry, the fifteenth; Delaware and Licking, the sixteenth; Knox and Morrow, the seventeenth; Coshocton and Tuscarawas, the eighteenth; Guernsey and Monroe, the nineteenth; Belmont and Harrison, the twentieth; Carroll and Stark, the twenty-first; Jefferson and Columbiana, the twenty-second; Trumbull and Mahoning, the twenty-third; Ashtabula, Lake, and Geauga, the twenty-fourth; Cuyahoga, the twenty-fifth; Portage and Summit, the twenty-sixth; Medina and Lorain, the twenty-seventh; Wayne and Holmes, the twenty-eighth; Ashland and Richland, the twenty-ninth; Huron, Erie, Sandusky, and Ottawa, the thirtieth; Seneca, Crawford, and Wyandot, the thirty-first; Mercer, Auglaize, Allen, Van Wert, Paulding, Defiance, and Williams, the thirty-second; and Hancock, Wood, Lucas, Fulton, Henry, and Putnam, the thirty-third. For the first decennial period, after the adoption of this constitution, each of said districts shall be entitled to one senator, except the





first district, which shall be entitled to three senators.

Sec. 8. The same rules shall be applied, in apportioning the fractions of senatorial districts, and in annexing districts, which may hereafter have less than three-fourths of a senatorial ratio, as are applied to representative districts.

Sec. 9. Any county forming part of a senatorial district, having acquired a population equal to a full senatorial ratio, shall be made a separate senatorial district, at any regular decennial apportionment, if a full senatorial ratio shall be left in the district from which it shall be taken.

Sec. 10. For the first ten years, after the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, the apportionment of representatives shall be as provided in the schedule, and no change shall ever be made in the principles of representation, as herein established, or, in the senatorial districts, except as above provided. All territory, belonging to a county at the time of any apportionment, shall, as to the right of representation and suffrage, remain an integral part thereof, during the decennial period.

Sec. 11. The governor, auditor, and secretary of state, or any two of them, shall, at least six months prior to the October election, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and, at each decennial period thereafter, ascertain and determine the ratio of representation, according to the decennial census, the number of representatives and senators each county or district shall be entitled to elect, and for what years within the next ensuing ten years, and the governor shall cause the same to be published, in such manner as shall be directed by law.

#### JUDICIAL APPORTIONMENT.

Sec. 12. For judicial purposes, the state shall be apportioned as follows:

The county of Hamilton shall constitute the first district, which shall not be subdivided; and the judges therein may hold

separate courts or separate sittings of the same court at the same time.

The counties of Butler, Preble and Darke shall constitute the first subdivision; Montgomery, Miami and Champaign, the second; and Warren, Clinton, Greene and Clark, the third subdivision of the second district; and, together, shall form such district.

The counties of Shelby, Auglaize, Allen, Hardin, Logan, Union and Marion shall constitute the first subdivision; Mercer, Van Wert, Putnam, Paulding, Defiance, Williams, Henry and Fulton, the second; and Wood, Seneca, Hancock, Wyandot and Crawford, the third subdivision of the third district; and, together, shall form such district.

The counties of Lucas, Ottawa, Sandusky, Erie and Huron shall constitute the first subdivision; Lorain, Medina and Summit, the second; and the county of Cuyahoga, the third subdivision of the fourth district; and, together, shall form such district.

The counties of Clermont, Brown and Adams shall constitute the first subdivision; Highland, Ross and Fayette, the second; and Pickaway, Franklin and Madison, the third subdivision of the fifth district; and, together, shall form such district.

The counties of Licking, Knox and Delaware shall constitute the first subdivision; Morrow, Richland and Ashland, the second; and Wayne, Holmes and Coshocton, the third subdivision of the sixth district; and, together, shall form such district.

The counties of Fairfield, Perry and Hocking shall constitute the first subdivision; Jackson, Vinton, Pike, Scioto and Lawrence, the second; and Gallia, Meigs, Athens and Washington, the third subdivision of the seventh district; and, together, shall form such district.

The counties of Muskingum and Morgan shall constitute the first subdivision; Guernsey, Belmont and Monroe, the second; and Jefferson, Harrison and Tus-





carawas, the third subdivision of the eighth district; and, together, shall form such district.

The counties of Stark, Carroll and Columbiana shall constitute the first subdivision; Trumbull, Portage and Mahoning, the second; and Geauga, Lake and Ashtabula, the third subdivision of the ninth district; and, together, shall form such district.

Sec. 13. The general assembly shall attach any new counties, that may hereafter be erected, to such districts, or subdivisions thereof, as shall be most convenient.

## ARTICLE XII

### FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Section 1. No poll tax shall ever be levied in this state, or service required, which may be commuted in money or other thing of value. (As amended September 3, 1912.)

Sec. 2. Laws shall be passed, taxing by a uniform rule, all moneys, credits, investments in bonds, stocks, joint stock companies, or otherwise; and also all real and personal property according to its true value in money, excepting all bonds at present outstanding of the state of Ohio or of any city, village, hamlet, county, or township in this state or which have been issued in behalf of the public schools in Ohio and the means of instruction in connection therewith, which bonds so at present outstanding shall be exempt from taxation; but burying grounds, public school houses, houses used exclusively for public worship, institutions used exclusively for charitable purposes, public property used exclusively for any public purpose, and personal property to an amount not exceeding in value five hundred dollars, for each individual, may, by general laws, be exempted from taxation; but all such laws shall be subject to alteration or repeal; and the value of all property, so exempted, shall, from time to time, be ascertained

and published as may be directed by law. (Amended September 3, 1912.)

Sec. 3. The general assembly shall provide, by law, for taxing the notes and bills discounted or purchased, moneys loaned, and all other property,<sup>1</sup> effects, or dues, of every description (without deduction),<sup>2</sup> of all banks, now existing, or hereafter created, and of all bankers,<sup>3</sup> so that all property employed in banking, shall always bear a burden of taxation, equal to that imposed on the property of individuals.<sup>4</sup>

Sec. 4. The general assembly shall provide for raising revenue, sufficient to defray the expenses of the state, for each year, and also a sufficient sum to pay the interest on the state debt.

Sec. 5. No tax shall be levied, except in pursuance of law; and every law imposing a tax, shall state, distinctly, the object of the same, to which only it shall be applied.

Sec. 6. Except as otherwise provided in this constitution the state shall never contract any debt for purposes of internal improvement. (As amended September 3, 1912.)

Sec. 7. Laws may be passed providing for the taxation of the right to receive, or to succeed to, estates, and such taxation may be uniform or it may be so graduated as to tax at a higher rate the right to receive, or to succeed to, estates of larger value than to estates of smaller value. Such tax may also be levied at different rates upon collateral and direct inheritances, and a portion of each estate not exceeding twenty thousand dollars may be exempt from such taxation. (Adopted September 3, 1912.)

Sec. 8. Laws may be passed providing for the taxation of incomes, and such taxation may be either uniform or graduated, and may be applied to such incomes as may be designated by law; but a part of each annual income not exceeding three thousand dollars may be exempt from such taxation. (Adopted September 3, 1912.)

Sec. 9. Not less than fifty per centum of the income and inheritance taxes that may



collected by the state shall be returned to the city, village or township in which said income and inheritance tax originate. (Adopted September 3, 1912.)

Sec. 10. Laws may be passed providing for excise and franchise taxes and for the imposition of taxes upon the production of coal, oil, gas and other minerals. (Adopted September 3, 1912.)

Sec. 11. No bonded indebtedness of the state, or any political subdivisions thereof, shall be incurred or renewed, unless, in the legislation under which such indebtedness is incurred or renewed, provision is made for levying and collecting annually by taxation an amount sufficient to pay the interest on said bonds, and to provide a sinking fund for their final redemption at maturity. (Adopted September 3, 1912.)

### ARTICLE XIII CORPORATIONS.

Section 1. The general assembly shall pass no special act conferring corporate powers.

Sec. 2. Corporations may be formed under general laws; but all such laws may, from time to time, be altered or repealed. Corporations may be classified and there may be conferred upon proper boards, commissioners or officers, such supervisory and regulatory powers over their organization, business and issue and sale of stocks and securities, and over the business and sale of the stocks and securities of foreign corporations and joint stock companies in this state, as may be prescribed by law. Laws may be passed regulating the sale and conveyance of other personal property, whether owned by a corporation, joint stock company or individual. (As amended September 3, 1912.)

Sec. 3. Dues from private corporations shall be secured by such means as may be prescribed by law, but in no case shall any stockholder be individually liable otherwise than for the unpaid stock owned by him or her; except that stockholders of corporations authorized to receive money

on deposit shall be held individually responsible, equally and ratably, and not one for another, for all contracts, debts, and engagements of such corporations, to the extent of the amount of their stock therein, at the par value thereof, in addition to the amount invested in such shares. No corporation not organized under the laws of this state, or of the United States, or person, partnership or association shall use the word "bank," "banker" or "banking," or words of similar meaning in any foreign language, as a designation or name under which business may be conducted in this state unless such corporation, person, partnership or association shall submit to inspection, examination and regulation as may hereafter be provided by the laws of this state. (As amended September 3, 1912.)

Sec. 4. The property of corporations, now existing or hereafter created, shall forever be subject to taxation, the same as the property of individuals.

Sec. 5. No right of way shall be appropriated to the use of any corporation, until full compensation therefore be first made in money, or first secured by a deposit of money, to the owner, irrespective of any benefit from any improvement proposed by such corporation; which compensation shall be ascertained by a jury of twelve men, in a court of record, as shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 6. The general assembly shall provide for the organization of cities and incorporated villages, by general laws, and restrict their power of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting debts and loaning their credit, so as to prevent the abuse of such power.

Sec. 7. No act of the general assembly, authorizing associations with banking powers, shall take effect until it shall be submitted to the people, at the general election next succeeding the passage thereof, and be approved by a majority of all the electors voting at such election.





## ARTICLE XIV.

## JURISPRUDENCE.

Section 1. The general assembly, at its first session after the adoption of this constitution, shall provide for the appointment of three commissioners, and prescribe their tenure of office, compensation, and the mode of filling vacancies in said commission.

Sec. 2. The said commissioners shall revise, reform, simplify, and abridge the practice, pleadings, forms and proceedings of the courts of record of this state; and, as far as practicable and expedient, shall provide for the abolition of the distinct forms of action at law, now in use, and for the administration of justice by a uniform mode of proceeding, without reference to any distinction between law and equity.

Sec. 3. The proceedings of the commissioners shall, from time to time, be reported to the general assembly, and be subject to the action of that body.

## ARTICLE XV

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Section 1. Columbus shall be the seat of government, until otherwise directed by law. (*See Const. 1802, Art. VII, § 4.*)

Sec. 2. The printing of the laws, journals, bills, legislative documents and papers for each branch of the general assembly, with the printing required for the executive and other departments of state, shall be let, on contract, to the lowest responsible bidder, or done directly by the state in such manner as shall be prescribed by law. All stationery and supplies shall be purchased as may be provided by law. (Amended September 3, 1912.)

Sec. 3. An accurate and detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures of the public money, the several amounts paid, to whom, and on what account, shall, from time to time, be published, as shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 4. No person shall be elected or appointed to any office in this state, unless

he possess the qualifications of an elector.

Sec. 5. No person who shall hereafter fight a duel, assist in the same as second or send, accept, or knowingly carry, a challenge therefor, shall hold any office in this state.

Sec. 6. Lotteries, and the sale of lottery tickets, for any purpose whatever, shall forever be prohibited in this state.

Sec. 7. Every person chosen or appointed to any office under this state, before entering upon the discharge of his duties, shall take an oath or affirmation, to support the Constitution of the United States, and of this state, and also an oath of office. (*See Const. 1802, Art. VII, § 1.*)

Sec. 8. There may be established, in the secretary of state's office, a bureau of statistics, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 9. License to traffic in intoxicating liquors shall be granted in this state, and license laws operative throughout the state shall be passed with such restrictions and regulations as may be provided by law, and municipal corporations shall be authorized by general laws to provide for the limitation of the number of saloons. Laws shall not be passed authorizing more than one saloon in each township or municipality of less than five hundred population, or more than one saloon for each five hundred population in other townships and municipalities. Where the traffic is or may be prohibited under laws applying to counties, municipalities, townships, residence districts, or other districts now prescribed by law, the traffic shall not be licensed in any such local subdivision while any prohibitory law is operative therein, and nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to repeal, modify or suspend any such prohibitory laws, or any regulatory laws now in force or hereafter enacted, or to prevent the future enactment, modification or repeal of any prohibitory or regulatory laws. License to traffic in intoxicating liquors shall not be granted to any person who at the time of making application





therefor is not a citizen of the United States and of good moral character. License shall not be granted to any applicant

who is in any way interested in the business conducted at any other place where intoxicating liquors are sold or kept for sale as a beverage, nor shall such license be granted unless the applicant or applicants are the only persons in any way pecuniarily interested in the business for which the license is sought, and no other person shall be in any way interested therein during the continuance of the license; if such interest of such person shall appear, the license shall be deemed revoked. If any licensee is more than once convicted for a violation of the laws in force to regulate the traffic in intoxicating liquors, his license shall be deemed revoked, and no license shall thereafter be granted to him. License to traffic in intoxicating liquors shall not be granted unless the place of traffic under such license shall be located in the county in which the person or persons reside whose duty it is to grant such license, or in a county adjoining thereto. The word "saloon" as used in this section is defined to be a place where intoxicating liquors are sold, or kept for sale, as a beverage in quantities less than one gallon.

#### INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

	For License to traffic in intoxicating liquors.
	Against License to traffic in intoxicating liquors.

The voter shall indicate his choice by placing a cross-mark within the blank space opposite the words "For License" if he desires to vote in favor of the article above mentioned, and opposite the words "Against License" within the blank space if he desires to vote against said article.

If a cross-mark is placed opposite both phrases or neither phrase, then the vote upon the subject shall not be counted.

If the votes for license shall exceed the votes against license, then the article above mentioned shall become section 9 of article XV of the constitution, and the present section 9 of said article, also known as section 18 of the schedule, shall be repealed. (As amended September 3, 1912.)

Sec. 10. Appointments and promotions in the civil service of the state, the several counties and cities, shall be made according to merit and fitness, to be ascertained, as far as practicable, by competitive examinations. Laws shall be passed providing for the enforcement of this provision. (Adopted September 3, 1912.)

#### ARTICLE XVI.

##### AMENDMENTS.

Section 1. Either branch of the general assembly may propose amendments to this constitution; and, if the same shall be agreed to by three-fifths of the members elected to each house, such proposed amendments shall be entered on the journals, with the yeas and nays, and shall be submitted to the electors, for their approval or rejection, on a separate ballot, without party designation of any kind, at either a special or a general election, as the general assembly may prescribe. Such proposed amendments shall be published once a week for five consecutive weeks preceding such election, in at least one newspaper in each county of the state where a newspaper is published. If the majority of the electors voting on the same shall adopt such amendments the same shall become a part of the constitution. When more than one amendment shall be submitted at the same time, they shall be so submitted as to enable the electors to vote on each amendment separately. (As amended September 3, 1912.)

Sec. 2. Whenever two-thirds of the members elected to each branch of the general assembly shall think it necessary



to call a convention, to revise, amend or change this constitution, they shall recommend to the electors to vote on a separate ballot, without party designation of any kind, at the next election for members to the general assembly, for or against a convention; and if a majority of all the electors, voting for and against the calling of a convention, shall have voted for a convention, the general assembly shall, at their next session, provide, by law, for calling the same. Candidates for members of the constitutional convention shall be nominated by nominating petitions only and shall be voted for upon one independent and separate ballot, without any emblem or party designation whatever. The convention shall consist of as many members as the house of representatives, who shall be chosen as provided by law, and shall meet within three months after their election for the purpose aforesaid. (As amended September 3, 1912.)

Sec. 3. At the general election to be held in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-two, and in each twentieth year thereafter, the question: "Shall there be a convention to revise, alter or amend the constitution," shall be submitted to the electors of the state; and in case a majority of the electors, voting for and against the calling of a convention, shall decide in favor of a convention, the general assembly, at its next session, shall provide, by law, for the election of delegates, and the assembling of such convention, as is provided in the preceding section; but no amendment of this constitution, agreed upon by any convention assembled in pursuance of this article, shall take effect until the same shall have been submitted to the electors of the state and adopted by a majority of those voting thereon. (As amended September 3, 1912.)

## ARTICLE XVII.

### ELECTIONS.

Section 1. Elections for state and county officers shall be held on the first

Tuesday after the first Monday in November in the even numbered years; and all elections for all other elective officers shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November in the odd numbered years. [As adopted November 7, 1905; 97 v. 640.]

Sec. 2. The term of office of the governor, lieutenant governor, attorney-general, secretary of state, and treasurer of state shall be two years, and that of the auditor of state shall be four years. The term of office of judges of the supreme court and circuit courts shall be such even number of years not less than six (6) years as may be prescribed by the general assembly; that of the judges of the common pleas court six (6) years, and of the judges of the probate court four (4) years, and that of other judges shall be such even number of years not exceeding six (6) years as may be prescribed by the general assembly. The term of office of justices of the peace shall be such even number of years not exceeding four (4) years, as may be prescribed by the general assembly. The term of office of the members of the board of public works shall be such even number of years not exceeding six (6) years, as may be so prescribed; and the term of office of all elective county, township, municipal and school officers shall be such even number of years not exceeding four (4) years as may be so prescribed.

And the general assembly shall have power to so extend existing terms of office as to affect the purpose of section 1 of this article.

Any vacancy which may occur in any elective state office other than that of a member of the general assembly or of governor, shall be filled by appointment by the governor until the disability is removed, or a successor elected and qualified. Every such vacancy shall be filled by election at the first general election for the office which is vacant that occurs more than thirty (30) days after the vacancy shall have occurred. The person elected shall





fill the office for the unexpired term. All vacancies in other elective offices shall be filled for the unexpired term in such manner as may be prescribed by law. [As adopted November 7, 1905; 97 v. 641.]

Sec. 3. Every elective officer holding office when this amendment is adopted shall continue to hold such office for the full term for which he was elected, and until his successor shall be elected and qualified as provided by law. [As adopted November 7, 1905; 97 v. 641.]

### ARTICLE XVIII.

#### MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

Section 1. Municipal corporations are hereby classified into cities and villages. All such corporations having a population of five thousand or over shall be cities; all others shall be villages. The method of transition from one class to the other shall be regulated by law. (Adopted September 3, 1912.)

Sec. 2. General laws shall be passed to provide for the incorporation and government of cities and villages; and additional laws may also be passed for the government of municipalities adopting the same; but no such additional law shall become operative in any municipality until it shall have been submitted to the electors thereof, and affirmed by a majority of those voting thereon, under regulations to be established by law. (Adopted September 3, 1912.)

Sec. 3. Municipalities shall have authority to exercise all powers of local self-government and to adopt and enforce within their limits such local police, sanitary and other similar regulations as are not in conflict with general laws. (Adopted September 3, 1912.)

Sec. 4. Any municipality may acquire, construct, own, lease and operate within or without its corporate limits, any public utility the product of service of which is or is to be supplied to the municipality or its inhabitants, and may contract with others for any such product or service. The

acquisition of any such public utility may be by condemnation or otherwise, and a municipality may acquire thereby the use of, or full title to, the property and franchise of any company or person supplying to the municipality or its inhabitants the service or product of any such utility. (Adopted September 3, 1912.)

Sec. 5. Any municipality proceeding to acquire, construct, own, lease or operate a public utility, or to contract with any person or company therefor, shall act by ordinance, and no such ordinance shall take effect until after thirty days from its passage. If within said thirty days a petition signed by ten per centum of the electors of the municipality shall be filed with the executive authority thereof demanding a referendum on such ordinance, it shall not take effect until submitted to the electors and approved by a majority of those voting thereon. The submission of any such question shall be governed by all the provisions of section 8 of this article as to the submission of the question of choosing a charter commission. (Adopted September 3, 1912.)

Sec. 6. Any municipality, owning or operating a public utility for the purpose of supplying the service or product thereof to the municipality or its inhabitants, may also sell and deliver to others any transportation service of such utility and the surplus product of any other utility in an amount not exceeding in either case fifty per centum of the total service or product supplied by such utility within the municipality. (Adopted September 3, 1912.)

Sec. 7. Any municipality may frame and adopt or amend a charter for its government, and may, subject to the provisions of section 3 of this article, exercise thereunder all powers of local self-government. (Adopted September 3, 1912.)

Sec. 8. The legislative authority of any city or village may, by a two-thirds vote of its members, and upon petition of ten per centum of the electors, shall forthwith provide by ordinance for the submission to





the electors of the question, "Shall a commission be chosen to frame a charter?" The ordinance providing for the submission of such question shall require that it be submitted to the electors at the next regular municipal election, if one shall occur not less than sixty nor more than one hundred and twenty days after its passage; otherwise it shall provide for the submission of the question at a special election to be called and held within the time aforesaid. The ballot containing such question shall bear no party designation, and provision shall be made thereon for the election from the municipality at large of fifteen electors who shall constitute a commission to frame a charter; provided that a majority of the electors voting on such question shall have voted in the affirmative. Any charter so framed shall be submitted to the electors of the municipality at an election to be held at a time fixed by the charter commission and within one year from the date of its election, provision for which shall be made by the legislative authority of the municipality in so far as not prescribed by general law. Not less than thirty days prior to such election the clerk of the municipality shall mail a copy of the proposed charter to each elector whose name appears upon the poll or registration books of the last regular or general election held therein. If such proposed charter is approved by a majority of the electors voting thereon, it shall become the charter of such municipality at the time fixed therein. (Adopted September 3, 1912.)

Sec. 9. Amendments to any charter framed and adopted as herein provided may be submitted to the electors of a municipality by a two-thirds vote of the legislative authority thereof, and, upon petitions signed by ten per centum of the electors of the municipality setting forth any such proposed amendment, shall be submitted by such legislative authority. The submission of proposed amendments to the electors shall be governed by the require-

ments of section 8 as to the submission of the question of choosing a charter commission; and copies of proposed amendments shall be mailed to the electors as hereinbefore provided for copies of a proposed charter. If any such amendment is approved by a majority of the electors voting thereon, it shall become a part of the charter of the municipality. A copy of said charter or any amendment thereto shall be certified to the secretary of state within thirty days after adoption by a referendum vote. (Adopted September 3, 1912.)

Sec. 10. A municipality appropriating or otherwise acquiring property for public use may in furtherance of such public use appropriate or acquire an excess over that actually to be occupied by the improvement, and may sell such excess with such restrictions as shall be appropriate to preserve the improvement made. Bonds may be issued to supply the funds in whole or in part to pay for the excess property so appropriated or otherwise acquired, but said bonds shall be a lien only against the property so acquired for the improvement and excess, and they shall not be a liability of the municipality nor be included in any limitation of the bonded indebtedness of such municipality prescribed by law. (Adopted September 3, 1912.)

Sec. 11. Any municipality appropriating private property for a public improvement may provide money therefore in part by assessments upon benefited property not in excess of the special benefits conferred upon such property by the improvements. Said assessments, however, upon all the abutting, adjacent, and other property in the district benefited shall in no case be levied for more than fifty per centum of the cost of such appropriation. (Adopted September 3, 1912.)

Sec. 12. Any municipality which acquires, constructs or extends any public utility and desires to raise money for such purposes may issue mortgage bonds therefor beyond the general limit of bonded



indebtedness prescribed by law; provided that such mortgage bonds issued beyond the general limit of bonded indebtedness prescribed by law shall not impose any liability upon such municipality but shall be secured only upon the property and revenues of such public utility, including a franchise stating the terms upon which, in case of foreclosure, the purchaser may operate the same, which franchise shall in no case extend for a longer period than twenty years from the date of the sale of such utility and franchise on foreclosure. (Adopted September 3, 1912.)

Sec. 13. Laws may be passed to limit the power of municipalities to levy taxes and incur debts for local purposes, and may require reports from municipalities as to their financial condition and transactions, in such form as may be provided by law, and may provide for the examination of the vouchers, books and accounts of all municipal authorities, or of public undertakings conducted by such authorities. (Adopted September 3, 1912.)

Sec. 14. All elections and submissions of questions provided for in this article shall be conducted by the election authorities, prescribed by general law. The percentage of electors required to sign any petition provided for herein shall be based upon the total vote cast at the last preceding general municipal election. (Adopted September 3, 1912.)

#### Schedule

If the foregoing amendment to the constitution be adopted by the electors and become a part of the constitution, it shall take effect on November 15, 1912. (Adopted September 3, 1912.)

#### SCHEDULE

Section 1. All laws of this state, in force on the first day of September one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, not inconsistent with this constitution, shall continue in force, until amended, or repealed. (*See Const. 1802, Sched. § 4.*)

Sec. 2. The first election for members of the general assembly, under this con-

stitution, shall be held on the second Tuesday of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

Sec. 3. The first election for governor, lieutenant governor, auditor, treasurer, and secretary of state and attorney general, shall be held on the second Tuesday of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one. The persons, holding said offices on the first day of September, one thousand, eight hundred and fifty-one, shall continue therein, until the second of January, one thousand, eight hundred and fifty-two.

Sec. 4. The first election for judges of the supreme court, courts of common pleas, and probate courts, and clerks of the courts of common pleas, shall be held on the second Tuesday of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and the official term of said judges and clerks, so elected, shall commence on the second Monday of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two. Judges and clerks of the courts of common pleas and supreme court, in office on the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, shall continue in office with their present powers and duties, until the second Monday of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two. No suit or proceeding, pending in any of the courts of this state, shall be affected by the adoption of this constitution. (*See Art. IV, § 7, note 2; § 13, note.*)

Sec. 5. The register and receiver of the land office, directors of the penitentiary, directors of the benevolent institutions of the state, the state librarian, and all other officers, not otherwise provided for in this constitution, in office on the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, shall continue in office, until their terms expire, respectively, unless the general assembly shall otherwise provide.

Sec. 6. The superior and commercial courts of Cincinnati, and the superior court of Cleveland, shall remain, until otherwise provided by law, with their present powers and jurisdiction; and the





judges and clerks of said courts, in office on the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, shall continue in office, until the expiration of their terms of office, respectively, or, until otherwise provided by law; but neither of said courts shall continue after the second Monday of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three; and no suits shall be commenced in said two first mentioned courts, after the second Monday of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, nor in said last mentioned court, after the second Monday in August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two; and all business in either of said courts, not disposed of within the time limited for their continuance as aforesaid, shall be transferred to the court of common pleas.

Sec. 7. All county and township officers and justices of the peace, in office on the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, shall continue in office until their terms expire, respectively.

Sec. 8. Vacancies in office, occurring after the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, shall be filled, as is now prescribed by law, and until officers are elected or appointed, and qualified, under this constitution.

Sec. 9. This constitution shall take effect, on the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

Sec. 10. All officers shall continue in office, until their successors shall be chosen and qualified. (*See Const. 1802, Sched. § 3.*)

Sec. 11. Suits pending in the supreme court in bank, shall be transferred to the supreme court provided for in this constitution, and be proceeded in according to law.

Sec. 12. The district courts shall, in their respective counties, be the successors of the present supreme court; and all suits, prosecutions, judgments, records, and proceedings, pending and remaining

in said supreme court, in the several counties of any district, shall be transferred to the respective district courts of such counties, and be proceeded in, as though no change had been made in said supreme court.

Sec. 13. The said courts of common pleas, shall be the successors of the present courts of common pleas in the several counties, except as to probate jurisdiction; and all suits, prosecutions, proceedings, records and judgments, pending or being in said last mentioned courts, except as aforesaid, shall be transferred to the courts of common pleas created by this constitution, and proceeded in, as though the same had been therein instituted.

Sec. 14. The probate courts provided for in this constitution, as to all matters within the jurisdiction conferred upon said courts, shall be the successors, in the several counties of the present courts of common pleas; and the records, files, and papers, business and proceedings, appertaining to said jurisdiction, shall be transferred to said courts of probate, and be there proceeded in, according to law.

Sec. 15. Until otherwise provided by law, elections for judges and clerks shall be held, and the poll books returned, as is provided for governor, and the abstract therefrom, certified to the secretary of state, shall be by him opened, in the presence of the governor, who shall declare the result, and issue commissions to the persons elected.

Sec. 16. Where two or more counties are joined in a senatorial, representative, or judicial district, the returns of elections shall be sent to the county, having the largest population.

Sec. 17. The foregoing constitution shall be submitted to the electors of the state, at an election to be held on the third Tuesday of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, in the several election districts of this state. The ballots at such election shall be written or printed as follows: Those in favor of the constitu-





tion, "New Constitution, Yes"; those against the constitution, "New Constitution, No." The polls at said election shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten o'clock a. m., and closed at six o'clock p. m.; and the said election shall be conducted, and the returns thereof made and certified, to the secretary of state, as provided by law for annual elections of state and county officers. Within twenty days after such election, the secretary of state shall open the returns thereof, in the presence of the governor; and, if it shall appear that a majority of all the votes, cast at such election, are in favor of the constitution, the governor shall issue his proclamation, stating that fact, and said constitution shall be the constitution of the state of Ohio, and not otherwise.

Sec. 18. At the time when the votes of the electors shall be taken for the adoption or rejection of this constitution, the additional section, in the words following, to-wit: "No license to traffic in intoxicating liquors shall hereafter be granted in this state; but the general assembly may, by law, provide against evils resulting therefrom," shall be separately submitted to the electors for adoption or rejection, in form following, to-wit: A separate ballot may be given by every elector and deposited in a separate box. Upon the ballots given for said separate amendment shall be written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, the words: "License to sell intoxicating liquors, Yes"; and upon the ballots given against said amendments, in like manner, the words: "License to sell intoxicating liquors, No." If, at the said election, a majority of all the votes given for and against said amendment, shall contain the words: "License to sell intoxicating liquors, No," then the said amendment shall be a separate section of article fifteen of the constitution.

Sec. 19. The apportionment of the house for representatives, during the first

decennial period under this constitution, shall be as follows:

The counties of Adams, Allen, Athens, Auglaize, Carroll, Champaign, Clark, Clinton, Crawford, Darke, Delaware, Erie, Fayette, Gallia, Geauga, Greene, Hancock, Harrison, Hocking, Holmes, Lake, Lawrence, Logan, Madison, Marion, Meigs, Morrow, Perry, Pickaway, Pike, Preble, Sandusky, Scioto, Shelby and Union, shall, severally, be entitled to one representative, in each session of the decennial period.

The counties of Franklin, Licking, Montgomery, and Stark, shall each be entitled to two representatives, in each session of the decennial period.

The counties of Ashland, Coshocton, Highland, Huron, Lorain, Mahoning, Medina, Miami, Portage, Seneca, Summit, and Warren, shall, severally, be entitled to one representative, in each session; and one additional representative in the fifth session of the decennial period.

The counties of Ashtabula, Brown, Butler, Clermont, Fairfield, Guernsey, Jefferson, Knox, Monroe, Morgan, Richland, Trumbull, Tuscarawas, and Washington, shall, severally be entitled to one representative, in each session; and two additional representatives, one in the third, and one in the fourth session of the decennial period.

The counties of Belmont, Columbiana, Ross and Wayne, shall, severally, be entitled to one representative, in each session; and three additional representatives, one in the first, one in the second, and one in the third session of the decennial period.

The county of Muskingum shall be entitled to two representatives, in each session; and one additional representative, in the fifth session, of the decennial period.

The county of Cuyahoga shall be entitled to two representatives, in each session; and two additional representatives, one in the third, and one in the fourth session of the decennial period.

The county of Hamilton shall be en-



titled to seven representatives, in each session; and four additional representatives, one in the first, one in the second, one in the third, and one in the fourth session, of the decennial period.

The following counties, until they shall have acquired a sufficient population to entitle them to elect, separately, under the fourth section of the eleventh article, shall form districts in manner following, to-wit: The counties of Jackson and Vinton, one district; the counties of Lucas and Fulton, one district; the counties of Wyandot and Hardin, one district; the counties of Mercer and Van Wert, one district; the counties of Paulding, Defiance, and Williams, one district; the counties of Putnam and Henry, one district; and the counties of Wood and Ottawa, one district; each of which districts shall be entitled to one representative, in every session of the decennial period.

Done in convention, at Cincinnati, the tenth day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and of the independence of the United States, the seventy-fifth.

WILLIAM MEDILL, *President*.

Attest: Wm. H. Gill, *Secretary*.

S. J. Andrews,  
Edward Archbold,  
William Barbee,  
Joseph Barnett,  
David Barnet,  
Wm. S. Bates,  
A. I. Bennett,  
John H. Blair,  
Jacob Blickensderfer,  
Van Brown,  
A. G. Brown,  
R. D. Cahill,  
F. Case,  
L. Case,  
David Chambers,  
John Chany,  
H. D. Clark,  
George Collins,  
Friend Cook,

Otway Curry,  
G. Volney Dorsey,  
Thos. W. Ewart,  
John Ewing,  
Joseph M. Farr,  
Elias Florence,  
Robert Forbes,  
H. C. Gray,  
H. N. Gillett,  
John Graham,  
John L. Green,  
Jacob J. Greene,  
Henry H. Gregg,  
W. S. Groesbeck,  
C. S. Hamilton,  
D. D. T. Hard,  
A. Harlan,  
William Hawkins,  
James P. Henderson,  
Peter Hitchcock,  
G. W. Holmes,  
Geo. B. Holt,  
John J. Hootman,  
V. B. Horton,  
Samuel Humphreville,  
John E. Hunt,  
B. B. Hunter,  
Reuben Hitchcock,  
John Johnson,  
J. Dan Jones,  
James B. King,  
S. J. Kirkwood,  
Thos. J. Larsh,  
William Lawrence,  
John Larwill,  
Robert Leech,  
D. P. Leadbetter,  
John Lidey,  
James Loudon,  
J. McCormick,  
H. S. Manon,  
Samson Mason,  
Matthew H. Mitchell,  
Isaiah Morris,  
Charles McCloud,  
Simeon Nash,  
S. F. Norris,  
Chas. J. Orton,  
W. S. C. Otis,





Thomas Patterson,  
 Danl. Peck,  
 Jacob Perkins,  
 Saml. Quigley,  
 R. P. Ranney,  
 Chas. Reemelin,  
 Adam N. Riddle,  
 Edward C. Roll,  
 Wm. Sawyer,  
 Sabirt Scott,  
 John Sellers,  
 John A. Smith,  
 George J. Smith,  
 B. P. Smith,  
 Henry Stanbery,  
 B. Stanton,  
 Albert V. Stebbins,  
 E. T. Stickney,  
 Richd. Stillwell,  
 Harman Stidger,  
 James Struble,  
 J. R. Swan,  
 L. Swift,  
 James W. Taylor,  
 Norton S. Townshend,  
 Hugh Thompson,  
 Joseph Thompson,  
 Joseph Vance,  
 Elijah Vance,  
 Wm. M. Warren,  
 Thomas A. Way,  
 J. Milton Williams,  
 Elzey Wilson,  
 Jas. T. Worthington,  
 E. B. Woodbury,

*Schedule to Constitutional Amendments  
 Submitted on September 3, 1912*

(Sec. 20.) The several amendments passed and submitted by this convention when adopted at the election shall take effect on the first day of January, 1913, except as otherwise specifically provided by the schedule attached to any of said amendments. All laws then in force, not inconsistent therewith shall continue in force until amended or repealed; provided that all cases pending in the courts on the first day of January, 1913, shall be heard and tried in the same manner and by the

same procedure as is now authorized by law. Any provision of the amendments passed and submitted by this convention and adopted by the electors, inconsistent with, or in conflict with, any provision of the present constitution, shall be held to prevail. (Adopted September 3, 1912.)

(Sec. 21.) The several proposals duly passed by this convention shall be submitted to the electors as separate amendments to the constitution at a special election to be held on the third day of September, 1912. The several amendments shall be designated on the ballot by their proper article and section numbers and also by their approved descriptive titles and shall be printed on said ballot and consequently numbered in the manner and form hereinafter set forth. The adoption of any amendment by its title shall have the effect of adopting the amendment in full as finally passed by the convention. Said special election shall be held pursuant to all provisions of law applicable thereto including special registration. Ballots shall be marked in accordance with instructions printed thereon. Challengers and witnesses shall be admitted to all polling places under such regulations as may be prescribed by the secretary of state. Within ten days after said election the boards of deputy state supervisors of elections of the several counties shall forward by mail in duplicate sealed certified abstracts of the votes cast on the several amendments, one to the secretary of state and one to the auditor of state at Columbus. Within five days thereafter such abstracts shall be opened and canvassed by the secretary of state and auditor of state in the presence of the governor who shall forthwith, by proclamation, declare the results of said election. Each amendment on which the number of affirmative votes shall exceed the number of negative votes shall become part of the constitution.

HERBERT S. BIGELOW,  
*President.*

C. B. Galbreath, *Secretary.*  
 Columbus, Ohio, June 1, 1912.





David F. Anderson,  
Ernst I. Antrim,  
John L. Baum,  
Robert A. Beatty,  
A. Beyer,  
Stanley E. Bowdle,  
Wesley B. Brattain,  
H. M. Brown,  
Walter F. Brown,  
M. A. Brown,  
William W. Campbell,  
John R. Cassidy,  
M. T. Cody,  
Bernard Y. Collett,  
Geo. H. Colton,  
Henry L. Cordes,  
Henry M. Crites,  
Robert Crosser,  
David Cunningham,  
William C. David,  
Joe DeFrees,  
A. V. Donahey,  
Edward W. Doty,  
Charles O. Dunlap,  
Alexander Dunn,  
Dennis Dwyer,  
Henry E. Eby,  
J. Milton Earnhart,  
Henry W. Elson,  
John D. Fackler,  
W. W. Farnsworth,  
Thomas S. Farrell,  
S. D. Fess,  
Thos. G. FitzSimons,  
James M. Fluke,  
Henry C. Fox,  
Aaron Hahn,  
Wm. P. Halenkamp,  
James W. Halfhill,

James W. Harbarger,  
Wm. S. Harris,  
Geo. W. Harris,  
Otto M. Harter,  
Isaac Harter,  
Robert Henderson,  
John C. Hoffman,  
Charles D. Holtz,  
Samuel A. Hoskins,  
Frank G. Hursh,  
Edward W. Johnson,  
Solomon Johnson,  
Humphrey Jones,  
J. W. Kehoe,  
Henry C. Keller,  
Frank H. Kerr,  
Wm. B. Kilpatrick,  
E. B. King,  
G. W. Knight,  
John F. Kramer,  
Lawrence P. Kunkle,  
Frank P. Lambert,  
E. L. Lampson,  
Fred G. Leete,  
Daniel E. Leslie,  
Robert B. Longstreth,  
Chris Ludey,  
Fletcher D. Malin,  
Frank M. Marriott,  
Allen M. Marshall,  
N. E. Matthews,  
Roscoe J. Mauck,  
R. G. McClelland,  
Geo. W. Miller,  
Frank P. Miller,  
Wm. Miller,  
Illion E. Moore,  
Caleb H. Norris,  
David J. Nye,

J. A. Okey,  
W. E. Partington,  
Hiram D. Peck,  
Edward A. Peters,  
David Pierce,  
Geo. W. Pettit,  
T. D. Price,  
A. Ross Read,  
Horace G. Redington,  
Jno. H. Riley,  
Wm. M. Reckel,  
John Roehm,  
John C. Rorick,  
Stanley Shaffer,  
Eli D. Shaw,  
H. K. Smith,  
Starbuck Smith,  
J. C. Solether,  
Franklin J. Stalter,  
M. Stamm,  
W. B. Stevens,  
O. H. Stewart,  
Stephen S. Stillwell,  
William Worth Stokes,  
Frank Taggart,  
James C. Tallman,  
J. W. Tannehill,  
Percy Tetlow,  
Harry D. Thomas,  
John Ulmer,  
Edwin T. Wagner,  
Wilmer R. Walker,  
Harvey Watson,  
Benj. F. Weybrecht,  
John W. Winn,  
Frank C. Wise,  
F. W. Woods,  
Wm. Worthington.



## CHAPTER XII.

### THE CANALS OF OHIO

*Her Greatest Single Asset. Her Most Important Factor In Future Development*

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The work on Ohio canals was commenced in 1825 and completed in 1847. There were 1813 miles in all, the greatest of any state, New York being second. The whole cost was \$15,967,652. The national government gave 1,230,512 acres of land to the enterprise and this land was sold for \$2,257,487. The canals of Ohio were leased to a private corporation from 1861 to 1878. They were leased for ten years at an annual rental of but \$20,075 and this lease was renewed for an additional ten years, but the company defaulted on their rent in 1877 and abandoned the canals, leaving them in a very dilapidated condition. From 1863 to 1896, various General Assemblies disposed of canal lands worth several millions of dollars for less than \$200,000. We still have 603 miles of used and abandoned canals owned by the State. The following headlines in a county paper in 1912 announced my position on the canal situation:

#### ARRAY OF FACTS AND FIGURES

*on the Miami and Erie Canal Question*

Presented by Colonel F. M. Sterrett of  
Troy, at the "Round Up" Farmers'  
Institute

#### Favors Barge Canal

Without time to make an extensive argument in favor of converting the Miami and Erie Canal into a barge canal, at least 100 feet wide and ten feet deep, I desire to

submit the following statement of facts for the present as a basis for the importance of such action.

1. The waterways systems of France, Germany, Great Britain and China have increased in length more than 500 per cent in the last thirty years.

2. The report of the National Conservation Commission of 1909 recommended a bond issue of \$500,000,000 for the improvement of internal waterways and the message of President Roosevelt to Congress on January 1, 1909, endorsed that recommendation.

3. The railroads of the country are no longer physically able to carry the traffic of America and the one avenue open to such traffic is faster transportation. We must move forward or we will go backward.

4. The government engineers say in their report of January 20, 1896 that a barge canal 100 feet wide and ten feet deep between Toledo and Cincinnati is entirely practical.

5. It is well known that an appropriation has already been made to canalize the Ohio river to a depth of 9 feet. A Miami and Erie barge canal would land Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Kentucky coal from Toledo to Cincinnati at one-third of the present transportation charges.

6. It would land iron and lumber along its course at one-third the present transportation charges.

7. It would save two-thirds of the trans-



portation charges on all the cereals along its course, shipped to outside markets, which saving of itself would in a few years pay for the improvement of the canal, including all new bridges.

8. It would create, along its course, the greatest manufacturing district in the world, because the raw material could be landed at a minimum price and the products of the soil; all that is necessary to sustain life—the two prerequisites for a great manufacturing center. With 5,000,000 of people in the seventeen counties of western Ohio, our market would be equally as good as those of the sea coast.

9. The general government is committed to internal waterway improvement on a scale commensurate with the demands of commerce.

10. The state of New York, in 1903, by an overwhelming majority, voted an appropriation to enlarge the Erie Canal from a depth of seven feet to a depth of 12 feet, and this work of enlargement is now rapidly progressing. It is 387 miles long and has 72 locks. It passes through the cities of Rochester, Syracuse and a long list of populous county seats, such as Rome, Herkimer and Schenectady, along the Mohawk Valley, which largely outnumber in population the cities along the Miami and Erie Canal and where the cost of widening and deepening and bridging would be far in excess of the same on the Miami and Erie Canal.

11. President Taft, on October 21, 1908, in an address to The Lakes to the Gulf Convention, committed himself to a bond issue for a deep waterway system.

12. The government engineers, under act of Congress, August 17, 1894, made a report on February 12, 1896, estimating that the work of enlarging the Miami and Erie Canal could be done for \$27,000,000 or about one-fourth the amount appropriated by New York for the improvement of the Erie Canal (now, in 1917, nearly completed at a cost of \$150,000,000).

13. Governor Harmon in a recent message characterized the canals as the most

valuable asset of the State. In a general way \$25,000,000 is placed as the value of the Miami and Erie Canal.

14. Contrary to general belief and statement, the Miami and Erie Canal has to its credit from 1827 to 1907, a net profit of \$1,164,692.84. What could we expect from a barge canal divorced from politics?

15. The power produced at the lakes would be sufficient to propel all boats that could be used and probably to irrigate much of the land along the valley during our frequent dry Julys and Augusts. It could also be used as it now is for manufacturing industries.

16. It is estimated that waterways and reservoirs have a fish value of \$15,000 per acre.

17. The Ohio Boat Company is now running regular trips between Loveland and Middletown and delivering their freight more quickly at one-third the price of railroads. These steel hull boats are propelled by gasoline engines of fifteen horse-power, operating a propellor in a chamber in such fashion as to absolutely prevent the wash of the banks. They run from six to eight miles per hour.

18. Lyman E. Cooley, of Chicago, one of the greatest, if not the greatest, in the country, upon such subjects, and the master spirit in the construction of the ship canal between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi river, has given his opinion that the Miami and Erie Canal can be enlarged to a depth of sixteen feet. After this, why listen to pessimism about the want of water for a barge canal?

19. The government engineers reported in favor of a canal, having a trunk of 85 feet at the top water line and 60 feet in width at the bottom, and 10 feet in depth, with locks 20x200 feet, having 12-foot lifts, which they say in their report (they have really made their reports at different times, all favorable), would carry vessels large enough to be seaworthy on the lakes and as large as can probably ever be carried on the river.

20. The amount saved in transportation







of grain alone to the state of New York by the Erie Canal during the last thirty years is at least \$200,000,000.

21. According to the Interstate Commerce Commission for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, the railroads, the railroad rates of the country were nine and one-half times as much as the rate by water. Bear in mind these are official figures.

23. The classes of freight that can be carried most economically by water, are those that are carried with least profit by the railroads.

24. The modern canal of 10 feet in depth is stated by experts to have a carrying capacity equal to that of *ten double track railroads*.

25. We have \$25,000,000 of property in the Miami and Erie Canal that foreign nations and states of the Union, are making a profit from. Is it wise for us to sacrifice this property in the face of the facts?

Since the above paper was read to the farmers' institute in 1912, there have been several congestions of freight in Toledo and Cincinnati that detained shipments at these points for a period of three months, a longer successive period than the canal has ever been frozen over. The price on coal for the winter supply of 1916-17 has been from \$2 to \$2.50 per ton more than ever before paid in Miami County and the canal has been open, free from ice, up to December 1, 1916, and all on account of the want of freight cars, proof of our position (No. 3). That this condition will become more serious as time goes and a greater population and more factories must be supplied would seem as certain as any other fixed economic fact.

There is coal in sight now, only enough to last for 150 years to come. The supply of oil can be almost mathematically calculated. We will have water as long as the earth exists. Evaporation and precipitation will give us rainfall and rainfall will give us water power as long as the sun

holds out to burn. Water power is, therefore the one inexhaustible natural resource upon which we can depend for heat, light and industrial energy. I am of the opinion that every ravine in this country should be cemented at its mouth and all water held back, as it formerly was, before deforestation took place. It would not only conserve the water for farm power, or irrigation purposes, but would largely prevent inundation of the lowlands. Men and women of Miami County, this is the 20th century. The resistless tide of mighty events are marching on. The next one hundred years will probably be as prolific in great accomplishments as the last century has been. The revolution in harvesting our crops, our mode of travel, living and communication during the past one hundred years, gives prophecy of the future.

There are many sincere opponents to the improvement of the Miami and Erie Canal. Let us classify them: (1) Every man who has served as County Commissioner for many years is a natural enemy and has made it a business to create enemies for the improvement, because of the large expenditures for bridges each year and this is reasonable from that standpoint. (2) A considerable per cent of our people have heard it called the frog pond, the old dirty ditch, and like ugly names for so many years that the mention of it carries opprobrium with it, but this is not born of thought or of large vision, any more than the old time opposition to a musical instrument in church service, among us a hundred years ago. No intelligent mind of breadth is likely to doubt the statements of three different boards of engineers appointed and paid by the general government to report on this subject. The following is an extract from their last report, made on February 12, 1896:

"The project is one of undoubted practicability at a cost not prohibitory, and if carried out a canal so built will form an important part of an inland system of



navigation, which, with Lake Erie as a commercial basis of operation, will embrace the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence, Mississippi and Ohio rivers and the Atlantic seaboard."

If I have, by the above thoughts, been able to arrest unreasonable defamation and changed it, at least, to serious consideration of the subject, this book will not have been written in vain.

## FURTHER DEVELOPMENT

In the early days of Ohio, before the date of free schools, the general method of teaching was what was called "The Lancaster School System." Under this system it was possible for one man to be the only paid instructor for a thousand pupils, employing the older pupils as monitors. In this manner the cost of each pupil for one year was five shillings. This system prevailed in Cincinnati, Marietta, Hillsboro, and other early Ohio towns. It was so inexpensive that it delayed the establishment of a system of paid instructors for all public school pupils.

In 1821, a law was passed which authorized a school tax to be levied, but it was not made mandatory. Only indigent children, not able to pay, became beneficiaries of the funds raised under this law.

In 1825 the General Assembly passed a mandatory law requiring the County Commissioners, beginning July, 1826, to levy five-tenths of a mill for school purposes. There was no provisions made by some of the Counties for the collection of this tax. Then and for years afterward, there was a per cent of the taxpayers in the State, who, having no children, objected to being taxed for the education of other peoples' children. The growth of sentiment in favor of free schools in Ohio was as slow as the growth of sentiment in favor of organs and fiddles in churches. Many of the older citizens of Miami County today recollect when such music in churches would have outraged the congregations to rebellion and withdrawal.

The two issues of canal bonds and mandatory taxation to support public schools were combined in the campaign of 1824

and a majority thus gained in the General Assembly for both projects, but it was the popularity of the canals and not a general thirst for education that won at the October election. This was shown by the fact that the Canal Bill was passed on February 4, 1825, and the school tax law was passed the next day, and the majority for canals was over double the majority for schools.

Cincinnati had free schools before 1838 when all schools of Ohio were made free. In 1877 a law was passed which compelled all persons of school age to attend school for at least three months in each year. The Akron law of 1847 gave that city the first modern graded school in the State. It provided for six primary and one grammar school with examinations for promotion. It also provided for a board of education of six members and a separate board of examiners for city teachers. The plan was extended to other towns in 1849 and to townships in 1850.

A State superintendent of schools was provided for by the law of 1837 and abolished in 1840 and re-established in 1853 under the title of State Commissioner of Common Schools. The Secretary of State had performed the duties of Common School Superintendent and the County Auditor as County Superintendent and township clerks as township superintendents before the provision of 1853 for the State Commissioner.

The Constitution of 1872, changed the name to Superintendent of Public Instruction and made the office an appointive one from the Governor and the term for four years.

The office of County Superintendent was





created in 1914. He is chosen by the County Board of Education, which consists of five members selected by the president of the boards of education of the village and rural school districts of the County.

"General James A. Garfield, afterward president, while a member of Congress, on June 6, 1866, on speaking on his bill to establish a department of education, said that during the Civil War, 52 per cent of all Ohio taxation (excepting levies for war expenses and payments on the debt) was used for common schools. At that time over 50 per cent of all State receipts, except for extraordinary expenses, caused by the war were disbursed for schools. Today only 15 per cent of such State receipts are so used. The common schools of Ohio now receive thirty-two million dollars each year or only about 30 per cent of all the State and local taxes.

The University of Athens was founded in 1804 and opened 1809. The first gradu-

ating class was in 1815 and consisted of John Hunter and Thomas Ewing. These were the first academic degrees conferred in the states northwest of the Ohio river. Ewing became one of the greatest lawyers and statesmen in America.

The second college was Miami University at Oxford which was founded in 1809, and opened in 1816. The first graduating class was in 1826. Kenyon College, at Gambier, was founded in 1825; Franklin College at New Athens, and Western Reserve University, at Cleveland, were both founded in 1826; Dennison University, at Granville, in 1831; Oberlin College in 1833, and Marietta College in 1835. Oberlin was the first co-educational college in the world and the first in the United States to admit negro students. Ohio has more colleges than any other state in the Union. Wilberforce, the leading colored university in the north, was founded in 1856, being the first in the United States.





## CHAPTER XIII.

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### OHIO IN THE WAR OF 1812

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The war of 1812 can be called a continuation of the Revolution, with all justice. Although rumors had reached Ohio, that active preparations were being made for general action, no official tidings had been sent to Hull, commander-in-chief of the western forces.

The Secretary of War, instead of sending a special messenger directly to Hull, communicated with the post adjacent, depending upon a continuation of the news from that point. At the same time, advices were sent the British post at Malden and Detroit. Hull sent out a packet with official papers, stores, etc., the day previous to that on which the official intelligence arrived that an open rupture existed between the two powers, and this of course captured.

The Western forces marched to Detroit and crossed over to Sandwich, preparatory to attacking Malden, a post most favorable for the transportation of stores, troops, etc., which was therefore considered valuable.

Peter Minard first gave the news to the settlers of the Maumee. He had heard from a Delaware chief who assured him that a general massacre was to take place in the valley. Maj. Spafford paid no heed to this "idle fear" until a few days thereafter a messenger came to his quarters, reporting a band of fifty Pottawatomies on the march to join the hostile tribes near Malden. They had plundered and burned

Bonclova, and had nearly reached the rapids.

The major with his family and settlers, immediately launched a barge on the river and were able to reach old Fort Miami just as the savages reached Maumee City. They could plainly witness the flames that devoured their old homes. They kept on their way in their miserable craft, until they reached Milan, where they learned that the entire country was in danger.

Although the Indians were defeated in the battle of Tippecanoe in the fall of 1811, they plotted vigorously with the English for the invasion of Ohio.

Gen. William Hull marched from the south western part of the State directly north, crossing the counties of Champaign, Logan, Hardin, Hancock and Wood, establishing military posts along the route and cutting a way through the wilderness of the unsettled portions. He crossed the Maumee on the 1st of July and marched to Detroit.

Hull was evidently actuated in his succeeding disgraceful failure by two fears—lack of confidence in the ability of his troops, and the belief that they might desert him in action. He proclaimed freedom, and a necessity of submitting to the Canadians under existing circumstances. He held out inducements to the British regulars to desert their cause, and essayed to pacify the savages, but he accomplished nothing beyond jeopardizing the Ameri-



can cause and disgracing his army. His men became restless. Col. Miller and Col. Cass were delighted when detailed on scouting expeditions, and did not hesitate to attack advancing squads of the enemy. At last, an attack was made on the Niagara frontier, and Hull speedily abandoned his project and collected his forces at Detroit.

Meantime, Col. Proctor had reached Malden, and quickly perceiving the advantage of a post at that point, whereby he could cut off supplies and starve Hull into subjection, he massed his forces about this section, captured Van Horn and his two hundred men, and withstood the attack of Miller, although he gained nothing by so doing. Again Hull displayed his weakness by recalling his forces from further molestations.

Gen. Brock, however, reached Malden on the 13th of August, 1812, and began war preparations.

Gen. Dearborn placed a force on the Niagara frontier, but an armistice was made with the British. Hull dispatched a third party under McArthur to open communications to the Raisin River.

Gen. Brock appeared at Sandwich and began to erect batteries, which Hull would not allow to be molested. The result was, that on the 26th of August Detroit was surrendered to the enemy, and not a blow had been struck in its defense.

By this dastardly act, 1,400 brave men who had not been permitted to make a single effort to sustain the American cause, were surrendered to 300 English regulars, 400 Canadians and their Indian allies. Gen. Hull was, in consequence of this series of "mistakes" accused of treason and cowardice, and convicted of the latter. By the middle of August, the British had gained control over most of the Northwestern Territory.

The appointment of William Henry Harrison to the position of Commander in chief of the western forces was most opportune. He speedily raised a vigorous

army, and advanced by three routes to the foot of the rapids.

Gen. Harrison commanded the right wing and marched by the way of Upper Sandusky, where he located his depot of supplies. Gen. Tupper commanded the center, Fort McArthur, in Hardin County, being his base, while Gen. Winchester marched from Fort Defiance down the Maumee to the foot of the rapids.

A large force of British and Indians moved up the left bank of the Maumee toward Fort Wayne, and Gen. Harrison, to intercept them, marched to the confluence of the Auglaize with the Maumee.

Harrison was aware that the enemy would be also hemmed in by Winchester. The weather was rainy, and the prospects were that a most unfortunate season was to follow the expected engagements. Harrison heard that Winchester had reached Fort Defiance, and that the Indians and British were retreating down the Maumee. He followed and marched to Winchester's camp where he arrived in season to quell a mutiny under command of Col. Allen of the Kentucky troops.

In January, 1813, Winchester had reached the rapids, where he received tidings that Frenchtown was menaced and exposed. Without orders, he sent a party to the rescue which defeated the enemy. The weather was intensely cold, and the company lay within eighteen miles of Malden, where the enemy was collected in full force, consequently, re-inforcements must be dispatched immediately or the town again left to its fate.

Winchester then marched with a force of 259 men, and upon arriving at nightfall, insisted upon remaining on open ground, although warned repeatedly that this would be a most dangerous experiment.

In the morning, he was surprised by the enemy, massed directly before him, with a battery within three hundred yards of his camp, and a shower of bombs, balls and grape-shot falling among his exposed troops and the yells of the Indians remind-





ing him of his fatal error. Lewis, who led the party out in the beginning and had apprehended the danger, bravely defended himself behind garden pickets. Winchester was defeated on the 22nd of January, 1813, and the Indians were permitted to massacre the prisoners and the settlers.

Harrison fell back to the foot of the rapids. On the 1st of February he began the construction of Fort Meigs. On the 27th of April, Proctor and Tecumseh attacked this fort and laid siege with the full expectation of success. The stipulation was that Gen. Harrison was to be delivered to Tecumseh. While the balls and bombs were making havoc with the fort, the Indians were climbing trees and pouring a galling fire down upon the troops. Gen. Proctor invited Harrison to surrender, which was politely declined, with the assurance that the British General would have the opportunity to distinguish himself as a soldier before such a proceeding was enacted.

Gen. Clay was descending the Maumee with 1,200 Kentuckians in flat boats. Orders went from Harrison that 800 men should land on the left bank, take and spike the British cannon, and then enter the fort, from which soldiers were to issue to assist the re-inforcements.

Capt. Hamilton was to pilot Gen. Clay to the fort, cutting their way through. All succeeded, Col. Dudley taking the batteries and spiking the cannon. But his men, too much elated by their success, against orders, and against the repeated expostulations of Col. Dudley, insisted upon pursuing the Indians. Col. Dudley would not desert them. This act proved their ruin. By a decoy, they were led into a defile which proved an ambush and the men found themselves surrounded by savages, without means of escape.

A most frightful massacre began, and every man would have fallen had not Tecumseh sternly forbidden the cowardly carnage. One of the principal chiefs ignored this order, and the next instant the

great warrior buried his hatchet in his head. The brave Col. Dudley was, however, tomahawked and scalped.

There were no immediate signs that the fort would be surrendered, and the siege was raised on the 9th of May. It was renewed on the 20th of July, and abandoned a few days later. The enemy decided this stronghold was invulnerable.

On the 1st of August, the enemy proceeded to Fort Stevenson, at Lower Sandusky, garrisoned by 150 men under Maj. Croghan. The fort had the use of but one piece of cannon. The enemy with Tecumseh's Indians numbered 3,300 strong with six pieces of cannon.

Gen. Proctor again tendered the offer to surrender, adding that a refusal would only bring about a useless resistance, and a massacre by the Indians. The reply was, that before the fort went over to the British, not an American would be left to be massacred, as they should hold out to the last man. Proctor opened fire. The first movement was upon the northwest angle of the fort, as if to make a breach and thus carry the works. The commandant strengthened that point by bags of sand, and during the night stealthily placing his one cannon in a concealed position, he filled it with slugs.

The following day, the fire again swept the northwest corner, and, evening approaching, a column of 350 men swept up within twenty yards of the walls. They were met by the musketry, which had little effect, and the ditch was soon filled with men. The next instant, the hidden cannon, so placed as to sweep the ditch, suddenly began action, and the surprised assailants quickly recoiled and the fort was saved with the loss of only one man.

The next morning, the enemy had disappeared, evidently in haste, as guns, clothing and stores were left behind. They had lost over one hundred and fifty by this useless attempt. Croghan had previously received orders to evacuate the fort from Gen. Harrison, and his deter-





mination to hold the position merited Harrison's reprimand and remand of commission. Such was the severity of military law. However, the rank of Colonel was immediately conferred upon him by the President, for his gallantry. The ladies of Chillicothe presented him with an elegant testimonial in the shape of a sword.

It was decided to make a naval warfare effectual in the recovery of the Northwestern Territory, and accordingly vessel-building began under Commodore Perry's supervision.

The British looked upon this proceeding with decision, fully intending to use these boats for their own purpose. They publicly proclaimed their intention.

By the 1st of August, 1813, Commodore Perry set sail a flotilla, the Lawrence and Niagara of twenty guns each, with smaller vessels following. Some difficulty was encountered in launching the larger vessels, on account of the shallowness of the water.

Perry's first destination was Put-in-Bay, thirty miles from Malden, where the British fleet lay under the guns of the fort. On the 10th of September the British fleet—exceeding the American by ten guns—under Commodore Barclay, appeared off Put-in-Bay, distant about ten miles. Perry immediately set sail. The wind shifting, the Americans had the advantage.

Perry hoisted the Union Jack. A general preparation was made for the conflict. An ominous silence settled over all as the fleets approached. A bugle sounded on the enemy's ship Detroit, and a furious fire was opened upon the Lawrence. The frightful and desperate battle that ensued is so familiar that it is not necessary for us to repeat its details. It forever remains in history as a prominent, desperate struggle that turned the tide most decisively in favor of the Americans. Hand to hand, for three hours, this furious struggle surged, resulting in a pronounced victory for the Americans.

Commodore Perry immediately requested parole for his severely wounded antagonist, Commodore Barclay. Capt. Elliott was at this engagement highly commended by Perry for his bravery.

Gen. Harrison now made preparations to follow Proctor, and reached Malden on the 27th of September.

Proctor had retreated to Sandwich, and thence Harrison followed him, overtaking the enemy on the 9th of October, on the bank of the Thames. An engagement ensued which was not particularly marked in its events, but which practically terminated the war in the Northwest.

Tecumseh fell during this battle, and his death disheartened the savages to such an extent that they were willing to make terms of peace. Accordingly a treaty was concluded on the 22nd day of July, 1814, with the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawnees, Senecas and Miamis, the tribes engaged in hostilities."

One of the most interesting incidents of my life is connected with the commemoration of Perry's victory. The story in detail will be mainly interesting to all readers of history.

In 1910, General J. Warren Kiefer, then the member of Congress from the 7th Ohio district, succeeding in having passed into a law, an appropriation by the general government of the sum of \$250,000, for the purpose of erecting a monument in memory of the Perry victory of Lake Erie. In the year 1911 the Lake States had supplemented this sum by State appropriations in amount ranging from \$25,000 to \$100,000. Besides the Lake States, Kentucky and Rhode Island had appropriated the sum of \$25,000 each; Kentucky in memory of the fact that her sons figured more prominently than all others in the military operations under Gen. Harrison who commanded in the West and whose victory over Proctor in the battle of the Thames closed the war. The entire government and State appropriations reached \$300,000.



After the government and State funds had been secured, the following government commissioners were appointed: J. Warren Keifer, ex-speaker of Congress; Nelson A. Miles, Lieutenant General of the United States Army, retired, and Rear Admiral Clarke, formerly of around the horn, Oregon, retired. Each of the States contributing had also appointed Commissioners and the first meeting of the full joint National and State bodies was held in Put-in-Bay on Sept. 10th, 1912, to perfect plans.

On account of the fact that the largest average crowds in the Nation at that time gathered at the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic and that I had acted as Executive Director at Saratoga Springs, New York, in 1907, Toledo, Ohio, in 1908, Salt Lake City, Utah, in 1909 and Atlantic City, New Jersey in 1910, Gen. Kiefer had invited me to accompany him for the purpose of furnishing advice in relation to the program for providing entertainment at the Centennial to be held one year from that date.

I was made the guest of Gen. Kiefer, Miles and Admiral Clarke at the Middle Bass House on Middle Bass Island from which place we were transported to Put-in-Bay for business meetings and banquet in a beautiful yacht owned by George H. Worthington of Cleveland, Ohio, President of the Lake Erie Yacht Club, as well as President-General of the Perry Monument Commission. On the night of the banquet, commencing at 8:30 p. m., and ending at 12:30 a. m., several very excellent speeches were made, not the least of which came from that eloquent orator and great political writer, Henry Waterson of Louisville, Kentucky. The following story, related by Gen. Kiefer, in the beginning of his speech, was new to me. Gen. Proctor and Tecumseh, the greatest of all Indians, who had been made a brigadier general in the British army, were at Malden, 30 miles away on the opposite side of the lake and could clearly hear the sound of battle and see the cloud of smoke, and

when the absence of these indicated that the battle was over, Tecumseh, turning to Proctor, said, "Did we whip 'em?" and Proctor replied, "Certainly, we did" and then it was that Tecumseh said, "Well, why don't they come back?"

It was after midnight when the Worthington boat landed us at Middle Bass, but north of the regular pier a quarter of a mile, on account of low water. The road was alongside the lake and for the entire distance the right of the road was covered with vineyards. After making a part of the distance, I said, "Gen. Miles, do you like Delaware grapes?" and he replied, "It is the queen of all grapes." I said, "Here are acres of them the finest I have ever seen, and I know for I was here this morning." The party entered the vineyard and gathered as many as they could carry about their persons and then continued the walk along the lake road, spitting out on the ground the skin and seed of the grapes. Gen. Miles stopped long enough once to recite.

"Women love revenge,  
Sailors love prize money  
And soldiers love pillage."

It was a beautiful moonlight night and the lightly rippling waters of the lake seemed a sheen of molten gold. I am indebted to Gen. Kiefer for the following, relating to this—the greatest Doric column on the earth.

Springfield, Ohio, April 21, 1917.

Col. F. M. Sterrett,  
Troy, Ohio.

My dear friend:

In reply to yours of the 17th inst., I answer that the Washington Monument is higher than the Perry Monument but the latter exceeds all others of its class. Col. Henry Waterson has seen all of them in this line and pronounces ours the greatest in the world. Its height is 317 feet and 1 inch; diameter of base 45 feet; diameter of neck 35 feet, 6 inches; bacus 47 feet





square; thickness of walls at base, 9 feet, 9 inches; thickness of walls at neck 4 feet. The tripod is 22 feet, 10 inches in height and 17 feet, 4 inches in diameter. It is of statutory bronze in wrought and cast sections. The glass dome is an unbroken surface in 24 pieces in closed joints, a form of construction never before attempted in glass. The weight of the tripod is approximately ten tons.

The names of the American killed and wounded in the battle of Lake Erie, September 10th, 1813, are carved in the wall panels of the rotunda of the column and the complete roster of the fleet will appear in bronze tablets on the second floor. A passenger elevator runs to the spectator's gallery, at a height of 317 feet. It carried 27,000 passengers in 1916. The mem-

orial reservation of fourteen acres, from the center of which the column rises, comprises the narrowest part of Put-in-Bay Island toward east point, overlooking in either direction from the site of the column within a distance of about 300 feet, the waters of both Lake Erie and Put-in-Bay harbor. The scene most appropriately includes Gibraltar Island, West Sister Island off whose shores Commodore Perry dispatched his famous message, "We have met the enemy and they are ours." The Canadian shore, the expanse of waters and the international boundary line for one hundred years have borne silent but convincing testimony to the efficiency of international peace by disarmament.

Very truly,

J. WARREN KIEFER.



## CHAPTER XIV.

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### OHIO IN THE CIVIL WAR

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Among the many able and ordinary opponents of the institution of slavery that were prominent in the country's affairs between 1850 and 1860, William H. Seward of New York was regarded by the slave holders as their most dreadful enemy, mingled with a feeling of respect if not of awe. In his "irrepressible conflict" he boldly assumed a "higher law" than the Constitution of the United States and it became the battle cry in the most terrible conflict, theretofore known in the history of the world. He detested slavery from principle but more than all he opposed it with all his great powers because it would cripple the Union in its destined career. He saw in it a permanent element of political weakness and obloquy upon free labor, degrading to that portion of our population upon which our future greatness depended.

In the great Senatorial debate in Illinois between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas in 1858, Lincoln added to Seward's "higher law" the additional doctrine that "a house divided against itself cannot stand" and that therefore the country must become all slave or all free. This sad-faced man from the ranks of the people, keenly alive to every hardship of pioneer life; acquainted with or to become acquainted with each step from the lowest to the highest in American citizenship; kindly at heart, modest in speech and bearing, and more nearly the prototype of Jesus, the Nazarene, than any man who

had lived for more than 1800 years, turning to his great opponent, during the great meeting at Alton, Illinois, in August, 1858, said, "Is slavery wrong? That is the real question at issue and will continue to be the issue when these poor tongues of Judge Douglas and myself are silent. It is the eternal struggle between the two great principles right and wrong, that have stood face to face with each other from the beginning of time and will ever continue to struggle."

The civilization of Plymouth Rock had moved westward north of the 40° parallel of latitude and the civilization of Jamestown had moved westward south of that line, until the two antagonistic streams had met on the plains of Kansas in armed and bloody conflict. A battle line 2,000 miles in length was formed, extending from the Atlantic to the Rio Grande and 2,250,000 men on the one side fought to perpetuate the Union while about 1,500,000 on the other side fought to destroy the Union, which our forefathers had dedicated to freedom. In the mighty cauldron of war, only, could confusion be fused into order and all sections of the Union started abreast with each other in the onward sweep of civilization.

The first gun against the flag, in Charleston Harbor, electrified the liberty loving people of this land into an exhibition of Patriotism unknown to the annals of the ages; with an uprising from the breath of God, our people from every avenue of





art and industry sprang to arms in defense of the civilization of Plymouth Rock, and our Southern brethren, with equal ardor, sprang to the defense of the civilization of Jamestown.

It is not my purpose to more than mention here how our battallions stood like a wall of iron on that last day at Shiloh, how the white flag waver over Donnelson, how the brave men of the north and the south fell in the bloody angle at Spottsylvania, how the waves of battle surged and rolled at Gettysburg, mid the mightiest artillery combat ever witnessed on this or any other continent, how Hooker fought above the clouds at Lookout, how Sherman marched to the sea, how Sheridan, the greatest cavalry captain of the nineteenth century rode on his white-flecked black charger through the historic valley of the Shenandoah, and the final triumph of Grant, the silent soldier at Appomatox.

Since the close of the titanic struggle, 1,600,000 of these men after building empires in the west, have marched down the declivity of life and pitched their tents on the eternal camping grounds in the plains of light. There were 360,000 of them mustered out on the battle field, the hospital and prison pen. About 300,000 of them yet remain at an average of 75 years.

When the renown of Greece, Rome and Napoleon shall have grown dim, the deeds of these men will illuminate the pages of history with ever-increasing brilliancy. It was their example that induced their sons to forever sweep from the western hemisphere 400 years of Spanish tyranny, and their example will continue to inspire their descendants to deeds of heroism for the republic. Who can foresee to what extent our patriotism and resources may be tested in the present war with Germany. Every military organization in Ohio at once tendered their services to William Dennison, the Governor of Ohio, within twenty-four hours after the call of President Lincoln for 75,000 troops. The legislature appropriated \$1,000,000 to place the state on a

war footing. A splendid wave of patriotism submerged the influence of party sentiment.

The Governor established a camp at Miami, near Cincinnati, called Camp Dennison which continued to receive and discharge troops for four years. George B. McClellan was appointed Major General of the Ohio militia. Governor Letcher of Virginia sent troops early in May to break up the Convention in Wheeling, the object of which was to form a new State within the Union, of West Virginia. Col. Philip Steadman and his troops crossed the Ohio at Marietta, marched to Parkersburg and quelled a rebellious disturbance in that city. Col. Irvine crossed at Wheeling with a regiment of loyal Virginians. These two columns met at the railroad junction at Grafton where the Letcher troops had concentrated and hastily retreated when the Ohioans approached and who followed them to Phillipi where the first fight of the Civil War occurred and in favor of loyal troops. The convention had been protected, the railway system had been retained and West Virginia secured to the Union.

Gen. Rosencranz, with McClellan's advance, and unaided, defeated Garnett at Laurel Hill and pushed him eastward. McClellan failed to intercept Garnett's retreat but Steadman overtook him at Carrick's Ford where a sharp engagement took place in which Garnett was killed. Ohio had driven the rebels from West Virginia as a gift to the Nation.

When McClellan was called to Washington, Rosencranz succeeded him in command. The three months' men had been mustered out and the three years' men had been mustered in but not enough to hold the captured territory in the face of the determined plans of Governor Letcher for its recapture, who had despatched General Robert E. Lee, the greatest General of the South in charge of an offensive campaign. Rosencranz wrote Governor Dennison as follows: 'If you, Governor of Indiana and Governor of Michigan will lend your ef-





forts to get me quickly 50,000 men in addition to my present force, I think a blow can be struck which will save fighting the rifled cannon batteries at Manasses. Lee is certainly at Cheat Mountain. Send all the troops you can to Grafton." The plans of Rosencranz were made futile by the dispatch of all available troops in the west to the aid of Fremont at Springfield, Mo.

Gen. J. D. Cox, commanded the forces of Rosencranz in the Kanawa Valley. Cox, notwithstanding he had received heavy reinforcements, became alarmed at the threatening appearance on his front, telegraphed to Governor Dennison for help. Rosencranz again appealed to the Governor for reinforcement to march across the country against Floyd and Wise to Cox's relief. "I want to catch Floyd while Cox holds him in front. He was able to use 23 Ohio Regiments with which he again drove the rebels from West Virginia. The campaign, so far waged, the battles so far fought and the victories so far won, had been the work of Ohio men. The country they had wrested from the enemy was garrisoned, the exposed railroads, so important to successful military operations, were guarded after which the State settled down to a thorough and systematic organization of every department in aid of successful warfare, including the medical. A laboratory for the supply of ammunition was established at Columbus. Camp Dennison and Camp Chase had been placed under the control of the United States; a regular system was placed in operation to supply stores and clothing to the suffering at home and in the field. During the Fall and early Winter of 1861, the Ohio troops suffered in West Virginia. The people came promptly to their assistance with blankets, clothing and other supplies. Among the letters which were written from the three soldier sons of our immediate family to the folks at home and from the latter to those in the field, the following will, in a degree, explain that the people at home were keenly alive to their duty:

At Home, August 19, 1861.

Dear Son:—

I write you a few lines to let you know how we are all doing. I would have written sooner but as Francis (myself) wrote immediately upon the receipt of your letter, I concluded to defer until this week. We are all well as usual and hope these few lines may find you in good health and spirit. I suppose that Francis wrote you that Will had enlisted. He will leave Springfield on Wednesday a week and go to Zanesville and from there they do not know where they will be ordered but likely to West Virginia (it was to Kentucky). I hope you may not become discouraged. Always keep in view the righteousness of our cause and the necessity of true patriotism. If our government is destroyed, life itself will hardly be desirable. I think that by a united effort and a full reliance in God that we will come off victorious and those who have suffered and struggled for the maintenance of our government may come home and sit down in peace with a name that will be envied by traitors. Do not think that we forget you and our prayers constantly go up for your safety and for your return home some day. Enclosed find a dollar bill for stamps. Please write us at least once a week. We are at the post office every mail day, anxious to get a letter from you. Give my respects to all the boys and especially to Muray and tell him to write me without fail. Tell Captain Curtis to write me.

Farewell for the present,

F. W. STERRETT.

The above was addressed to Jacob R. Sterrett in care of Captain Curtis, Co. D. 11th Ohio Regiment, General Cox' Brigade, Gallipolis, Ohio, the latter being the mail distributing point for the army in the interior. The 11th Ohio was at that time at Gauley Bridge.

The following extracts from letters from Sergeant Jacob R. Sterrett 11th O. V. I., will furnish some idea of conditions in the field at that time.



Gauley Bridge, August 21, 1861.

Dear Brother:

I seat myself once more to write you a few lines. It is raining hard and I will not have to work on the entrenchments today, as I expected. It has rained every day for the last week. Great excitement was caused last night when a staff officer of Gen. Cox shot an orderly sergeant in the Kentucky Regiment who refused to work his men on the entrenchments until they had something to eat. They had been on picket all day yesterday and had no dinner. He was arrested immediately and it was as much as Gen. Cox could do to keep the Kentucky boys from raiding his quarters and killing him. The officer has been tried and will be shot tomorrow. I wrote a letter day before yesterday and when you get it you will hear all about our fighting. I don't know what letters you receive and those you do not. I received your postage stamps and was glad to get them for I was out. I was looking over the letters this morning and found 5 cents in the one John and Katie sent (aged 13 and 11 then) and was glad to get it, little as it was, for money is scarce in this country. I will have to close for we are going on a scout this afternoon and will probably be gone for a week. All the Honey Creek boys are well and hardy. George Ullery and William Scobey came pretty nigh being taken prisoner. Write to me about the boys on Honey Creek and whether any of them are secessionists. Tell David Strock he promised me he would enlist after harvest (he did in the 44th O. V. I.)

Write soon.

Your brother,

JACOB R. STERRETT.

A letter from Mountain Cave, Va., on Sept. 17th, 1861:

"Have been doing scout work several weeks and been in some pretty tight places. Rosecranz attacked Gen. Floyd last Friday and had a complete victory.

He was within 20 miles of Gauley and coming to attack it. He retreated back on the Summerville road and joined Wise. At one o'clock Friday night, we went up New River 12 miles to the point where Floyd joined Wise; were to meet, but were a half hour late. They had hurried away. They are expected to make a stand at Sewel Mountain. We will go round the other way and get there before the enemy, if possible. I am glad to hear of our boys on Honey Creek turning out so well for the war. All the boys are well except George Ullery who has been in the hospital for two weeks. Tell Grandfather Ullery I think of him often and the war tales of 1812 in which he was a soldier. I am writing on the ground."

The following letter will explain to some degree the work being done at that time by those at home in every community of the State:

Springfield, Ohio, Oct. 25, 1861.

S. W. Sterrett,

Christiansburg, Ohio.

I have been requested by our Committee to write you in regard to the necessity of some measures being taken to provide means to subsist the families of those who have enlisted in the service of the U. S. A. Our list has increased considerable since I saw you and our funds will not last more than a month longer if that. If the Committee of the County cannot do any thing, we must make some other arrangement as it will not do to withdraw our support from these families. Will you please set a day at your earliest convenience to meet the other committee and inform them of the time you set.

Yours sincerely,

G. S. FOOS.

I have more than 200 of these war letters, written between 1861-5 which trace the campaigns of the 11th O. V. I. through the two Virginias, Maryland, Kentucky and Tennessee embracing descriptions of





the battles of the Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam and other smaller engagements. The last one is written Sept. 11th, 1863, from near Chattanooga and then the pen and voice became forever quiet. His life went out at Chickamauga from a bullet through the breast. Other letters in this unusual collection trace the campaigns of the 31st O. V. I. through Kentucky and Tennessee. One of these letters contains a piece of silk suspender worn by Gen. Zollicoffer at the battle of Mills Springs, before being shot in that battle by Gen. James B. Frye of Danville, Ky. Others of this collection trace the campaigns of the 5th Independent Battalion of Ohio Cavalry through eastern and southeastern Kentucky and the Cumberland range, describing the burning of the Court House at Winchester by the Cook guerrillas, their pursuit and punishment, the fight at Louisa Court House, the arrest of the author of this history for writing contraband war news to be told hereafter in the County history; the experience of the 147th O. V. I. in Virginia and Maryland, and the experience of the author on the surveying party in platting Arlington Heights, the property of Gen. Robert E. Lee, consisting of 1100 acres, for a National Cemetery where thousands of our most distinguished soldiers now rest.

David A. Todd succeeded William Denison as Governor of Ohio in 1862, and signaled his entrance into office by a thorough and systematic system of relief work which was subsequently copied by all of the States. The agencies in Cincinnati, Washington, Memphis, Cairo and St. Louis undertook the care of all disabled soldiers from Ohio Regiments who sifted through from the front.

The President became alarmed for the safety of the capitol at this time endangered as it was by the dash of Stonewall Jackson down the Shenandoah Valley. In the call for additional troops, five thousand men responded to Governor Tod's proclamation, at Camp Chase, in one day and the

quota for Ohio was more than filled. In June, under the President's call for an additional 500,000 men, the apportionment for Ohio was 74,000 of which she raised 54,000 volunteers and drafted 20,000 more on Sept. 15th, 1862, and Ohio was ahead of her calls at the close of the year.

In June and July, 1863, John H. Morgan crossed the Ohio river for the purpose of plunder for himself and followers; to prepare the way for Buckner to dash into Kentucky from Tennessee and seize Louisville and with Morgan to capture Cincinnati; to form the nucleus of an armed counter-revolution in the northwest where the "Knights of the Golden Circle" or the "Sons of Liberty" of the peace faction, were numerous; and to prevent re-inforcements from being sent to Meade from that region.

Already about 80 Kentuckians, on June 19, 1863, had crossed the Ohio to Indiana to test the temper of the people. They were captured. Morgan started June 27th, 1863, with 3,500 men well mounted and six guns, crossing the Cumberland river at Burkesville, and pushing on encountered some loyal cavalry at Columbia, Tenn., on July 3, 1863, and fought them for three hours and partly sacked the town and proceeded to destroy a bridge over the Green river, when he was driven away after a desperate fight of several hours by 200 Michigan troops under Col. Moore well intrenched. Morgan lost twenty-nine. He rushed into Lebanon, captured a small Union force there, set fire to the place and lost his brother, killed in the fight. He reached the Ohio, 40 miles below Louisville, July 7th, 1863. His ranks were swelled as he went plundering through Kentucky and he crossed the Ohio with 4,000 men and two guns. He captured two steamers with which he crossed. He was closely pursued by some troops under Gen. Hobson of Kentucky, and others went up the Ohio river in steamboats to intercept him. He plundered Corydon, the former State capitol of Indiana, murdered citizens and stole 300 horses. On he went,



robbing mill and factory owners by demanding \$1,000 as a condition for the safety of their property. In like manner, he went from village to village until the 12th, when at a railway near Vernon, he encountered Col. Lowe with 1200 militia-men. Morgan was assured that Indiana was aroused and that there was a great uprising of the loyal people against him. The victories at Gettysburg and Vicksburg now inspired the people. Gov. Morton called on the citizens to turn out and expel the invaders. Within 48 hours, 65,000 citizens had tendered their services and were hastening toward the rendezvous. Morgan was alarmed. He stole fresh horses for the race before Hobson, his persistent pursuer. He passed swiftly north of Cincinnati through the southern counties of Ohio and struck the river a little north of Pomeroy. The people of Ohio, also, were aroused. Gen. Judah went up the Ohio from Cincinnati in steamboats to head him off, and the people were gathered from different points. At Buffington ford, he attempted to cross the river and escape into Virginia, but there the head of Hobson's column, under Gen. Shackelford struck his rear, Gen. Judah struck his flank and two armed vessels in the stream opened upon his front. Hemmed in, about 800 of his men surrendered and the remainder, leaving all their plunder behind them, followed their leader up the river, and again attempted to cross to Belleville by swimming their horses. About 300 crossed, but the remainder were driven back by a gunboat, when Morgan fled inland to McArthur, fighting militia, burning bridges and plundering. At last, he was obliged to surrender to Gen. Shackelford, July 26th, 1863, at New Lisbon, the capitol of Columbiana County. Morgan and some of his officers were confined in the Ohio Penitentiary at Columbus from which he and six others escaped in November and joined the Confederate forces in northern Georgia.

The race between the troops of Morgan and his pursuers had continued three weeks without cessation at the rate of 35 miles a day. Morgan afterward received a great ovation at Richmond as a great hero.

During the twenty years I lived in St. Louis, Mo., between 1885 and 1905, I became acquainted with and the personal friend of a Captain Cohn, of near Lexington, Kentucky, formerly, and one of the captains in the Morgan raid, with whom I spent many hours in discussion of the military significance of that wild ride of a few thousand men to end in capture. The captain was sincere in his belief that it was planned on the lines set forth in the head of this article. The most the captain would say in reference to the wholesale plunder that is known to have accompanied that ride was that that feature was unfortunate.

W. H. Hines, of Bowling Green, Kentucky, a cousin of the Capt. Hines who rode with Morgan and was confined with him in Columbus, lived in St. Louis, during the twenty years I resided there and was my most intimate friend. He, too, believed, that the raid of Morgan was planned for far-reaching military effect. From statements made by Capt. Hines, they counted on reaching the Ohio river with 20,000 men and recruiting 30,000 more in Indiana and Ohio from the "Knights of the Golden Circle," and the "Sons of Liberty," who were known to be armed. They had to learn that the class on whom they depended were truly "copperheads" who hissed but did not strike.

In the Beers' History of Miami County on page 189, the author among other statements in relation to the Morgan raid, says, "Morgan's purposes were never clear." It is certain, however, that Morgan made it clear to his officers that his purposes were as above written.





### PROMINENT OHIO GENERALS

George Briton McClellan, the first General appointed in Ohio, was born December 3, 1826, in Philadelphia. His father was a physician of high standing and of Scotch descent. Young George was in school in Philadelphia, and entered West Point at the age of sixteen. At the age of twenty, he was a brevet Second Lieutenant, tracing lines of investment before Vera Cruz, under the supervision of Capt. R. E. Lee, First Lieutenant P. G. T. Beauregard, Second Lieutenant G. W. Smith. At the close of the Mexican war, old Col. Totten reported in favor of them all to Winfield Scott. He had charge of an exploring expedition to the mountains of Oregon and Washington, beginning with the Cascade Range. This was one of a series of Pacific Railway explorations. Returning to Washington, he was detailed to visit the West Indies and secretly select a coaling station for the United States Navy. He was dispatched by Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War to Europe with instructions to take full reports of the organization of military forces connected with the Crimean War. This work elicited entire satisfaction. He returned in January, 1857, resigned as regular army officer and was soon installed as engineer of Illinois Central Railroad. In 1860 he was president of the Ohio and Mississippi. He removed to Cincinnati where he was at the beginning of the war.

William Starks Rosencranz was born September 6th, 1819, in Delaware County, Ohio. His people were from Amsterdam. He was educated at West Point. When the war opened, he espoused the cause of the Union with enthusiastic zeal, and was appointed by McClellan on his staff as Engineer. June 9, he was Chief Engineer of the State under special law. Soon thereafter, he was Colonel of the Twenty-third Ohio, and assigned to the command of Camp Chase, Columbus. On May 16, his commission was out as Brigadier Gen-

eral in the United States Army. This reached him and he was speedily summoned to active service under Gen. McClellan. After the battle of Rich Mountain, he was promoted to the head of the department.

In April, 1862, he was succeeded by Fremont, and ordered to Washington to engage in immediate service for the Secretary of War. About the 15th of May, he was ordered to Gen. Halleck before Corinth. He was relieved from his command December 9, 1864.

Ulysses S. Grant, whose history we cannot attempt to give in these pages, was born on the banks of the Ohio at Point Pleasant, Clemont County, Ohio, April 27, 1822. He entered West Point in 1839.

"That the son of a tanner, poor and unpretending, without influential friends until his performance had won them, ill-used to the world and its ways, should rise—not suddenly, in the first blind worship of helpless ignorance which made any one who understood regimental tactics illustrious in advance for what he was going to do, not at all for what he had done—but slowly, grade by grade, through all the vicissitudes of constant service and mingled blunders and success, till, at the end of four years' war he stood at the head of our armies, crowned by popular acclaim our greatest soldier, is a satisfactory answer to criticism and a sufficient vindication of greatness. Success succeeds."

"We may reason on the man's career, we may prove that at few stages has he shown evidence of marked ability, we may demonstrate his mistakes, we may swell the praises of his subordinates, but after all, the career stands wonderful, unique, worthy of study so long as the nation honors her benefactors, or the State cherishes the good fame of the sons who contributed most to her honor."

Lieut. Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman was another Ohio contribution to the great Union war. He was born at Lancaster.





February 8, 1820. He entered West Point in June, 1836. His "march to the sea" has fully brought out the details of his life, since they were rendered interesting to all, and we refrain from repeating the well-known story.

Philip H. Sheridan was born on the 6th of March, 1831, in Somerset, Perry County, Ohio. He entered West Point in 1848. During the war, his career was brilliant. His presence meant victory. Troops fighting under his command were inspired. Gen. Rosencranz said of him: "He fights, he fights." A staff officer once said, "He is an emphatic human syllable."

Maj. Gen. James B. McPherson was born in Sandusky County, town of Clyde, November 14th, 1828.

Maj. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore was born February 28, 1825, at Black River, Lorain County, Ohio.

Maj. Gen. Irvin McDowell was born at Franklinton, Ohio, Oct. 15, 1818.

Maj. Gen. Don Carlos Buell was born near Marietta on the 23rd of March, 1818. His grandfather on the maternal side was one of the first settlers of Cincinnati.

Maj. Gen. O. M. Mitchell was a native of Kentucky, but a resident of Ohio from the age of four years.

Maj. Gen. Robert C. Schenck was born October 4th, 1809, in Franklin, Warren County, Ohio.

Maj. Gen. James A. Garfield, was born in Orange, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, November 19, 1831.

Maj. Gen. Jacob D. Cox was born in Canada in 1828 and removed to Ohio in 1846.

Maj. Gen. James B. Steedman was born in Pennsylvania July 30, 1818, and removed to Toledo in 1861.

Maj. Gen. David S. Stanley was born in Wayne County, Ohio, June 1, 1828.

Maj. Gen. George Crook was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, September 8, 1828.

Maj. Gen. Mortimer D. Leggett was

born in New York April 19, 1831, and emigrated to Ohio in 1847.

Brevet Maj. Gen. John C. Tidball was born in Virginia, but removed while a mere lad to Ohio with his parents.

Brevet Maj. Gen. John W. Fuller was born in England in 1827. He removed to Toledo in 1858.

Brevet Maj. Gen. Manning F. Force was born in Washington, D. C. on the 17th of December, 1824. He became a citizen of Cincinnati.

Brevet Maj. Gen. Henry B. Banning was born in Knox County, Ohio, November 10, 1834.

We add the names of Brevet Maj. Gens. Erastus B. Tyler, Thomas H. Ewing, Charles R. Woods, August V. Kautz, Ruthenford B. Hayes, Charles C. Walcutt, Kenner Garrard, Hugh Ewing, Samuel Beatty, James S. Robinson, Joseph W. Keifer, Eli Long, William B. Woods, John W. Sprague, Benjamin P. Runkle, August Willich, Charles Griffin, Henry J. Hunt, B. W. Brice, Brig. Gens. Robert L. McCook, William H. Lytle, William Leroy Smith, C. P. Buckingham, Ferdinand Van Derveer, George P. Este, Joel A. Dewey, Benjamin F. Potts, Jacob Ammen, Daniel McCook, J. W. Forsyth, Ralph P. Buckland, William H. Powell, John G. Mitchell, Eliakim P. Scammon, Charles G. Harker, J. W. Reilly, Joshua W. Sill, N. C. McLean, William T. H. Brooks, George W. Morgan, John Beatty, William W. Burns, John S. Mason, S. S. Carroll, Henry B. Carrington, M. S. Wade, John P. Slough, T. K. Smith, Brevet Brig. Gens. C. B. Ludlow, Gens. C. B. Ludlow, Andrew Hickenlooper, B. D. Fearing, G. F. Wiles, Thomas M. Vincent, J. S. Jones, Stephen B. Yeoman, F. W. Moore, Thomas F. Wilder, Isaac Sherwood, C. H. Grosvenor, Moses E. Walker, R. N. Adams, E. B. Eggleston, I. M. Kirby.

We find numerous other names of Brevet Brigadier Generals, mostly of late appointments, and not exercising commands



in accordance with their brevet rank, which we omit quoting through lack of space. They are the names of men of rare abilities, and in many cases of brilliant achievements.

In looking over the "War Record of Ohio" we find the State a great leader in men of valor and heroic deeds. It was the prolific field of military geniuses.

An interesting story was told me by General W. I. Sherman, who lived in St. Louis a number of years after the war and to whom the citizens presented a fine home on Garison avenue. I sat with him often in the post room and as a fellow delegate to national encampments and believe him to have been not only one of the greatest soldiers in history but a man in whom there was no guile. There was a banquet held in Washington, D. C., of the loyal legion at which Grant Presided and addressed, followed by Sherman and Sheridan who referred to their birthplace in Ohio with considerable pride. Some one facetiously remarked that Ohio had certainly had her inning and called upon Gen. Rosencranz, who arose and said: "If Ohio speakers are to be cut out, excuse me as I was born in Delaware, Ohio." Some one from the east arose and said "excuse me, I was born at Franklinton, Ohio. Buell was then called out and said: "Excuse me, I was born at Marietta, Ohio." Gen. Mitchell was called out and amid roars of laughter and applause replied, "I have been a resident of Ohio since I was four years of age."

German Sherman delighted in telling the above and one other in a similar relation which applied specifically to himself. He and a party of friends had listened to the great Italian tenor of the unpronounceable name, with much gratification and after the performance, as was Sherman's frequent custom he and his party went behind the scenes and were introduced to the great tenor. Sherman said: "I have often wished and am fixed in my intention to sometime visit the scenes of your birth-

place and revel in its glorious sunshine and drink deeply at the fountain of its wonderful history." The great tenor replied: "My dear general, I was born on Snaky Creek, near Steubenville, in Jefferson County, Ohio."

Ohio was draped with the garb of mourning at the close of the war. Her human sacrifice in behalf of the nation had been bitter. There were tears and heart aches all over the land. Her ranks were swept by a murderous fire, from which they never flinched, and many officers fell.

Col. John H. Patrick will be remembered as opening the battle of Lookout Mountain. He fell mortally wounded, during the Atlanta campaign, May 15, 1862, while actively engaged. He was struck by a canister shot, and expired half a hour thereafter.

Col. John T. Toland, in July, 1863, was placed in command of a mounted brigade, including his regiment, and was instructed to destroy the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. He reached Wytheville, Va., on the afternoon of the 18th of July. The rebels were safely entrenched in the house, and poured a galling fire into the national troops. Col. Toland was on horseback, at the head of his command. A sharp shooter sent a bullet with fatal certainty, and he fell on the neck of his horse, but was instantly caught by his Orderly Sergeant who heard the fervent words: "My horse and my sword to my mother."

Lieut. Col. Barton S. Kyle accompanied his regiment to the battle of Pittsburg Landing. The regiment was forced back, though resisting bravely. Lieut. Col. Kyle was at his post of duty, encouraging his men, when he received a bullet in his right breast. He survived five hours.

Col. William Jones was engaged in the battle of Chickamauga, June, 1863. His regiment, the thirty-sixth Ohio, was included in Turchin's Bridge of the Fourteenth Corps. He wrote in his pocket memoranda: "Off to the left; merciful







Father, have mercy on me and my regiment, and protect us from injury and death."—at 12 o'clock. At 5 that afternoon, he was fatally wounded and expired at 7 that same evening, on the battlefield. His remains were taken by the rebels, but in December, 1863, they were exhumed and interred in Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati.

Col. Fred. C. Jones held command of the Tenth Brigade in October, 1862, marching from Wild Cat, Ky., to Nashville, through a perpetual skirmish. During the battle of Stone River, Col. Jones' regiment, the 24th, was on the front and left of the line. During the afternoon when the rebel assault upon the left became furious, Col. Jones ordered his men to lie down and hold fire, which was obeyed. They rose to pour a deadly volley into the rebel ranks, and rush forward in a fierce charge. The capture of an entire rebel regiment was thus effected, but Col. Jones was shot in the right side. He was carried to the rear. "I know it, I am dying now; pay no attention to me but look after my wounded men." He survived about ten hours. His remains are buried in Spring Grove, Cincinnati.

Col. Lorin Andrews went with his command to Western Virginia, where he succumbed to exposure and severe duty. He was removed to his home, Gambier, Ohio, where he died, surrounded by friends September 18, 1861.

Col. Minor Milliken was sent to repel the attacks of the rebels at the rear. He led a superb cavalry charge against the enemy, vastly superior in numbers, and was cut off with a small portion of his regiment. He disdained to surrender, and ordered his men to cut their way out. A hand-to-hand conflict ensued. Col. Milliken, being an expert swordsman, was able to protect himself with his saber. While parrying the strokes of his assailant, another shot him. The regiment, again charging, recovered his body, stripped of sword, purse and watch.

Col. George P. Webster, with his regiment, the Ninety-eighth, left Steubenville for Covington, Ky., August 23, 1862, marching from that point to Lexington and Louisville. He was placed at the command of the Thirty-fourth Brigade, Jackson's division, Crook's corps. He fell in the battle of Perryville, and died on the field of battle.

Col. Leander Stem was appointed Colonel of the One Hundred and First Ohio Infantry August 30, 1862. His premonitions that he should fall during his first regular engagement proved too true. As the army was advancing on Murfreesboro, the engagement of Knob Gap occurred, when Col. Stem's regiment charged and took a rebel battery, with several prisoners. The army closed around Murfreesboro and on the evening of the 30th, the One Hundred and First was engaged in demonstrations against the enemy. Next morning, the battle of Stone River began in earnest. When Col. Stem's regiment began to waver, he called out: "Stand by the flag now, for the good old State of Ohio!" and instantly fell, fatally wounded.

Lieut. Col. Jonas D. Elliott held his position in May, 1863. During the summer of 1864, he commanded the left wing of the regiment at Dodsonville, Ala.; in September, he was sent after Wheeler, and was ordered into camp at Decatur. On the 23rd he was dispatched to Athens, to participate in the attack of Gen. Forrest of the rebels. Col. Elliott was sent out with 300 men, and being surrounded by Gen. Forrest, with vastly superior numbers, a forced resistance enabled them to sustain their own ground, until a fresh brigade of rebels arrived, under Gen. Warren. This officer instructed one of his men to shoot Lieut. Col. Elliott, and a moment later he fell. He lingered nineteen days.

Col. Joseph L. Kirby Smith took command of the Forty-third Ohio Regiment. He fell at the battle of Corinth, under Rosecranz.

Lieut. Col. James W. Shane fell, June 27, 1864, in an assault upon the enemy's



works at Kenesaw. He survived but forty minutes.

Col. Augustus H. Coleman displayed the abilities of a successful commander. He was in the first charge on the bridge across Antietam Creek. He was fatally wounded. His last words were inquiries regarding his men.

Col. J. W. Lowe commanded the Twelfth Ohio, and was ordered to assist the Tenth in the battle of Carnes Ferry. Cheering his men, in the thickest of the fight, a rifle ball pierced his forehead, and he fell dead—the first field officer from Ohio killed in battle in the war for the Union.

Lieut. Col. Moses F. Wooster was engaged with his regiment, the One Hundred and First Ohio, at Perryville. He was mortally wounded on the 31st of December, 1862, in the grand effort to stem the tide of defeat at Stone River.

The list of staff officers we refrain from giving through lack of space.

At the opening of the war, William Dennison was Governor of Ohio, David Tod succeeded him. John Brough was the third War Governor.

Secretary Edwin M. Stanton was one of the most popular war ministers. He was born in Steubenville, Ohio, in 1815.

He was engaged in the United States Circuit Court in 1860, in a leading law suit, at Cincinnati, known as the Manny and McCormick reaper trial. On the 20th of January, 1862, he was appointed Secretary of War by Mr. Lincoln.

Ex-Secretary Salmon P. Chase's public service in Ohio have already been mentioned in these pages. In 1861, he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury, in Mr. Lincoln's cabinet.

United States Senator B. F. Wade made his reputation in Ohio. This Senator of the State stood at the head of the Committee on the Conduct of the War throughout its duration.

United States Senator John Sherman was a leading member of the Finance Committee during the war. For some time he was its chairman.

Jay Cooke was the financial agent of the government, furnishing money for the payment of troops. He was born in Portland, Huron Co., Ohio.

In our brief review of the war record of Ohio, we have omitted a vast amount of detail information that would prove interesting to our readers. We believe we have been accurate in whatever we have given, taking as our authority that accepted "Encyclopædia" of Ohio war facts.





Columbus, O., April 27, 1917.

Mr. A. M. Sterrett,

Troy, O

My dear Sir:

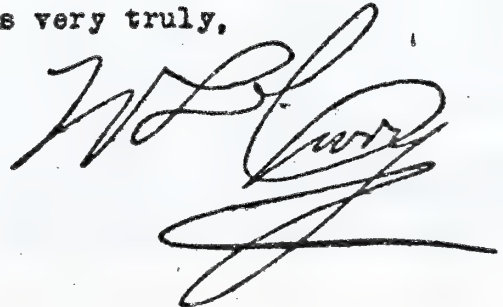
I have received your letter of the 26th relating to the cut. Replying have to say that I have a cut at the printer's and if you could use it and send it right back in a short time, I would be pleased to let you have it.

As you are perhaps aware, there was one company in my regiment in the First Ohio Cavalry recruited in Miami County. Three of these boys have died recently - Nathan Teeter, a Mr. Patty at Pleasant Hill, and a German by the name of Joseph Sneider of Piqua, O.

If you would care to have it, I could give you a little story about being taken prisoner when the hat was shot and my experiences as a prisoner.

When you are ready to print, advise me and I will have the cut forwarded to you.

Yours very truly,



Box 645.





AN INTERESTING CIVIL WAR STORY FROM AN OHIO CAPTAIN  
OF CAVALRY WITH HIS LETTER TO THE AUTHOR  
—TAKEN PRISONER AT COURTLAND, ALA.

*By W. L. Curry, Captain First Ohio Cavalry*



I was taken prisoner July 25, 1862, at Courtland, Alabama, and I always celebrate this anniversary as the day of deliverance, as I had a hair-breadth escape from instant death. In fact my hair did not escape, as a minnie ball went through my hat, cutting the cross sabers on the front of the hat in two, making a hole through the hat crown six inches long, and cutting the hair from my head down to the scalp so that I pulled out a handful of hair from my head.

After the evacuation of Corinth, Miss., on the night of May 28, 1862, General Buell's army was scattered along the Memphis and Charleston Railroad from Corinth east to Huntsville, Ala. My company, K and company E of the same regiment, First Ohio Cavalry, and two companies of the Tenth Kentucky Infantry,

were stationed at Courtland, Ala., guarding a railroad bridge.

Courtland was a beautiful town, situated about midway between Tuscumbia and Decatur, Ala., about twenty-five miles from each, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. It was a lazy little town of fifteen hundred to two thousand inhabitants, noted for the beautiful shade trees that lined the streets, and pretty southern girls, who would insist on making mashes on the dashing cavalry boys, in defiance of their protests that they must continue true and loyal to the "Girl They Left Behind Them" among the hills and valleys of the "Bonnie Buckeye State."

The duty of the detachment was guarding the railroad bridges and pickets were thrown out on all of the roads, about a mile from camp, to guard against a sur-



prise from the enemy's cavalry, who were making frequent dashes against these small detachments.

Our camp was on the plantation of an old fellow by the name of Bynam, who professed to be intensely loyal to the old flag, and his cornfield along one side of our camp, just in good roasting ears, was carefully guarded, and a soldier that even plucked one ear had the guard-house staring him in the face and visions of extra duty policing the quarters with a pine-brush broom.

On the morning of July 25th, after guard mount, the weather being very warm, the men were scattered over the camp, taking it quiet and easy and many of them sitting in the shade in front of their tents, or on the piles of forage sacks, having a game of old sledge or poker with a ten cent ante, while others were writing letters to the dear ones at home, or to their best girls, which was more often the case, little dreaming that the enemy in large force was rapidly marching and preparing to pounce down upon our little handful of men like a hurricane.

Lieutenant James Cutler, being a physician, had charge of the sick at the post, and had established a temporary hospital over in the town in a brick church, and he was making his usual morning visit to the sick, and I, being next in rank, had command of the company. Just as I had settled down on my cot for a little rest, as I was sick with malaria and camp fever, Captain Eggleston, commanding Company E, came running to my tent in his shirt sleeves and bare head and shouted to me that the rebels were advancing upon our camp. I called to the bugler to sound "boots and saddles" and ran down through the quarters, directing the men to saddle their horses and mount as rapidly as possible.

Looking across the camp and toward old Bynam's house, I saw a cloud of dust raising and in five minutes' time the advance of the rebel column came down the

road, within three hundred yards of our camp, and gave the rebel yell that would have raised the hair on the head of a Comanche Indian.

I had loaned my horse Billy that morning to Sergeant Chapin to go out on picket, and I made up my mind with but little deliberation, and in a moment's time that I was in for it and would be taken prisoner right in the camp; but after the company had all saddled and were in line, I saw one horse still at the picket rope, that I knew belonged to William Johnson, who had gone into town to shoe horses, and I ran down to line, saddled and bridled this horse, and by this time the rebels were in camp, banging away in a very careless manner.

Just as I had buckled on my saber and revolver, Lieutenant Cutler came dashing into camp from town, and I ran into his tent, got his belt and saber and handed it to him and mounted. By this time the rebels were right upon us and we were the only two left and the enemy had cut us off from our command, which was forming with the infantry behind the railroad embankment.

A high railroad embankment lay between the camp and town, and two other soldiers who had been cut off from the command, having joined us at the ford, I suggested that we reconnoiter toward town to see if we were surrounded and then report to the commanding officer. Spurring our horses over the embankment we run right into a regiment of rebels galloping along the street close to the embankments and hidden from view, and we were prisoners in less time than it takes to tell the story.

We were run off to the side of the street on the pavement and surrendered our horses and arms as gracefully as could be expected under the excitement and confusion, as the advance had fired a volley when they first hailed us and the balls whizzed uncomfortably near our heads. After we had surrendered, a guard was





put over us and we were watching the rebel cavalry as they charged down the street in platoons. It was a very pretty sight from the pavement. Just at this moment a rebel soldier wheeled his horse out of the ranks not more than three rods from us raised his carbine and banged away at us three prisoners and fired three shots in quick succession as we stood quietly looking him in the face, expecting each shot to kill one of us.

As before stated the third shot went through my hat and stunned and blinded me for a moment, and I reeled and grasped the fence for support. I was so dazed that I was confident that I was shot and putting my head down toward one of the boys, I asked him where I was wounded, and taking off my hat and seeing that there was a bullet hole in front and that there was a hole in the crown at least six inches long, I became more and more impressed with the belief that the ball had gone through my head. Of course it was preposterous to even imagine that a ball could go through the head without causing instant death; but in my dazed condition my reasoning faculties were rather "knocked out of working order."

I put my hand upon the top of my head and pulled out a handful of hair and wool from my hat ground as fine as powder, and kept on pulling out the loose hair and feeling the top of my head and looking at my fingers to see if I could discover any blood, and continued this for a moment or two until I recovered from the shock, before I was convinced that I was not wounded.

It was a hair-breadth escape, and had the ball struck an eighth of an inch lower it would have blown the whole top of my head off and I would have been killed so suddenly that I would not have known what hurt me.

I was not frightened during the time the rebel was firing the shots and did not attempt to dodge down or run, but stood still and looked at him very intently as he

pulled the trigger of his carbine, but fully convinced that he would kill all three of us. I thought very fast and wished that we had our navy revolvers again that we had surrendered a few minutes before, and we would have fought it out as long as we had a load in our revolvers.

The fellow made such an impression on me as he sat on his sorrel Texas pony in his shirt sleeves, with brown beard and long yellow hair, and a broad-rimmed, brown-colored slouch hat on his head, that I have never forgotten his face, and I think I would know him today if I should meet him, if he looked as he did then, although our meeting fifty-five years ago was very brief and rather abrupt.

Until this day, if I hear the report of a musket near at hand, I imagine that I can feel that ball passing through my hat and hair exactly the same direction that that ball plowed a track so near my skull the day I was captured.

No doubt there are thousands of other similar incidents that happened during the war, and only relate this as one in which it was my fortune to play a part as principal actor.

The rebel cavalry was still charging along the street, and there sat that long yellow-haired cuss on his sorrel pony, with murder in his eye and his carbine thrown across the pommel of his saddle, as if taking a rest before commencing another fusillade on three dangerous unarmed Yankee prisoners. Just at this moment a rebel officer was galloping slowly along near the pavement, reining his horse in, as if to close up his company, I appealed to him, stating that we were prisoners, that we had surrendered our arms and that we were entitled to protection, and, pointing to the long-haired sinner still sitting on his sorrel pony, informed the officer that he had been practicing on us at short range and in my opinion was getting ready for another engagement. This officer ordered the fellow to join his command, much to our relief, and then or-



dered the guard to start us to the rear on double-quick.

Now the "fight was on" and the balls from our own command stationed behind the railroad embankment, began to come over, rattling against the houses and fences and knocking up the dust in the streets like big drops of rain. While it was not a very comfortable situation for us to be placed in between two fires—still it was amusing to see how quickly the citizens scattered and vanished into their houses, and in a few minutes we had the streets all to ourselves.

The guards hurried us along on the double-quick, for they seemed as anxious to get out of the range of the flying bullets as we were. I had on a pair of high cavalry boots that came above my knees, with a pair of spurs, and being a cavalryman, we had been drilled to believe that it was very humiliating for a trooper to be compelled to march on foot.

The guard that was looking after my welfare was of the same opinion and as there were several riderless horses running loose on the common, the riders having been killed or wounded or in some manner thrown from their horses, the guard caught a fine gray, which he directed me to mount in "one time and two motions." Not waiting for a second invitation, I mounted in hot haste. He proved to be an officer's horse, well equipped with two revolvers in the holsters fully loaded and my first thoughts were that if we had found those revolvers a few minutes sooner, we would have made it lively for our long-haired friend on the sorrel pony.

By this time many stragglers were galloping to the rear to get out of danger, which is a very usual occurrence during a fight, and a person to be in the rear of a battle line and see the cowards retreating and the confusion and demoralization would imagine that the whole army was retreating; but when you arrive at the front you find that the line is steady and everything well in hand, and the fighting

soldiers are under as complete control as if on battalion drill.

After going pell-mell for perhaps a distance of two miles, we halted on a by-road and we could still hear a few scattering shots off toward our camp. As we sat on our horses, there now being five of us prisoners, with perhaps a hundred guards, a big rebel Sergeant rode up to our group, and, taking a look at the horse I was riding, he then asked me where I got that horse, and I informed him that the guard had caught him for me. He then took out a big navy revolver, and riding up close to my side said: "That is my brother's horse, and if he is killed, that is what you will get," and he placed the muzzle of the revolver against my head, just back of my ear. I then thought we were in for it, as he was a long-haired devilish-looking fellow; but I think if he had made the attempt the guard that had me in charge would have interfered, as he was a fine manly-looking young soldier and was very kind to me afterward and during the few days he was with us, and when he could get anything to eat he divided it with me, if I could eat anything.

After our little episode with the big Sergeant, who was anxious to distinguish himself by blowing the heads off a few unarmed prisoners, instead of being up at the front with his command. We started on a by-road through the woods and hills, and after traveling two or three miles came out on the Tupelo road leading to General Bragg's headquarters. After waiting here a short time, the balance of the prisoners were brought up and there were now one hundred and thirty-four of us. We were then put under a regular guard, commanded by Major Smith, of Missouri, who proved to be a gentleman and a good soldier, and the prisoners were then protected from insult. We learned that the big Sergeant's brother, who was a Lieutenant, had been killed in the early part of the fight, and had the Sergeant known this at the time he found me on his





brother's horse, I have no doubt but he would have executed his threat and have killed all of us on the spot, but it was too late when we were put under a regular guard.

The command that had attacked us was General Armstrong's brigade of cavalry, consisting of about seventeen hundred men, and including Colonel Roddy's regiment, that had been recruited in Northern Alabama in and around Courtland, Tusculumbia and Decatur.

General Armstrong was an officer of the old army and a fine-looking soldier, and became quite a noted cavalry leader during the war. The rebel commander attacked our camp on three sides simultaneously and he had been piloted through woods and mountains on by-roads by citizens of the vicinity, who knew every cow-path in the country, and knew the position of every picket, as they passed in and out of camp at will. The total number of men in our command in the two companies of infantry and the two companies of cavalry was about one hundred and sixty men, and when they took position behind the railroad embankment, they made it lively for the rebel brigade for a short time and in the fight the rebels lost seventeen killed and twenty-seven wounded.

The first day we marched to Moulton, Ala., the county seat of Lawrence county, a distance of about thirty miles and were quartered in the court house, sleeping on the soft side of a bench in this magnificent temple of justice. We lingered here the next day until late in the evening, when all at once there was a great commotion among the rebels, the guards rushed from the court-house, the bugles sounded "boots and saddles," drivers commenced harnessing their mules and orderlies were galloping through the streets. We surmised that something unusual had occurred on the outposts, and it was soon learned that a scouting party of our cavalry had attacked their pickets and we were in high glee hoping that we would soon be within

our own lines again, but the rebel commander did not propose to be so easily cheated out of his prize and he directed that the prisoners be started south on the Tupelo road toward General Bragg's headquarters on "double-quick."

General Armstrong mounted his magnificent horse, that had just been brought up to him by his colored servant, and galloped off in the direction of the firing. Our officers were directed to get into the wagons and a mounted guard was placed around the balance of us and we were hurried off south on double-quick. With several other sick soldiers I strained every nerve to keep up at the front, and when darkness came on, a file of guards were placed on either side of our column, in addition to the platoons in front and rear, and the guards were ordered by the Captain commanding to "draw saber and cut down any prisoner who fell out under any pretense whatever." The horses of the mounted guard were kept on a brisk walk all the time and this kept us on about a half run, and after marching in this manner from about 5 p. m. until 10 p. m. without a moment's halt and without a drop of water on a hot July night in Alabama was enough to prostrate the strongest soldier. About midnight a courier came dashing up from the rear with a message, and the officer in command called a halt. We were then just in front of a plantation residence, and I remember that there was a wagon just at the side of the road, loaded with long wood, and the Captain commanding mounted this wagon and made a speech to the guard and stated that he "had the pleasure of announcing that they had gained a great victory at Spangler's Mills." At this the guard cheered, but it was not a very cheerful message for us prisoners. We afterwards learned that it was a little skirmish between a scouting party of our soldiers and the rebel pickets in which two or three men were wounded.

We were then ordered to lay down on





the chip pile, on which we were standing, and we did not need a second invitation, as we were completely exhausted and ready to fall in our tracks. Sergeant Cheers and myself had about half of a rubber blanket that one of us had picked up, and finding a stick of wood for a pillow, we tumbled down on the ground and covered our breasts with this piece of rubber blanket. Our clothing was dripping wet with perspiration and as soon as we halted we began to feel the chill of the cold mountain night air, but from sheer exhaustion we slept from midnight until daybreak. We had been living on very short rations of hard tack and a little fat pork since we were captured, and on this Sunday morning we had green corn boiled and eaten without either salt or pepper, bread, crackers or meat, and in fact all we had for three or four days was boiled green corn, without anything else. We would halt at a plantation and a guard would direct the slaves to bring out some big iron wash-kettles and fill them with water and then pull off some green corn and throw it over to us, husk and all. The boys would husk the corn, tramp around on the husks and squeal like a lot of pigs, laugh and joke, and try to make the best of it; but after three or four days boiled corn, without anything else and without any seasoning became a little monotonous. Like the fellow with the codfish, we relished it three times a day, but did not care to have it for a regular diet.

On Sunday, the citizens were out to see us in force as we marched through the country, and as our coming had been heralded by the rebel cavalry scouting through the country, at every crossroad we would find carriages filled with ladies and gentlemen, waiting to get their first look at a live Yankee prisoner. Some of the boys would ask a great many silly questions of these citizens and furnished amusement, not only to our boys, but to our guard.

A little fat pork was issued to us during the day and as we had no haversacks we had to carry the meat in our hands or run a little stick through it and as the weather was very hot, the grease dropped out as we marched along. We were a motley looking crowd, some being bare-headed, while others were in their shirt sleeves and bare feet. We did not present a very soldierly appearance and no doubt the citizens thought us a genuine lot of mud-sills and "five to one," was only a breakfast spell for the chivalry.

We did not reach General Bragg's headquarters at Tupelo, Mississippi, but were marched around through northern Alabama quartered in old camps and court houses.

As was understood at the time they could not get safe conduct for the prisoners to Libby Prison and we were finally paroled and sent to parole camps for exchange.

## OHIO IN THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

On February the 15th, 1898, the battleship Maine was blown up while peacefully anchored in the harbor of Havana by a submarine mine placed there by parties probably authorized by the Spanish government. The splendid warship was to-

tally destroyed with the loss of 260 officers and men. Congress immediately appropriated \$50,000,000 for national defense. The war lasted for 114 days, Ohio furnished 15,354 men, none of whom were in action.



## CHAPTER XV.

### THE GERMAN-AMERICAN WAR

As long as Russia believed she had an inalienable right to a free and untrammelled access and egress to the straits of the Dardanelles and Turkey refused her that right; as long as Italy believed she had been robbed by Austria of Trieste and others of her northern provinces; as long as France believed she had been robbed by Germany of Alsace and Lorraine; as long as England believed that the integrity of Belgium was essential to her safety; as long as Japan continued jealous of Germany's acquisition of Chinese territory; as long as all Europe stood in alarm at the ponderous militarism of Germany; it was not difficult to find an excuse for facing the frowning front of war.

The assassination of Prince Ferdinand of Austria and his consort by a Servian agitator; the demand of Austria to sit as judges in the trial of the murderer, and while Servia submitted to all other demands, reserving only her right, to try the malefactor, the lines were drawn and the bloodiest war of history was on.

That the forts on the frontier of Belgium, believed to be impregnable, fell before the enormous guns of Germany, opened the road to Paris, its capture and possible destruction and the world doomed to a militarism beyond the dreams of Napoleon and Germany placed in a position of world domination is due to the fortunate outcome of the battle of the Marne.

The final alignment of England, France, Russia, Japan, Italy, Servia, Albania,

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Roumania, and Belgium with the entente powers, and Germany, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria with the central powers, with 20,000,000 of men on both sides, staggered the senses, with the enormity of its possible and almost inevitable consequences.

I delivered a lecture on "Preparedness," in the auditorium of the high school in Troy and Sidney in September, 1915, endeavoring to do my bit in arousing public sentiment to the danger of the United States continuing a state of supineness, in which I quoted the serious statement of ex-President Roosevelt, that he had *seen the plans* of two first-class foreign powers for the conquest of the United States.

In this work, I was aided by the War Department and A. P. Gardner of the ways and means committee of the house, to the end that I might say such things as could be officially sanctioned. I herewith append two letters, which will tend to show that "Pacifism" was not then indulged in by those who had the best opportunity of ascertaining our real state of unpreparedness:

#### WAR DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON

July 10, 1915.

Hon. F. M. Sterrett,  
Troy, Ohio.

Dear Sir:

The statement attributed to General Weaver, namely: "the greatest range of existing American coast defense guns is





18,500 yards, while the guns of the biggest British and German battleships have a range of 21,000 yards," was a correct statement of the conditions existing at the time referred to. It was not, however, made by General Weaver in his written report.

It may be said that modifications which are now being made in our 12" guns and carriages will give them a range of 19,500 to 22,000 yards.

It is not known whether General Goethals is on record as saying that our coast defense guns have a greater range than the Queen Elizabeth of the British Navy.

It is considered that the fortifications now provided for the Panama Canal give a reasonably adequate coast artillery defense for that locality, but it is not to be taken as indicating that additional defense may not be added in the future.

It is desired to encourage such patriotic efforts as it appears you are making to inform the public of the exact conditions affecting our military preparedness.

Respectfully,

HENRY BRECKENRIDGE,  
Acting Secretary of War.

The war of 1812 was brought about fortunately for us at a time when we were less than 15,000,000 of people by the search and detention of American vessels on the high seas and imprisonment of our sailors into the British service and when England and most of Europe was engaged in a death struggle with the great Napoleon.

Germany has not only searched and detained our vessels and confiscated our property, but she has blown our vessels out of the sea with a reckless barbarism for human life, that appeals to every sense of our civilization.

Her cold blooded proposition, while professing a high Christian culture to remand Texas and her bordering states back to the domination of priest ridden, revolutionary Mexico and our Pacific states to a

nation of Oriental Buddhists, through an intrigue of diplomacy at a time when she was the recipient of hospitality at our hands, was heaping up indignities that no self-respecting nation could longer endure.

If the men of military age in Texas should arm themselves to repel this unholy combination of Orientalists, revolutionists and so-called cultured Christians, many of which Texans are lineal descendants of Crockett, Bowie and Travis and the others of that heroic band who perished in the Alamo, it need not alarm the pacifist any more, than when the pioneer hangs his rifle above his cabin door, with which to protect his women and children from ever present savage attack.

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS  
House of Representatives

Washington, D. C.

Hamilton, Mass., July 21, 1915.

Hon. F. M. Sterrett,

My Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your letter of July 16th, 1915. I saw Gen. Goethals quoted as saying that the range of some of our coast defense guns was greater than those of the Queen Elizabeth. Whether he said it or not, it is not the fact. The enclosed letter from the Secretary of War tells the story. Please return it in envelope enclosed (no stamps needed).

If you will read my speech entitled "Guard your Coast" you will get an explanation of the situation. Also, I refer you to Pages 17-18 of my "Manual"; likewise, the passage which I have marked on Page 21 of the Manual. As you will observe this last passage is part of the Report made last November by Gen. Witherspoon, Chief of Staff of U. S. Army.

As to the strength of our Panama Canal Fortifications; when all the 14 inch guns are mounted, and the proposed 16 inch gun is in place, I think it probable that no one will care to attack the Canal at either en-



trance. The danger comes from an attack by land. The best statement that I have seen on the subject was written by Mr. Charles P. Steinmetz, the distinguished engineer, whose name is mentioned for one of the places in Secretary Daniel's new Board. I am writing him for a copy of that article, which I shall be glad to send to you. Incidentally, I call attention to the evidence of Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, Chief of Operations of the Fleet before the House Committee on Naval Affairs, December 17, 1914, on Page 1053 of the Hearings. What he said was this:

"but in the Canal Zone, which is the most vulnerable part of our entire possessions, anybody can go there and take it that wants to."

As to the defenses of the Phillipines, I rather think that Hon. Clarence B. Miller, of Minn., knows more about the matter than any other Member of Congress. I have written him asking him to send you a copy of his address on this subject.

As to the defenses of the Hawaiian Islands and Alaska, I have never made a study of them. In fact, I doubt whether there are any defenses to Alaska.

I shall be glad at any time to give you such information as I possess with regard to any question of National Defense.

Very truly yours,

A. P. GARDNER.

Col. Frank M. Sterrett,  
Troy, Ohio.

During the month of May, 1917, a lineal descendant of Lafayette, for France, and Lord Balfour for England, placed on the tomb of Washington—first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen, an everlasting leaf of bronze, in the name of universal democracy. Ten days later, the tomb of Lincoln, the savior of the nation, was honored in like manner.

We would not if we could, forget the deeds in war of these two illustrious Americans, consummated at Yorktown and Appomattox. We cannot forget to thrill with

patriotic pride at the mention of Jackson at New Orleans, Scott at Chapultepec, Hooker at Lookout and Dewey at Manila Bay. We would not recall the act of our patriotic President and Congress in declaring war on the imperial German government for the flagrant violation of our rights and honor and the premeditated murder of our people. This war is a continuation of the war of 1861 for the rights of humanity. It is the last great war before universal democracy, universal disarmament and universal peace. At this date, June 18, 1917, the United States has voted \$7,000,000,000 and enrolled 10,000,000 of men, the latter between the ages of 21 and 31. We are entering the fight on a scale unprecedented in the annals of war. Not only are we equipping our own enormous force but we are lending the nations of Europe the money with which to continue the gigantic struggle.

Breathes there a man with soul so dead,  
That unto himself hath not said,  
This is my own, my native land.

Jacob A. Riss, lying ill at Ellsmore, saw the American flag flying from a ship and sat up in bed and shouted, laughed and cried by turns, waving my handkerchief at the flag out there. They thought I had lost my mind, but I told them, No! thank God I had found it and my heart, too, at last! That it was my flag! that my children's home was mine indeed! that I had also become an American in truth.

The old ideas of a simpler age, are preposterous now and those who attempt to keep them working, are simply holding back the hands of the clock. We should have the courage and stamina to take off our coats, put on our armor and again fight for our convictions.

The man of peace at any price, should not be too supersensitive, when he knows that if Texas is overrun, those Texans yet alive beyond and on the border, will be seen fighting their way back to their dear





ones. The love of home and country and all the sweet and tender things that make life worth living will create an army of Joan's of Arc and Molly Starks to repel such an invasion.

We have discharged every obligation of National honor in peace and war with courage and courtesy and now, marching under the oldest flag in the world, with 100,000,000 of people we are in the van-

guard of the worlds progress.

Our flag is 8 years older than the red and yellow of Spain, 17 years older than the tri-color of France, 24 years older than the Union Jack of Great Britain, 84 years older than the red, blue and green of Italy, and 94 years older than the red, white and black of Germany, a flag entirely too young to chase American commerce from the free highways of the sea.



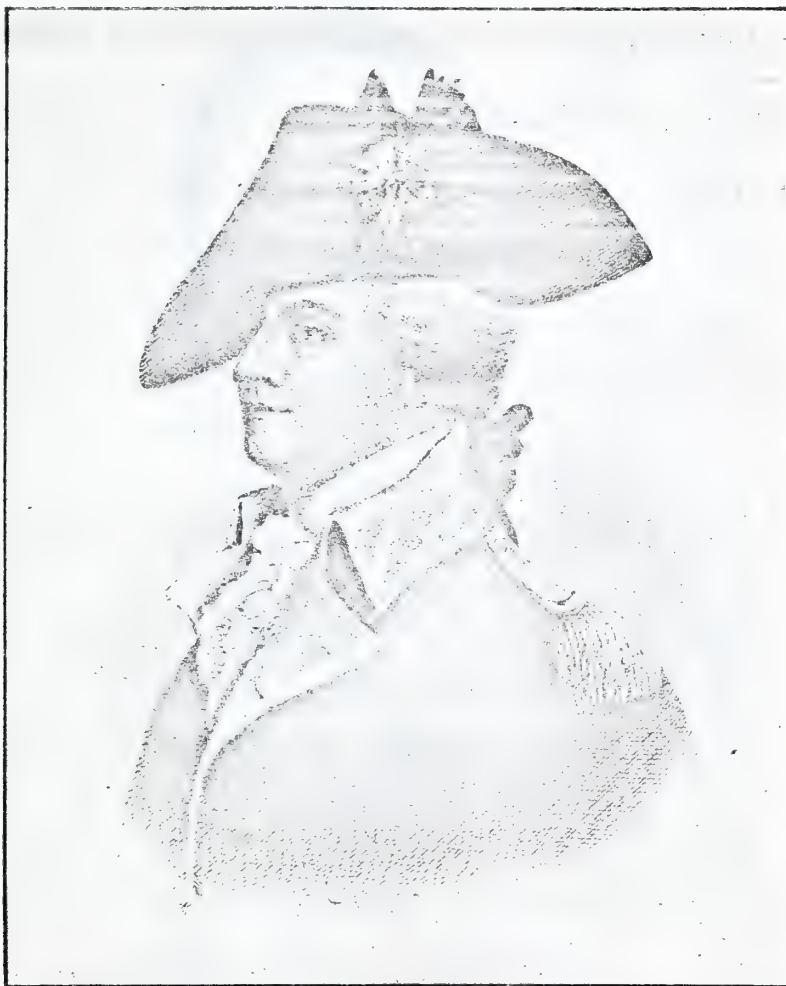




**GENERAL GEORGE ROGERS CLARK**

Born near Monticello, Albermarle county, Virginia, November 19, 1752. He went to Kentucky in 1775 and came to the country now embraced in Miami county in 1782, with a thousand Kentuckians; burned the Indian village at Upper Piqua in retaliation for Indian depredations in Kentucky, described in this chapter. He died near Louisville, Kentucky, February 8, 1818.





### GENERAL ANTHONY WAYNE

Born in Eastown, Chester county, Pennsylvania, January 1, 1745. The hero of the battle of Stony Point during the Revolution and of the battle of Fallen Timbers, August 20, 1794, the result of which opened up Miami county to settlement.

He died at Erie, Pennsylvania, December 13, 1796, and was buried in his native county.







### LITTLE TURTLE OR MICHIKINIQUA

Little Turtle was supposed to have been born on the Miami River in 1747 and was the greatest chief in the history of the Miami tribe and one of the four greatest Indians in history, ranking with Pontiac, Tecumseh and Chief Joseph. He was six feet in height, strong, muscular and of extreme dignity. It was his generalship that defeated Harmon in 1790 and St. Clair in 1791. He was defeated by Gen. Wayne in 1794. His sympathies were with the Americans in 1812. He died at Ft. Wayne, July 14, 1812, induced by gout.





INSIGNIA OF LITTLE TURTLE



## CHAPTER XVI

### THE BLOODY PERIOD

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The period under consideration began when we became a free nation and ended with the beginning of a settlement of Miami county.

The events which led up to the defeat of Gen. Josiah Harmar, in October, 1790, by the Miami Indians at the Maumee Crossing and the defeat of Gen. Arthur St. Clair, on November 4, 1791, at a point in Darke county, near the present site of Greenville, are narrated in some form by all historians but in no form so succinctly and intelligently expressed as we find it in Burnet's notes of the Northwest territory. We will use this work freely in this chapter.

In 1790, the Indians of the Wabash and Maumee country who had been cowed by the drastic punishment administered to the Shawnees at Piqua in Clark and Miami counties and the burning of their villages in 1780-82 respectively, and the destruction of their crops, by that unconquerable hero, George Rogers Clark; encouraged by their successful forays into Kentucky, moved southward and menaced the settlements, north of Fort Washington, which fort, however, they never attacked.

In March, 1790, Gen. Harmar informed the Secretary of War that the Indians continued to murder and plunder the inhabitants and to intercept almost every boat that attempted to pass down the river. About the beginning of that month, they broke up Kennett's Station, a few miles from Limestone, where they killed ten or twelve individuals. During the same month three boats descending the river in company, saw a boat lying at the Indian shore, a short distance above the Scioto

river, containing a large party of Indians. The descending boats were, fortunately, near the Virginia shore when the enemy was discovered. On coming opposite to them, a white man standing at the edge of the water called them and begged them to surrender, affirming, as the fact was, that the Indians were fifty or sixty in number and if resistance should be made, the whole party would be murdered. The proposition was rejected, of course, on which the Indians commenced a heavy fire which was continued for some time, without effect, but which gave the descending boats time to pass them. The savages failing to bring them to, commenced a pursuit; and the Americans, finding they could not save all their boats, selected the strongest and abandoned the others, which contained a number of horses and much valued property. Holes were cut in the sides of the boat they selected to enable them to increase the number of rowers. The Indians pursued with great effort, some six or eight miles when they gave up the chase, and the Americans arrived at Limestone without further molestation. They lost 28 horses and merchandise valued at \$1,500, which were left in the abandoned boats.

Bucker Wonston, then a member of the Virginia Legislature, was one of the party and reported the facts to Gen. Harmar. The party consisted of 28 men, a family of females and some negro women and children. The boat in their possession had been captured by them a day or two before, that it belonged to John May, who, with four others, was made prisoner—not one of whom escaped to tell their fate.

It appears from a note written Governor





St. Clair, that in January, 1790, the Indians killed three men within twelve miles of Danville, and three others at Carpenter's Station and that they broke up the settlement at Russell's creek, four miles from that place.

At the same time, a party who had been out on a hunt, about six miles below Limestone, were fired on by the Indians and one of them killed. It so happened that Major Doughty was then passing down the river with a detachment of troops destined for Cincinnati, who, on hearing the firing, landed and pursued the enemy some distance, but without success. Judge Innes, writing from Danville, on the 13th of March, 1790, reported, that in the month of January, a boat, having ten or twelve persons on board, one of them a woman, was captured about fifteen miles above Limestone, and that the boat was afterwards found, containing nine dead bodies, the woman being missing. During that murderous tragedy, a boy, who had been taken prisoner up Licking when on a hunting excursion, with two men who were killed, made his escape and came in with the information. About the same time, three men were killed on the road from Richland to Sinking creek. Old Mr. Sloan and his son were killed on the head of Rolling Fork, and one man was killed on Holm creek. A station on Russell's creek was attacked, on the 25th of the same month when Isaac Harris and his son, whose name was not mentioned, were killed. On the same occasion, a white woman and a negro woman were wounded and a number of horses carried off. Soon after a man by the name of Harper, was killed on Slate creek. In addition to these murders, only two others were reported on the Rolling Fork, during *that* month—one was of a man, the other of a woman—but the information received from various quarters, indicated very hostile movements, in the approaching Spring.

A letter addressed to the Hon. John Brown, dated April 4, 1790, stated that the

Indians had made great havoc on the Ohio, that about fifty of them were encamped near the mouth of the Scioto; and that among other depredations, they had captured a Periogue, having six men on board, who were ascending the river from Limestone whom they put to death. They had also captured the boat of John May, who was on board, with a crew of three or four men, all of whom were put to death.

About the same time, two other boats were taken—one of them belonging to emigrating families—the other being the property of Thomas Marshall and others. The fate of the unfortunate captives in those two boats was not mentioned, but may be readily conjectured.

On another occasion, the Indians concealed themselves and sent a white prisoner to the edge of the water to hail a descending boat and entreat those on board to come and take him in, affirming that he had made his ascape from the savages and was in danger of perishing. The stratagem was suspected and, of course, did not succeed. At the same time, information was received of the taking of a boat on Salt river and of the murder of the crew, consisting of John Prior and two others, whose names were not given.

In May following, Ensign Hartshorne, of the United States Army descended the river with several boats, and landed in the evening about nine miles above Limestone. At midnight, they were attacked with great fury and one of the boats taken. The night being very dark and the commandant's boat being hard pressed, he ordered them all to put off and make the best of their way to Limestone, assuring them that the force of his boat would keep the enemy in check. The order was obeyed and at three o'clock in the morning they reached Limestone. In the afternoon, a party went up to the place where the attack had been made. The savages had gone, but they found one man, one woman and three children killed and scalped, whose remains they conveyed to Lime-



stone. The entire loss during the attack was reported to be thirteen killed and missing.

During the same season, a small party of Indians, concealed near a path, leading from Cincinnati to Columbia, discovered a canoe passing up near the Indian shore containing two men, a boy and a woman. They attacked the canoe, killed the adults and took the boy prisoner. He was the only son of Col. Spencer, of Columbia, who had been a brave, gallant officer in the Revolutionary War. The lad was taken to the head waters of the Big Miami and adopted into the Indian family, in which he lived two or three years. President Washington who entertained a great regard for Col. Spencer, through the instrumentality of the British Minister and the commandant at Detroit, procured the ransom of the lad, and restored him to his parents.

It was stated in a letter from Judge Innes, that on the 13th day of May, 1790, the Indians killed two white men, two girls and two negroes in Jefferson county and at the same time, scalped one woman, and made prisoner of another.

The Lieutenant of the same county reported the wounding of a man near Hites' plantation and spoke of it as the last of many depredations committed in that county. On the 28th of May, certificates had fired on a company of people on Clear a party of Indians, on the 23rd of May, were sent to Judge Innes from several persons stating that the Indians had made prisoners of two young men and a negro woman in a field on Breshear's creek, that they had killed two young men at work in a field on Lick creek; that they had captured two boys belonging to Londen's Station, on the head of Drennon's creek; that creek as they were returning from meeting, on which occasion they had killed one man and took a young woman prisoner, whom they carried about ten miles and then tomahawked and scalped her; and that a party was sent out in pursuit which

recovered the mangled bodies and brought them into the settlement.

On the 12th of the same month, John Caldwell, of Nelson county, reported to Judge Innes that on the preceding Thursday, ten or eleven Indians attacked the house of Miles Hart on Valley creek; that they had murdered him, captured his wife and two children, who constituted the whole of *his family* and carried them off with such of his property as they could conveniently take with them. Christopher Greencock, on the 24th of May, certified that the Indians had stolen four horses from Mr. Meaux, who lived very far in the interior. On the 4th of June, it was certified to Judge Innes, that the Indians came to the Rolling Fork and stole 16 horses; that they were pursued by Capt. Wilson at the head of a small party, who came up with them, but the Captain being killed, the party was over-powered and obliged to retreat.

On the 13th of May, Robert Johnston sent depositions to Judge Innes, stating the murder of Mr. McBride and Mr. McConnell, in April preceding; also that a son of Mr. Tanner, residing on the Ohio river near the Big Miami had been taken prisoner; and that in the Fall preceding, two men were killed, one of them a Mr. Brown, whose wife and children were then living in Lexington. It was stated by one of the deponents that he was with the party who brought in the body.

The same depositions recited the particulars of an incursion by another party of Indians in the preceding Winter, among other depredations, stole a large number of horses. On the 12th of the same month, John Garnet in a deposition taken before R. Johnston, a magistrate in Woodford county, stated he was at Tanner's Station on the Ohio, about five miles below the mouth of the Big Miami, in the latter part of April or beginning of May, when five Indians placed themselves in ambush between the cabin of Mr. Tanner and his field, and captured his son, a lad about





nine years old, with whom they crossed the Ohio.

On the same day, the deposition of S. Stephenson was taken before the same magistrate, stating that in April, 1790, he was one of the party who went out and brought in the bodies of James McBride and Mr. McConnell killed on the path from Elkhorn to Licking; that they had both been scalped. One of them was very much cut with a tomahawk and the other was shot through the hips. The depositions of Rankin and Hays, taken in Bourbon county, state that on the 12th of May, Lewis Parker was murdered while engaged in his work; that he was found about an hour after he had been killed and that he had received many wounds from bullets, tomahawks, and that he had been scalped.

Benjamin Harrison certified that Parker was killed at the house of Michael Hogg near his own residence and that he followed the trail of the party who committed the murder, nearly ten miles, in the direction of Big Bone Lick. He also certified that the Indians had recently stolen two horses from Mr. Coleman. On the 12th of May, the Lieutenant of Bourbon county informed Judge Innes, that since his last letter, a man had been killed by a party of Indians, in his cornfield, on the preceding Thursday; and also that a boat had been taken above Limestone containing five or six persons, who were left murdered on the shore, and he expressed it as his opinion that no greater proof need be required of the intention of the savages to destroy the American settlements. The Lieutenant of Mason county reported on the 16th of May, that on the night of the 11th, a party of Indians made an attack on four boats, above Limestone; that three of the number escaped, but that the fourth containing sixteen souls, was taken, five of whom were killed and mangled in a horrible manner, three made their escape, leaving the remaining eight in the hands of the Indians. In the same report, it was stated

that the trail of a party of Indians supposed to be about fifteen in number, was discovered on the 15th of the same month, which crossed the river near the lower settlement of Mason county in a direction toward the Blue Licks. It was also stated by the Lieutenant that these and similar depredations had greatly excited the people and that the surveyors and hunters had all retired from the work.

On the 14th of the same month, a party of white men were attacked and defeated below Ingle's Station, six of whom were missing and supposed to have been killed. Their horses and other property fell into the enemy's hands.

In addition to these depredations committed in the fatal month of May, 1790, an attack was made on a party of white men in Madison county, forty miles beyond the settlements in which the Indians killed four, and wounded two men, and captured ten or twelve horses with other valuable property.

On the evening of the 18th of April in Nelson county, the Indians fell on a party of men, women and children returning from a religious meeting on Rough creek; they killed a girl of twelve and a boy of eight years of age, and wounded an elderly woman severely in the head, back and arms, and having taken her scalp, left her alive on the ground; they, also, captured a daughter of J. Barnet, eleven years old, and carried her into captivity. A party soon collected and went in pursuit of the savages, but night coming on, they were not able to overtake them.

These frequent predatory movements of the savages, following each other in such rapid succession, produced universal alarm throughout the country; and the settlers began to think they would be compelled to abandon it. They had given up all the comforts and conveniences of civilized life, to which they had been accustomed for any and every advantage anticipated from their change of location. But when in addition to this, life was in per-



petual danger, there could be no motive inducing them to continue in such a state of imminent exposure.

Men of influence, in every part of the frontier country, saw and felt that vigorous and immediate measures were necessary to save the American settlements from being deserted by their inhabitants, or broken up and laid waste by the savages.

The tardy movements of the general government were criticized with great severity; and men of influence on the frontier were deliberating on the expediency of taking their protection into their own hands and conducting expeditions into the Indian country on their own responsibility. So strong and general was this feeling, that the intelligent men at the different settlements and stations, simultaneously and without concert, addressed Gen. Harmar, as the commandant of the United States troops; representing in strong terms, the murder of men and women and children, daily, perpetrated by the Indians, and the impossibility of sustaining the settlements much longer unless more efficient measures were resorted to by Congress.

Among those who wrote to the General on that subject were Levi Todd, of Fayette, Robert Patterson, of Lexington, and Judge Innes, of Danville. In these communications, the difficulties and distresses of the people were depicted and measures suggested to relieve them. Letters were written to the Secretary of War, recapitulating the complaints and distresses of the people. In July, 1790, Judge Innes wrote thus to the War Department, "I have been intimately acquainted with this district since 1783 and I can, with truth, say that in that period the Indians have always been the aggressors—that any incursions made into their country, have been produced by reiterated injuries committed by them, that the predatory mode of warfare they have carried on, renders it difficult and indeed impossible to discriminate or

to ascertain to which tribe the offenders belong, that since his first visit to the district in November, 1783, he could venture to say that more than fifteen hundred persons had been killed and taken prisoners by the Indians, that upward of twenty thousand horses had been taken and carried off, with other property consisting of money, merchandise, household goods, wearing apparel, etc., of great value, that the government had been repeatedly informed of those injuries and they continued to be perpetrated daily, notwithstanding which the people had received no satisfaction or information as to whether the government intended to afford them relief or not.

He remarked that the consequences to the district were serious and might be fatal, that the population on the frontier was actually decreasing by the murder and depredations constantly committed by the Indians, that those occurrences not only reduced the number and strength of the settlers, but deterred others from joining them who had been making arrangements to do so, that as a consequence, their strength was lessened, their wealth diminished and the value of their lands diminished. He inquired what the result would be, and answered the question by assuring the department that volunteer expeditions would be carried into the Indian country, as well for the purpose of revenge, as for protection and self preservation; and that it would not be in the power of the government to restrain or regulate them; and, as a consequence, the volunteers engaged would not discriminate between the hostile Indians and those with whom the United States had treaties, but would treat all as enemies who might come in their way; and that the friendly Indians would lose all confidence in the government, that such a result would not only prevent the accomplishment of the views of Congress but would undo all that had been previously done. He then added, "I will, sir, be candid on this subject not only





as an inhabitant of Kentucky, but as a friend of society who wishes to see order and regularity preserved in the government under which we live. The people say they have long groaned under their misfortunes—they see no prospect of relief—they constitute the strength and wealth of the western country, and yet all measures heretofore attempted have been committed for execution to the hands of strangers who have no interest in common with the west. They are the great sufferers and yet they have no voice in the matters which so vitally effect them. They are accused of being the aggressors and have no representative to state or justify their conduct.

“These are the general sentiments of the western people, who are beginning to want faith in the government and appear determined to avenge themselves. For this purpose a meeting was lately held in this place by a number of respectable characters to determine on the propriety of carrying on their expeditions this Fall. For the purpose of obtaining a more general representation of the inhabitants of this district, the business was postponed to the meeting which is to be held about the 26th inst. at which time there will be a very general collection of the people of the district; and unless some satisfaction is received before that time, I fully expect one or more expeditions will be determined on. Impressed with the idea that the foregoing observations will not be unacceptable to you as an officer of the government, through whose department they may be communicated to the President, I shall make no apology for the length of my letter.”

In September, Governor St. Clair advised the War Department that the depredations on the Ohio and the Wabash continued, that almost every day brought an account of some murder or robbery, that a number of horses had been taken from the vicinity of Marietta, that shortly before, a boat belonging to Col. Vigo, of

Post Vincennes, a gentleman to whom the United States were under great obligations, was fired upon near the mouth of Blue River and three of his men killed; and that afterwards, in attempting to ascend the Wabash, his boat was again attacked, captured and plundered; and about the same time, Captain McCurdy, of the regular troops, was fired upon while descending the Ohio river.

It is not to be understood that the government had not taken a deep interest in the situation of this western frontier. A committee, headed by Capt. Brandt and M. Gameline was sent out, with full power to negotiate a treaty with them, and M. Gameline had succeeded in getting all the chiefs who were present assembled in a council when he told them he could not go to Detroit; that the speeches were directed to the nations of the Wabash and the Maumee; and that to prove the sincerity of the speech and the heart of Governor St. Clair, he had given them a copy to be shown to the commandant at Detroit. He told them that he had nothing to say to the commandant at Detroit and the commandant had nothing to say to him. This meeting was held on April 29, 1790, and was closed by the following speech from Blue Jacket: “My friend, we are all well pleased with what you say. Our interest is not to force you to go to Detroit. It is only a proposal, thinking it for the best. In thirty nights, we shall send a full and positive answer to Post Vincennes by a young man from each nation. The negotiations continued from April until August and while interesting to the student, a complete history of them here, would be undesirable. The last speech was signed by the Wyandottes, Seven Nations of Canada, Delawares, Shawnees, Miamis, Ottawas, Chippewas, Senecas, of the Glaise, Pottawatomies, Connoys, Munsees, Nontakokees, Mohicans, Creeks and Cherokees, and read as follows:

“Brothers: We shall be persuaded that you mean to do us justice, if you agree





that the Ohio shall remain the boundary line between us. If you will not consent to that, our meeting will be altogether unnecessary. This is the great point, which we hoped would have been explained before you left your homes, as our message, last Fall, was principally directed to that subject."

The commissioners immediately dispatched the following reply to the chiefs and warriors of the Indian nations assembled at the foot of the Miami Rapids.

"Brothers: We have just received your answer to our speech of the 31st of last month—July, 1790—you say it was interpreted to all your nations, and we presume it was fully understood. We, therein, explicitly declared that it was impossible to make the Ohio river the boundary between your lands and the lands of the United States. Your answer amounts to a declaration that you will agree to no other boundary than the Ohio. The negotiations are, therefore, at an end."

Thus ended the last effort at peace before Harmar's expedition, two months afterward. It has always been believed that the negotiations of more than three months would have terminated in peace

but for the English management from Detroit. It is a humiliating fact that while Detroit was in American territory, the English had refused to abandon it according to treaty and it was from this point that our greatest trouble in the settlement of our Indian affairs proceeded. The enmity and duplicity of the English at that time should be a black spot on their national honor through all coming time. While England was furnishing arms to the Indians and furnishing Canadian soldiers to assist the Indians, the young republic was forced to appear in the relation of peace to her secret enemy. I am glad our first army in the German-American war of 1917 landed in France to relieve them, rather than England.

The defeat of Harmar in October, 1790, and the defeat of St. Clair in November, 1791, was followed by the appointment of Anthony Wayne as Commander-in-chief of the American army. At that time, western Pennsylvania contained a white population of 60,000; West Virginia, 55,000; Kentucky, 70,000; and Ohio, 2,000, more than half of whom were located at Cincinnati and Marietta.



## CHAPTER XVII.

### THE DESIRE TO KNOW

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The three paramount passions of the human heart are to inquire from whence we came and to what place we are bound; to love and be loved and to acquire knowledge.

The first passion, usually called religion, impelled 500,000,000 people, about one-half the population of the world, principally in central and eastern Asia and the Indian islands, to adopt the doctrine of Buddha which teaches the transmigration of the soul in all phases and forms of life.

Another 50,000,000, prevailing in Asiatic Turkey, Persia, Afghanistan, Beloochistan, Arabia and India, have espoused the doctrine of Islamism, represented in the Koran, which does not differ in its essential features from the Christian religion. They regard our Christ with reverence, second only to Mohammed. "There is but one God and Mohammed is his apostle."

In the second passion is summed up God's love for his children and man's love for his Maker, his wife, his child and neighbor.

Our desire to know the history of the soil which we now cultivate; the races of men who occupied it before we came; their occupation when they were here; would compel a review of primordial conditions; the glacial and paleolithic periods; the mound builders and the period of the North American Indians, which will not be expected and, indeed, would be inappropriate in a county history.

It is sufficient for our present purpose to know that our Indian progenitors had

occupied Ohio and Miami county only a part of the time for two centuries prior to our arrival. It seems to be substantially established that the dominant and warlike six nations whose base of empire was particularly along the Mohawk in the present State of New York, had crossed Ohio, especially the northern portion, many times, during that period in her predatory excursions against the Miamis and other western tribes and had even driven them west of the Mississippi in order that they could with some reasonableness claim that under the law of conquest, all lands east of the Mississippi, except such lands as they had ceded by treaty in the eastern section, belonged to them.

It is not likely that any of the western tribes of Indians, at any time, laid claim to the lands now embraced in the State of Ohio, prior to the year 1700 and it is very doubtful whether they even hunted in during that period of ascendancy of the six nations. The most warlike of the six nations were the Iroquois who believed that the most ignoble act was the forgiveness of an injury. The highest virtue in his code was revenge. He had no conception of honorable warfare. His highest development consisted in ambuscade and massacre. The Indian woman was a beast of burden and the social principle was correspondingly low. Sometimes in their history they developed a great chieftain who had the ability to unite some of the tribes in a common purpose, which if transmitted to a successor with equal power, the Indians might have been



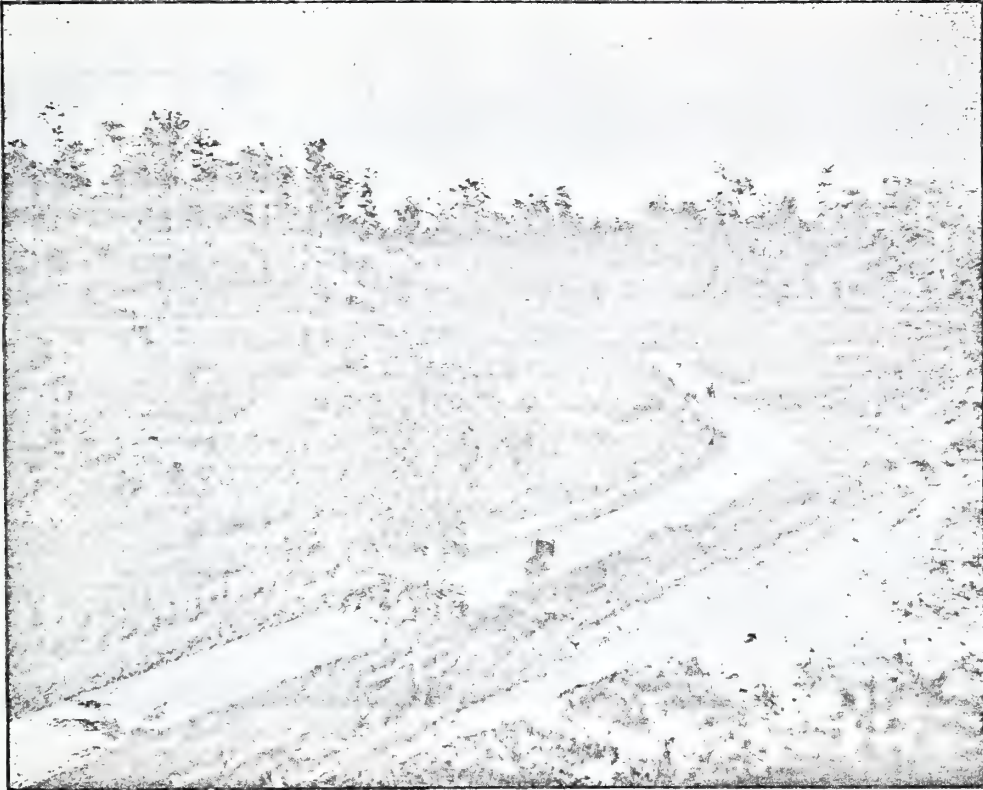




### TECUMSEH, OR THE SHOOTING STAR

Famous Shawnee War Chief and General in the British Army in War of 1812. He was the noblest Indian of them all, born at the old Indian town of Piqua on the Mad River in 1768. He would not permit his troops to scalp or mistreat prisoners. When General Proctor said "Your Indians cannot be restrained," Tecumseh thundered, "Begone, you are not fit to command. Go home and put on the petticoat of a squaw!" and then he stopped the slaughter which Proctor had been looking at complacently.





HOG PATH ROAD



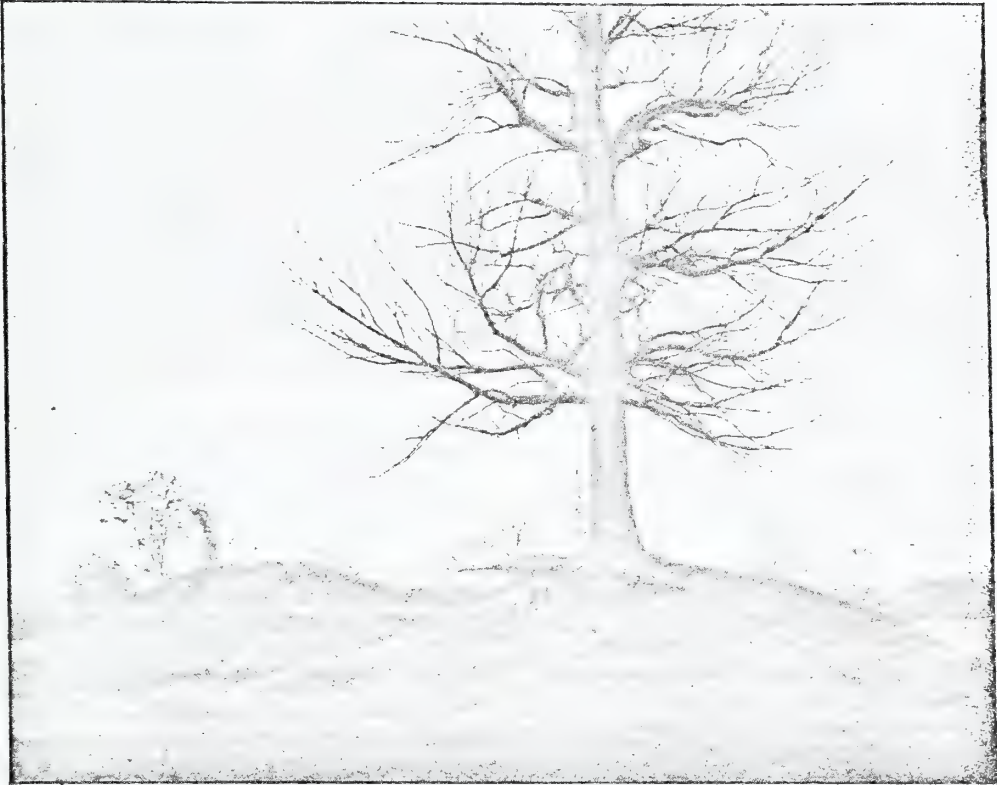


### **TURKEY FOOT ROCK**

Near Old Fort Miami on the Maumee, on the battlefield of Fallen Timbers, fully described elsewhere in this book.







### WOLVERTON INDIAN MOUND

Is located on the Wolverson farm, five miles east of South of Troy on the east side turnpike from Troy to Dayton.

As shown in the picture, it was opened some fifteen years ago and a number of interesting relics were unearthed of such interest to archaeologists that Mr. Wolverson could have realized a handsome sum, if he had been inclined to sell them, which, when I last interviewed him, he refused to do.

There were three skeletons, supposedly of prehistoric man, one of unusual length, copper coins and utensils, placed there if some authors are to be credited, before the pyramids were constructed.

There are twenty-two of these mounds in Miami county, one or more in each township, many of which have been opened and found to contain about the same character of contents.

Not pretending to have investigated this subject sufficiently to pass an opinion thereon, I have contented myself with guessing that these mounds are not of the great antiquity claimed for them, but were built by the North American Indian, whom we found here.



formed into a union with a general congress that would have saved much bloodshed and settled the title to lands many years earlier and to the great advantage of both the white and red man. The Indian in a vague way believed he owned the whole of North America, but he had no more definite conception of its boundary lines than had King James I in 1606, when he grandiloquently passed a title to the London and Plymouth Company between the 34th and 45th parallel of latitude "from sea to sea."

That about which the Indian was so uncertain made it difficult for the United States to secure the possession of, through treaty and purchase. The government no sooner purchased the rights of one tribe when it was confronted with the claims of another tribe, claiming ownership in the same section.

If the later dream of Tecumseh for a confederation of all Indian tribes had been a fact when the Europeans first came to America, the settlement of the country would have been accomplished with much less sacrifice of life and treasure.

That the Indian himself, in his uncivilized way, realized his inability to transmit a title by separate tribe action, is illustrated by the speech of the Shawnee chief at the Maumee Rapids, at the time, June, 1793, when the negotiations were going forward for a definite boundary line between the lands of the white and red man in the north west territory.

"Brother! We have something more to say to you but not much. We are small, compared to our great chiefs, at the Miami, but though small, we have something to say. We think from your speech, there is a prospect of coming together. We, who are the nations at the west, are of one mind; and if we agree with you, as there is a prospect we shall, it will be binding and lasting. Our prospects are the fairer, because our minds are one. You have not heretofore spoken to us unitedly. Formerly, because you did not speak to us

unitedly what was done was not binding. Now you have an opportunity of speaking to us together; and we now take you by the hand, to lead you to the place appointed for the meeting."

When it is recollected that this same Shawnee chief had been a party to a solemn treaty at the mouth of the Miami, on January 31, 1786, in which his tribe had ceded, for valuable consideration, all lands east of the great Miami river to the United States and reserved all lands west of that river for themselves and that the Shawnees had undisputed possession of the country claimed and ceded, an Indian title, seems so surrounded with unravellable mystery as to preclude any possibility of serious transaction; and that this Shawnee chief should admit that "*what was done, was not binding*," after accepting valuable consideration for his confessed spurious title, does not paint his honor in a high light.

In this nightmare of uncertainty, it is highly to the credit of Gen. Wayne, that he succeeded in gathering together the chiefs of all the Ohio and Indian tribes and negotiating a treaty with them, although some of them repudiated it fifteen years afterward.

One does not like to leave this portion of the subject without the soliloquy of how binding the Greenville treaty would have been, if the six nations of the east and the tribes west of the Mississippi, had objected to its provisions. It was but a few years afterward when Tecumseh undertook a general confederation of Indians when he claimed that all treaties theretofore made were violable for want of the general concurrence of all Indian nations. In the light of the above facts, posterity has not paid that mede of gratitude, due those sturdy pioneers who conquered the primitive conditions of Miami county and thereby made it possible to arrive at our present station of advancement and prosperity.

The Indian did not worship in churches,





but his religion was along Christian lines. Our God was his "Great Spirit." He believed, as we do, in the reward of the righteous and the punishment of the wicked. Their religious worship was accompanied with great solemnity. He lived in a tent covered with skins. His utensils were few and primitive. His implement of warfare was the bow and arrow. His implement of industry was his hatchet of stone or copper. The range of his bow and arrow was 200 yards, within which he could drive his arrow *through* a buffalo. He had no art and his writing consisted in rough hieroglyphics. He was invariably taciturn which, in some cases, assumed the height of genuine dignity. His amusements were the dance, boat and foot races, shooting at mark, playing at ball and gambling.

The white man's treatment of the Indian has not always been just, and neither has their treatment of each other been at all times just. "Man's inhumanity to man has made countless millions mourn."

The Indians' claim to the title of all lands of the United States seems to stand on mighty thin reasoning. Take the land within the present borders of Ohio for example. It was not even occupied by the Indians for long periods of time. Indeed, there is no proven occupancy at all, except such as is shown by the Iroquois passing over its northern border during the time of their inroads against the western Indians whom they had kept in such constant fear that they do not seem to have come further east than Chicago in Illinois and St. Joseph in Michigan. After 1682, the Iroquois did not again attack the western tribes. The Shawnees and Miamis especially came into Ohio about 1700 from the west while the Eries, Senecas, Wyandottes, Sanduskies, Ottawas, Delawares and Mingoes came into Ohio from the north and east. Their lawful and natural right to the soil and timber of Ohio was scarcely more than the rights of "squatters." They had the right which occu-

pancy gave them to the land they cultivated and such improvements as they had made. It was imperative that the world should have for its subsistence, that portion of the soil, not actually used by the Indians and also the timber from which to create shelter. The white man had an equal right in occupancy and to his improvements. They were continually at war with themselves for the possession of hunting grounds, but never for the soil or timber and civilized use.

When the Shawnees left the south, one portion migrating to east of Ohio and the other west of it, they were not known to have claimed the land they had left. When the Miamis left Green Bay in Wisconsin, Chicago in Illinois and St. Joseph in Michigan and took up their habitat on the Wabash in Indiana and the Maumee in Ohio, they are not known to have ever after laid claim to those lands which they had abandoned. Although a tribe of the Miamis lived in Miami county, for some years, there is no evidence that they ever claimed title to any part of it. He seems to have been contented when the Shawnees, who did claim it, permitted him to hunt here unmolested.

It seems clear that the Indians themselves only claimed title by occupancy and the territory he claimed was never well defined, and the same land was claimed by different tribes and it was these adverse claims that often led to their wars.

Much of the land in Ohio had been ceded to the United States by the Indians who claimed title to the land prior to 1795. It was only after the treaty at Greenville that all the tribes of Ohio had agreed to these cessions and that was violated by some of the tribes that signed it. That we sold him whiskey, which with small pox, largely destroyed him, is to our lasting disgrace. Our traders cheated him but never with the sanction of the government. He was sometimes murdered by our pioneers but this has been condoned largely as a re-



salutory remedy for the Indian's treachery.

The Choctaw Indian is said to be the richest man per capita on the earth and this could not have happened but for the fostering care of the United States. The contention of the would-be philanthropist that the Indian has not been treated fairly, in the light of facts, falls to the ground.

Thomas Jefferson, in his *Virginia Notes*, p. 105, published in 1787, innocently, but unfortunately, gave standing to the gush often indulged in over the wrongs of "Lo, the poor Indian." He published the supposed speech of Logan, the Mingo chief. "I appeal to any white man to say, if ever he entered Logan's cabin hungry and he gave him not meat; if he ever came cold and naked and he clothed him not. Col. Cresap, last Spring, in cold blood and unprovoked, murdered all the relatives of Logan, not sparing even my woman and children. There is not a drop of my blood in the veins of any living creature." Jefferson quotes this supposed speech and adds that Cresap was a "man infamous for his many murders, he had committed against this injured people."

The critical history of America, acknowledged as authority, on p. 711 publishes a letter from Geo. Rogers Clarke, in which he distinctly states that Col. Cresap was in his command at the time of the white and Indian drunken brawl, 30 miles below Wheeling, when Logan's brother and Logan's family and many other Indians gathered at the whiskey store and the most of them proceeded to consume fire water, sold by a man by the name of Greathouse. One of the drunken Indians stole a set of harness and was making away with it when stopped by a white man, probably as drunk as the Indian, whereupon the Indian struck the white man and the murder was on. It is not clear whether Greathouse had laid plans for such a result, but it is clear that it was no place for women and children.

Logan's supposed speech was first pub-

lished in the *Williamsburg, Va., Gazette*, on February 4, 1775 and afterward printed in a New York paper with important variations. The critical history says, "The accuracy of either version depends upon the statement of Gen. John Gibson, the interpreter. Mr. Jefferson never succeeded in justifying himself for his attack on Col. Cresap, so far as his connection with the Logan massacre was concerned, although he endeavored to do so.

This example is the principal one to which the sentimentalists points as evidence of the inhumanity of the whites in their treatment of the Indian and in the light of the cold facts of history, its main features have been ruthlessly misrepresented and contorted out of all semblance of truth. Indeed there is nothing to show that Logan's brother was not one of the drunken brawlers. The unhappy incident happened during the Lord Dunmore war of 1774 when border spirit ran high.

The defeat of Cornstalk, the Shawnee chieftain, at Point Pleasant, Ohio, where the Kanawha enters the Ohio, during the Lord Dunmore war of 1774, resulted in the great Council at Pickaway Plains, in which the Indians surrendered all claims to the lands of Kentucky. At that time, there were not to exceed 2,000 white people in the present limits of the State of Ohio. If the Indian nature for atrocity should have scope for its gratification, it must seek the white victim in the numerous white settlements of Kentucky.

The first to break the treaty of Pickaway Plains were the very Shawnees who made the promise in solemn treaty to keep out of Kentucky. The Shawnees of Ohio, with their principal rendezvous at Piqua (Boston) in Clarke county where the great Tecumseh was born, were the most blood thirsty of the lot, and made frequent warlike incursions into the "dark and bloody ground," between the time of the treaty on the Pickaway Plains in 1774 and 1780. There were no white families in Miami and adjoining counties upon which to ex-





pend their hostility. In retaliation for these atrocities, George Rogers Clarke, the greatest military genius west of the Alleghenies, at that time organized a force of Kentuckians and came to the Piqua of Clarke county and destroyed it in 1780. A brief and running description of the important work of this really great man will not be inappropriate at this juncture in this work.

When at the close of the French and English war in 1763, already recited, the territory east of the Mississippi river was ceded to England, King George III, designed the northwestern territory or the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan to be kept intact as a vast hunting ground and published a proclamation declaring it "to be our royal will and pleasure \* \* \* to reserve under our will and pleasure and dominion for the use of the said Indians \* \* \* all the lands and territories lying to the westward of the source of the rivers which fall into the sea from the west and northwest \* \* \* and we do hereby strictly forbid on pain of our displeasure, all our loving subjects from making any purchases or *settlements whatever*, or taking possession of any of the lands above *reserved without* our especial leave and license." The provisions of this proclamation were completely ignored. The settlers were cutting down the forests, destroying the game and opening up farms. The Indians became alarmed and the Lord Dunmore war followed which was soon followed by our war for independence, and it was in 1777 that George Rogers Clarke, twenty-five years of age, over six feet in height, by profession a surveyor, born near Monticello, Virginia, conceived the plan of conquering the northwest, the principal settlements of which were at Detroit, Vincennes, Kaskaskia and Cahokia, occupied originally by the French, who had changed their allegiance to King George. To the French population, had been added English settlers and these points were also

the headquarters of the various tribes of Indians who had joined the British cause.

In August, 1777, he traveled from his home, near Louisville, Kentucky, to Richmond, Virginia, and had a consultation with Patrick Henry, then governor, who favored his plan and gave him a commission as Lieutenant Colonel and permission to recruit his force in Virginia. In May, 1778, he had collected one hundred and fifty men, all backwoodsmen. He says, "I set out from Red Stone (Brownsville, Pa.) the 12th of May, leaving the country in great confusion much distressed by Indians." He made the trip in flat boats and arrived at the Falls of the Ohio (Louisville) early in June. He increased his force by a few volunteers from Kentucky and again floated down the river, until he reached the present site of Massac, Ill., where they disembarked and marched a distance of 120 miles to Kaskaskia at a time when all the inhabitants, about 500, were in attendance upon a dance and merry making and without firing a gun, the station was captured much to the satisfaction of the French population.

A part of the command, under the command of Captain Bowman, went on horseback to Cahokia, some sixty miles, where they found but a half dozen English guards at the block house, which surrendered and they were again welcomed by the French population.

Clarke was confronted with the expiration of the term of enlistment of his men and his great scheme but partially accomplished. He succeeded in having them reenlist and says, "Domestic affairs being partly well settled, the Indian department came next the object of my attention and of the greatest importance." "They were generally at war against us, but the French and the Spaniards appearing so fond of us, confused them, they counselled with the French traders, to know what was best to be done, and, of course, was advised to come and solicit for peace, and did not doubt but we might become good





friends." Clarke held a council with them at Cahokia and viewed "the amazing number of savages that soon flocked into the town of Cahokia to treat for peace and to hear what the long knives had to say. Many of them, 500 miles distant, Chipoways, Ottoways, Potawatomes, Puans, Sacks, Foxes, Sayges, Tanways, Mammies and a number of other nations, all living east of the Mississippi and many of them at war against us."

Early in January, 1779, Clark reached the so-called "drowned lands" of the Wabash in his march against Hamilton at Vincennes, after the most desperate situations had been overcome across streams and ice on his way across Illinois. On January 17th, the sunrise gun at Vincennes was heard by Clark's small force as they lay upon a hillock of the only dry ground in the neighborhood. He says "from the spot we now lay on was about ten miles to town and every foot of the way put together that was not three feet and upwards under water, would not have made the length of two miles and a half, and not a mouthful of provision." "On the 21st it rained all day." "No dry land for many leagues." The half frozen and half famished force, the water often to the shoulders of the tallest, they arrived within two miles of the town when "a creole out shooting ducks was taken prisoner" and from him learned Hamilton was still unconscious of his danger.

"I resolved to appear as daring as possible that the enemy might conceive that we were very numerous and probably discourage them."

"To the Inhabitants of Post St. Vincent:

"Gentlemen:—Being now within two miles of your village with my army, determined to take your fort, this night, and not being willing to surprise you, I take this method to request such of you as are true citizens and willing to enjoy the liberty I bring you, to remain still in your houses, and those, if any there be, that are

friends to the King, will instantly repair to the fort and join the *hair buying general* and fight like men, and if any such as do not go to the fort shall be discovered afterwards, they may depend on severe punishment. On the contrary, those that are true friends to liberty may depend on being well treated, and I once more request them to keep out of the streets; for every one I find in arms, on my arrival, I shall treat as an enemy.

"G. R. CLARKE."

This letter was read to the people of the town, outside the fort which was on a hillcock, overlooking the town.

Hamilton was totally surprised, after two hours' fighting on the second day, being February 24, 1779, Hamilton sent out a flag of truce requesting a three days' cessation of hostilities, Clark responded as follows:

"Colonel Clark's compliments to Mr. Hamilton and begs leave to inform him that Colonel Clark will not agree to any other terms than that of Mr. Hamilton's surrendering himself and garrison prisoners at war at discretion.

"If Mr. Hamilton is desirous of conferring with Col. Clark, he will meet him at the church with Capt. Helm.

"C. R. CLARK."

"February 24, 1779."

Hamilton sought to soften the terms but Clark insisted and "Toward the close of the evening" articles were signed in which Fort Sackville was to be surrendered the following morning, which was accordingly done.

The march of Clark against Vincennes in the dead of winter, across 230 miles of land constantly flooded, with few provisions, was one of the most heroic feats in all military history. The Northwest now belonged to the colonies, through the courage and genius of one man, who should have lived ever after from his country's gratitude. After important services in



the Indian wars of Kentucky and Ohio, Clark formed the drink habit and died in poverty.

Before his death, the State of Virginia, as an amend for their neglect of Clark, voted him a beautiful sword and appointed a committee to present it. He seized it and broke it over his knee, exclaiming, "I gave Virginia my sword. I cannot use one now. I want bread."

Within a year after Clark's capture of Vincennes, his indomitable spirit had organized 1,000 Kentucky backwoodsmen and he was on the march through Fort Washington, (Cincinnati) and along the general course of the Great Miami, northward to Dayton and then up the Mad river to Piqua in Clark county where he fell on this principal town of the Shawnees and burned it, at the same time, destroying the fields of maize planted by the Indians. The Shawnees abandoned their Clark county seat and moved to Piqua in Miami county, from which point they continued to send murderous forays into the "dark and bloody ground" being outfitted at the store kept by a Frenchman, at Loramie, nine miles southwest of Sidney, which must always be kept distinct from Loramie creek on the Johnston farm two miles north of Piqua. Two years after his chastisement of the Shawnees, Clark with a thousand Kentuckians came near his 1780 trail as far as Dayton, crossed the Mad river there instead of following its course as before but continued on the course of the Miami northward. The forests were continuous, except a tract of prairie land in the north part of Bethel township, and he was compelled to cut down trees along most of the distance in order that his supplies might be hauled through for the subsistence of his men.

He entered the present confines of Miami county, at the place that the east Troy and Dayton pike enters the county at the southern dividing line between the farms of John S. Miller and D. C. Shaffer in Bethel township. His course from this

point was near the bluff on the east side of the river, cutting a road through the timber to be seen for many years afterward as a streak of light, walled with timber. At the old Col. Woodward farm on section 29 in Bethel township, he took the present route of the Troy and Dayton east turnpike and followed it, through Elizabeth and Staunton township keeping straight north from near the Broadford through what afterward became Staunton, past the foot of the hill at the present Evans and Meredith places, opposite Troy and along the foot of the raised land on the east side of the river, until they had reached a point on the river opposite Eldean. Coe's Ford was located at this point over which he crossed his force to the west side. He followed the general course of the Troy and Piqua west side turnpike through Concord and Washington townships.

The story of this exploit has been, fortunately, told in terse and graphic manner, by Abraham Thomas, who was a member of the expedition and afterward an honored resident of Miami county. The following account was published in the old Troy Times, that did so much to preserve much of the earlier history of the county.

"In the year 1782, I again volunteered in an expedition, under General Clark, with the object of destroying some Indian villages, about Piqua on the Great Miami river. On this occasion nearly 1,400 men marched up the Kentucky river. We crossed the Ohio at the present site of Cincinnati where our last year's stockade had been kept up and the people resided in log cabins. We proceeded immediately northward through the woods without regard to our former trail (the Clark trail of 1780) and crossed Mad river not far from the present city of Dayton and kept on the east side of the river and crossed four miles south of the Piqua towns. Shortly after gaining the bottoms on the west side of the river, a party of Indians with their squaws on horseback came out of the trail that led to the present site of Greenville. On ar-





living at Piqua, we found that the Indians had fled from their villages leaving most of their effects behind. During the following night, I joined a party to break up the encampment of Indians said to be lying at a place called the French store. We soon caught a Frenchman on horseback, tied him to a horse, for our guide and arrived at the place in the night. The Indians had taken the alarm and cleared out. We, however broke up and burned the Frenchman's store which for a long time had been a place of outfit for Indian marauders, and returned to the main body. Early in the morning, many of our men were stocked with plunder. After burning and otherwise destroying about upper and lower Piqua towns, we commenced our return march. In this attack, five Indians were killed during the expedition laid in Piqua. The Indians lurked around the camp firing random shots from the hazel thickets without doing any injury but two men who were in search of their stray horses were fired upon and severely wounded. One of them died shortly afterward and was buried at what is now called Coe's Ford, where we crossed the Miami on our return. The other, Captain McCracken, lived until he reached the site of Cincinnati, where he was buried. On this expedition, we had with us, Captain William Barbee, afterward Capt. Barbee, one of our prominent neighbors in Miami county, a most worthy and brave man with whom I have marched many a day and finally moved with him to Ohio.

From this time on, until after the independence of the country had been secured, 1783, and for some years afterward, no Indian tribes occupied the Miami county country. The Shawnees who had occupied Piqua, before Clark burned it, had moved to the Wabash country and from there organized forays into Kentucky, and against the few white settlements of southern Ohio. In these incursions of the Shawnees, they were joined by the Ottawas, Pottawatomies, Wyandotte, Dela-

wares, Miamis, and Wees, all of northern Indiana and Ohio, and the Cherokees who then occupied the Scioto and Muskingum country. Between the year, 1783, when we became free, for the next thirteen years, until 1795, was a period of sanguinary Indian wars, during all of which time, no white settlements were made within the present limits of Miami county. It is of this period we will write in the next chapter.

On the morning of August 20, 1794, General Wayne on his campaign in the Indian wilderness, advanced with the whole army from his camp at Roche de Boeuf, at the head of the Maumee Rapids, according to a plan of march prepared by his young aide de camp, Lieutenant William Henry Harrison. He had proceeded about 5 miles when they were smitten with a terrible volley of bullets from a concealed foe, and compelled to fall back. They were on the border of a vast prairie, at a dense wood, in which a tornado had prostrated many trees, making the movements of mounted men very difficult, and formed an excellent cover for the foe who were composed of Canadians and Indians, 2,000 in number posted on their lines, within supporting distance of each other. But Wayne's troops fell upon them with fearful energy, and made them flee toward the British fort Miami, below, like a herd of frightened deer for cover. In one hour, the victory was complete. The Indians left forty of their number dead in the pathway of their flight. By the side of each dead body, lay a musket and bayonet *from British armories*. Wayne lost in killed and wounded 133 men; the loss of his foes was not ascertained. On the battle ground, at the foot of the Maumee Rapids is a limestone rock on which are numerous carvings of birds' feet. It is a stone upon which Mеса-sа, or Turkey Foot, a renowned chief, leaped when he saw his line of dusky warriors giving way, and by voice and gesture endeavored to make them stand firm. He fell, pierced by a musket ball and died by



the side of the rock. Members of this tribe carved turkeys' feet upon the stone in commemoration of him, and for many years, men, women and children passing there, would linger at the stone, place dried beef, parched corn and peas, or some cheap trinket upon it and calling on the name of Me-sa-sa weep piteously. The carvings perpetuate the English name of the chief. During the 42nd National Encampment at Toledo and during the preceding year of preparation therefor, this rock was visited by many thousands of sight-seers. As Executive Director of that Encampment, it fell to my lot to conduct many of those who came during the year to make their arrangements. It continues to be visited by all sight-seers.

The entire command of Gen. Wayne was 900 men while the Indians and Canadians numbered 2,000. This battle led to the Treaty of Greenville, signed on August 3, 1795, signed by the Wyandotts, 180; Delawares, 381; Shawnees, 143, Ottawas, 45; Chippewas, 46; Pottawatomies, 240; Miami and El Rivers, 73; Weas and Planeshaws, 12; Kickapoos and Kaskaskia, 10; making a total of 1130, and thus the soil of Miami county, for the first time is open for settlement.

#### MAJOR CAMPBELL TO GENERAL WAYNE

Miami River, Aug. 21, 1794.

Sir: An army of the United States of America, said to be under your command, having taken post on the banks of the Miami, for upwards of the last twenty-four hours, almost within the reach of the guns of this fort, being a post belonging to his Majesty, the King of Great Britain, occupied by his Majesty's troops, and which I have the honor to command, it becomes my duty to inform myself, as speedily as possible, in what light I am to view your making such near approaches to this garrison. I have no hesitation, on my part, to say, that I know of no war existing between Great Britain and America.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your most obedient, and very humble  
servant,

WILLIAM CAMPBELL,

Major 24th Regiment, commanding a  
British Post on the bank of the Miami.  
To Major General Wayne, etc.

GENERAL WAYNE TO MAJOR CAMPBELL

Camp on the Banks of the Miami,  
August 21, 1794.

Sir:—I have received your letter of this date, requiring from me the motives which have moved the army under my command, to the position they at present occupy, far within the acknowledged jurisdiction of the United States of America.

Without questioning the authority, or the propriety, Sir, of your interrogatory, I think I may, without breach of decorum, observe to you, that were you entitled to an answer, the most full and satisfactory one was announced to you, from the muzzles of my small arms, yesterday morning, in the action against the hordes of savages in the vicinity of your post, which terminated gloriously to the American arms, but had it continued till the Indians, etc., were driven under the influence of the post and guns you mention, they would not have much impeded the progress of the victorious army under my command, as no such post was established at the commencement of the present war, between the Indians and the United States.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your most obedient, and very  
humble servant,

ANTHONY WAYNE,

Major General, and Commander-  
in-Chief of the Federal Army.

To Major William Campbell, etc.

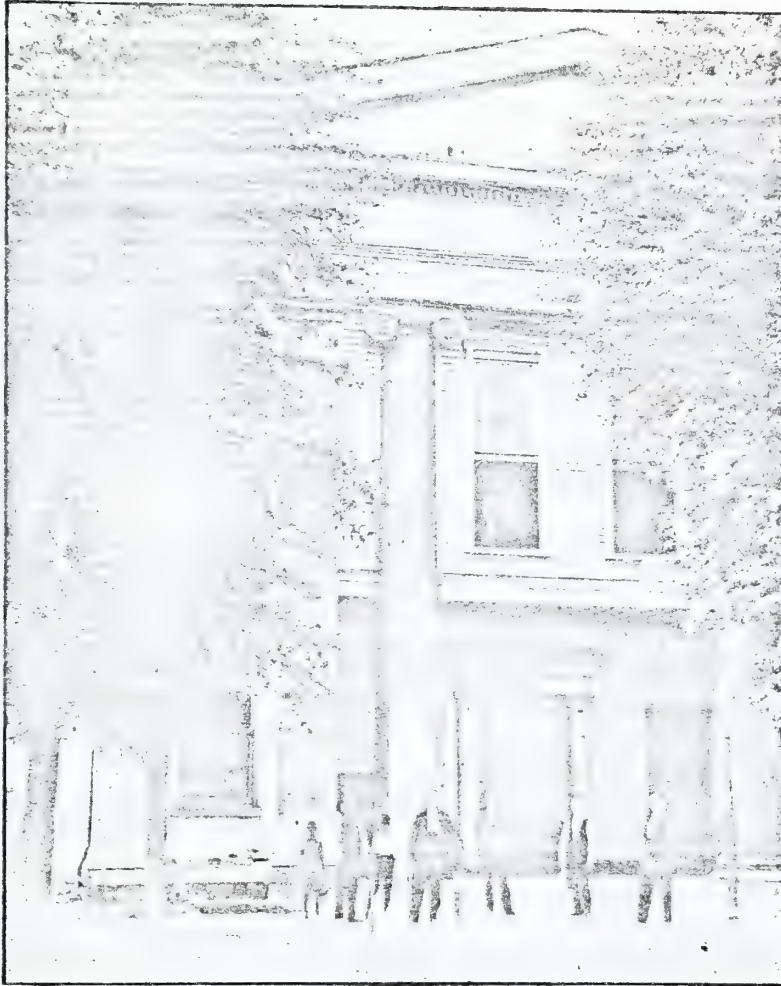
MAJOR CAMPBELL TO GENERAL WAYNE

Miami Fort, August 22, 1794.

Sir:—Although your letter of yesterday's date fully authorizes me to any act of







### THE FOURTH COURT HOUSE OF MIAMI COUNTY

Now occupied by the Troy postoffice. The first court was held in the house of Peter Felix in Staunton, until Dec., 1908; then in the Benjamin Overfield house on the corner of Water and Mulberry, until 1824; then in the court house on the public square until 1845; then in the above building in 1888.







SITE OF FIRST STOCKADE AT STAUNTON





### THE HOME OF ADDISON F. BROOMHALL

Addison F. Broomhall settled in Troy in 1879; was admitted to the bar in 1881. Married Estella M. Baird December 25th, 1882. They have two children: Baird, attorney-at-law, and Corinna, wife of Mr. O. W. L. Coffin of Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Broomhall is still practicing his profession in Troy, in association with his son, under the firm name of Broomhall & Broomhall.





hostility against the army of the United States of America, in this neighborhood, under your command, yet, still anxious to prevent that dreadful decision, which, perhaps, is not intended to be appealed to, by either of our countries. I have forborne these two days past, to resent the insults you have offered the British flag, flying at this fort, by approaching it within pistol shot of my works, not only singly, but in numbers, with arms in their hands. Neither is it my wish to wage war with individuals, but should you, after this, continue to approach my post in the threatening manner you are at this moment doing, my indispensable duty to my king and country, and the honor of my profession, will oblige me to have recourse to those measures which thousands of either nation, may hereafter have cause to regret, and which, I solemnly appeal to God, I have used my utmost endeavors to arrest.

I have the honor to be, Sir, with much respect,

Your most obedient and very  
humble servant,

WILLIAM CAMPBELL,

Major 24th Regiment, commanding  
Fort Miami

To Major General Wayne, etc., etc.

GENERAL WAYNE TO MAJOR CAMPBELL

Sir:—In your letter of the 21st instant, you declare "I have no hesitation on my part to say, that I know of no war existing between Great Britain and America." I, on my part, declare the same, and that the only cause I have to entertain a contrary idea, at this time, is the hostile act you are now in the commission of, i. e., by recently taking post far within the well known and acknowledged limits of the United States, and erecting a fortification in the heart of the settlements of the Indian tribes, now at war with the United States. This, sir, appears to be an act of the highest aggression, and destructive to the peace and interest of the Union. Hence it becomes my duty to desire, and demand, in the name of the President of the United States, that you immediately desist from any further act of hostility, or

aggression, by forbearing to fortify, and by withdrawing the troops, artillery and stores, under your orders and direction, forthwith; and removing to the nearest post occupied by his Britannic Majesty's troops at the peace of 1783; and which you will be permitted to do unmolested by the troops under my command.

I am, with very great respect, Sir,

Your most obedient, and very  
humble servant,

ANTHONY WAYNE.

Major William Campbell, etc.

MAJOR CAMPBELL TO GENERAL WAYNE

Fort Miami, 22, August, 1794.

Sir:—I have this moment the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter in answer to which I have only to say, that being placed here in the command of a British post, and acting in a military capacity only, I cannot enter into any discussion, either on the right or impropriety of my occupying my present position. These are matters that I conceive will be best left to the ambassadors of our different nations. Having said this much, permit me to inform you that I certainly will not abandon this post, at the summons of any person whatever, until I receive orders for that purpose from those I have the honor to serve under; or the fortune of war should oblige me. I must still adhere, sir, to the purpose of my letter, this morning, to desire that your army, or individuals belonging to it, will not approach within reach of my cannon, without expecting the consequences attending it.

Although I have said, in the former part of my letter, that my situation here is totally military, yet let me add, sir, that I am much deceived if his Majesty, the King of Great Britain, had not a post on this river at and prior to the period you mention.

I have the honor to be, sir, with the greatest respect,

Your most obedient and very  
humble servant,

WILLIAM CAMPBELL,

Major 24th, Regiment, commanding  
at Fort Miami.



## CHAPTER XVII.

### THE MIAMI INDIANS

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The greater divisions of the North American Indians were distributed: the Esquimaux north of the 16" parallel of latitude; the Algonquins between the 16" and 24" parallel of latitude and the Mobilians and Cherokees between the latter meridian to the gulf, all east of the Mississippi. The savage Comanche lived in the Southwest between the Mississippi and Rockies and the Dakotas in the northwest while the Californians, Klemaths and Selish dwelt between the Rockies and the Pacific ocean.

To the Algonquin division belonged the six nations, Shawnees, Wyandottes, Delawares, Miamis and many other tribes. The Twightwees found on the Miami river at Piqua in 1849 have been frequently referred to as a tribe of Miami Indians, which, in view of the fact that the Miamis were a tribe of the Algonquin race seems an improper designation and we shall, therefore, refer to them as a branch of the Miami Indian.

The first tribal relation in history comes from the Bible when the twelve sons of Jacob became the head of each. The fact that our history of ten of these tribes is not recorded after they crossed the Euphrates river, has designated them as the "Ten lost tribes" and this along with many other reasons has been cited as corroboration of the theory that the North American Indians are the descendants of these Israelites. This theory has been discussed at some length in a former chapter of this work, in which I indicated that this his-

torical ice was too thin to skate on with safety.

In the absence of any real census of the Indian population in the beginning, their actual number is somewhat conjectural but it is certain that the Algonquins were at least, as numerous as all other Indian nations combined and that the Miami Indians were the most numerous tribe of the Algonquin nation.

The first mention in history of the Miami Indians is made by Alonez, 1658, a French Jesuit, who seems to have made the voyage in a small vessel over the northern lakes, until he reached the Fox river country in the present state of Wisconsin, and set up a mission there for the conversion of the Miami Indians whom he found there. The Chief, when he was about was always accompanied by two guards which added dignity to his position. At that time, a branch of the Miamis had a habitat at the mouth of the Chicago river where Chicago now stands and another branch lived at St. Joseph in the south western portion of the present State of Michigan.

Ten years after the Jesuit, Alonez, or 1668, about whom there seems to be little account, had established his mission and in the meantime had departed, Marquette and Joliet found his cross there and made friends with the Miamis, two of whom accompanied them to the Wisconsin river down which they floated into the Mississippi river on their famous voyage of 2,500 miles heretofore described in this work. These discoverers estimated the





Miamis at 6,000 warriors which meant a population in all about 40,000.

The following estimates of Indian population in the United States is copied from Royce's Indian Land Cessions. "Perhaps the best estimate of the Indian population of the United States (exclusive of Alaska) at different periods up to 1876 are those given by Honorable John Eaton. His summary is as follows:

1820—Report of Morse on Indian Affairs .....	471,036
1825—Report of Secretary of War	129,366
1829—Report of Secretary of War	312,930
1834—Report of Secretary of War	312,610
1836—Report of Superintendent of Indian Affairs .....	253,464
1837—Report of Superintendent of Indian Affairs .....	302,498
1850—Report of H. R. Schoolcraft	288,229
1853—Report of United States Census, 1850 .....	400,764
1855—Report of Indian Office....	314,622
1857—Report of H. R. Schoolcraft	379,264
1860—Report of Indian Office....	254,300
1865—Report of Indian Office....	294,574
1870—Report of United States Census .....	313,712
1875—Report of Indian Office....	305,068
1876—Report of Indian Office....	291,882

Until after the year 1700, there is no doubt but that the Miami Indian remained in the localities where he was found and it seems equally certain that this condition continued until 1725, when the St. Joseph Indians and the French at Detroit had their first difference over the fact that the Miamis had commenced trading with the English at the mouth of the Wabash.

Some time between 1725 and 1749 the exact date of which it seems impossible to determine, the Miami Indians came down to the Wabash and the Maumee. A branch of the Miamis, the Twightwees, were located at Piqua on the Miami as early as 1749. In June, 1752, the French and Indians from northern Ohio practically destroyed this branch of the Miamis and thereafter, the principal habitat of the Miamis was

near Ft. Wayne in Indiana and Toledo in Ohio. He may have been in the battle of the Kanawka in 1774, during the Lord Dunmore war but if he was, he left at once after that battle and did not participate in the treaty on Pickaway Plains. It is certain that he accompanied the Shawnees and other tribes during the bloody period, on frequent incursions into Kentucky between 1780 and 1795, but does not seem to have developed any great chieftain before Little Turtle rises into pre-eminent leadership about 1790.

History does not show him to have been a man of high motives or of much sincerity in his friendships with either his savage brethren or with the whites. From 1658, the time of his discovery up to 1720, he was the friend of the French and then of the English up to 1795. At the latter date, at the treaty of Greenville, Little Turtle, in a dozen or more eloquent speeches, expressed sentiments of respect and friendship and promised undying allegiance to the Great Father of the fifteen fires, meaning the President of the fifteen States then in the United States which he kept. It was the battle of the Thames where the Indian sun east of the Mississippi went down forever, and the Miami Indian became an admitted ward of the United States, to be treated by the government from then to the present in the most generous and humane manner.

In the following brief history of the treaties between the United States and the Miami Indians and other tribes, the motive of the United States is clearly developed on the highest plane of humanitarianism. It has been clearly shown in this work that treaties were of small significance so long as the boundaries between the Indian lands themselves were undetermined. To the task of perfecting the Indian titles, the United States now committed itself and being finally accomplished, it gave the Indian property which made him a rich man which was impossible under his former condition. He now





possessed a property to which no other tribe laid claim and which when purchased by the United States the title acquired was good and undisputed. The sentimentalist who harps on the robbery of the Indians by the United States and commiserates the awful treatment of "Lo, the poor Indian" belongs, in my opinion, to the same class of men who, in this year of 1917, fraught with such weighty responsibilities, is preaching pacifism, while Germany murders our people by the thousands on the free highways of the seas.

The Miami Indians held treaties with the United States singly and in conjunction with other tribes for the purpose of ceding and perfecting titles to lands at the following times and places.

At Fort Wayne, Indiana, June 7, 1803.

At Vincennes, Indiana, August 21, 1805.

At Fort Wayne, Indiana, September 30, 1807.

At St. Marys, Ohio, October 6, 1818.

At the mouth of the Mississinewa, Indiana, Oct. 23, 1826.

At the forks of the Wabash, Indiana, October 23, 1834.

At the forks of the Wabash, Indiana, November 6, 1838.

At the forks of the Wabash, Indiana, November 28, 1840.

This last treaty conveyed to the United States "The Residue of the Big Reserve" in which the Miami Indians relinquished all their lands in Ohio and Indiana, for lands on the Kaw river in Kansas, just west of Kansas City, Missouri; except a few thousand acres of the rich lands of the Wabash reserved for those of the tribe who did not wish to move west with the main body.

Thirty years afterward, in 1870, I attended a social function at the house of a Mr. Chaffee, in Kansas City, formerly of Miami county, and was introduced to a beautiful young lady of medium height, with pure blond hair, deep blue eyes and very light complexion. The young lady had attended the best schools of the day,

was a good performer on the piano, a fine and vivacious conversationalist with an exquisite piquancy of manner. She informed me that her ancestors were at one time residents of Miami county. To my inquiry in reference to her family relations here, she said they had emigrated in a body, in 1840, and now resided opposite Kansas City and were formerly and then, known as the Miami tribe of Indians. I endeavored to assume the stoicism of her ancestors to suppress my surprise at the statement of this charming young lady, who was looking up at me with laughing eyes. That I might not seem utterly helpless in her hands, I said "My information in relation to the complexion of the North American Indians seems to be hopelessly in error, judging from the representative of that race now beside me." With quick wit she instantly retorted, "Civilization is to blame for the difference between your conception and the reality." She was as happy in her badinage as she was piquant in manner. I visited at her home and found them living under the best of modern conditions, her people in successful trade and in the community sense a rich people. They retained their tribal relations, to secure the increase on the fertile land of the Kaw which they owned, which they reasoned would be dissipated if owned in severalty, in which they displayed good business judgment.

I opine that every white man that came into this Miami Valley would have been captured without resistance, if all of the Indians here then had been of the same type as my sprightly acquaintance and afterward, my good friend, above described.

From a population of 40,000 souls on the Fox, Chicago and St. Joseph rivers they were then reduced to 1000 most of whom were more white than red and getting more so, each year.

On March 3, 1872, the Congress enacted a law providing for the sale of the Miami reservation of 70,000 acres, for which they



were fully compensated with lands merged with the Kaskaskias in the Indian Territory.

On May 5, 1882, the Congress made additional provision for unsold Miami lands in Kansas.

For more than thirty years, the Miami Indians had lived in the Indian Territory in tribal relations until two years ago and now, 1917, numbering but sixty in all they are citizens of the United States.

I append the following official letters in relation to this now extinct tribe from whom our river and county derived their name.

Washington, October 19, 1916.

Mr. Frank M. Sterrett,  
Troy, Ohio.

Sir:—

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of September 6, 1916, in which you ask for information as to whether the Miami Indians of Ohio still retain their tribal relations and the address of their Chief, etc.

In answer, you are advised that this Algonquin tribe was first found to be living near the mouth of Green Bay, Wisconsin. Thence they withdrew into the Mississippi valley, and about 1670 were living at the headwaters of the Fox river, Wisconsin. Some of the tribe moved southeast and located on the Wabash in Indiana and in northwestern Ohio. They sent out colonies to the east and formed settlements on the Miami river, Ohio, and perhaps, as far east as the Scioto. This country they held until the peace of 1763, when they retreated to Indiana and the abandoned country was occupied by the Shawnee Indians. However, they took a prominent part in all the Indian wars in the Ohio valley until the close of the war of 1812. Soon afterward, they began to sell their lands under treaties with the United States, and by 1827 had disposed of most of their holdings in Indiana, and had agreed to remove to Kansas. Later, they went to Indian territory, where the remnant, which became confederated with the

Peoria tribe, now resides under the jurisdiction of Ira C. Deaver, superintendent of the Seneca Indian school, Wyandotte, Oklahoma. The population of the Peoria Miami tribe is shown at 393, including men, women and children.

A considerable part of the tribe, commonly known as Meshingonesia's band, continued to reside on a reservation in Wabash county, Indiana, until 1872, when the land was divided among the survivors then numbering 300. In 1881, all the funds held by the Government for this band were divided pro rata and the members thereof became citizens of the United States and of the State of Indiana, and are no longer under the control and jurisdiction of the Government. By writing to Superintendent Deaver, you should be able to ascertain what, if any, chiefs are still recognized by the remnant of this tribe.

Respectfully,

(Signed) E. B. MERRETT,  
Asst. Commissioner.

HB-LO-14  
105677.

Seneca School and Quapaw Agency,  
Wyandotte, Oklahoma,  
January 12, 1917.

Mr. F. M. Sterrett,  
Miami County,  
Troy, Ohio.

Sir:—

This is to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, making inquiry about the branch of Miami Indians located in this country.

I have to advise you that these Indians are now full citizens. The restrictive period expired on their allotments on April 12, 1915. They have abandoned all tribal relations and live as other citizens of this country.

Thomas Richardville was their last Chief. He died about five years ago. His son, Charles Richardville lives at Carterville, Missouri, and is a licensed undertaker. His daughter, Mary L. Pooler, lives





in Miami, Oklahoma, and no doubt could give you some information.

Very respectfully,  
(Signed) IRA C. DEEVER, Supt.

"Two hundred years have changed the character of a great continent and blotted from its face a whole peculiar people. Art has usurped the bowers of nature and the anointed children of education have been too powerful for the tribes of the ignorant. Here and there, a stricken few remain; but how unlike their bold, untameable progenitors. The Indian of falcon glance and bearing, the theme of the touching ballad, the hero of the pathetic tale is gone. They will live only in the songs and chronicles of their exterminators. Let them be faithful to their rude virtues as men and pay due tribute to their unhappy fate as a people."

COL. JOHN JOHNSTON

Col. Johnston was Indian Agent for the entire northwest territory with headquarters at Upper Piqua, at the close of the 17th and beginning of the 18th centuries. He was with Wayne in 1794, when 20 years of age. He was at the funeral of Washington and the last funeral of Daniel Boone.

I append herewith a letter written by him in 1857 to William Perry, President of the Dayton Pioneer Association, on account of the general information it contains in relation to early times and the high source of the information but particularly the information it contains relative to Little Turtle, the last great Chief of the Miami Indians.

It will be noted that I have carefully followed the Miami tribe of Indians from Green Bay, Wisconsin, in 1656, to the present year, 1917, to the town of Miami in Oklahoma, when he ceases to be an Indian and becomes a citizen of the United States.

Col. Johnston said, "Among the Indians of my agency who were distinguished for their oratorical powers were Buckinchilas, of the Delewares, Mushequonaghqua, or

the Little Turtle, of the Miamis; Cutewnska, or Black Hoof, of the Shawanese; Togwan, or John, of the Senecas. Of all those names the Turtle was by far the most eloquent and the ablest Indian diplomatist and statesman.

"At the treaty at Greenville, in 1795, and at every subsequent convention and treaty with the Commissioners of the United States, this distinguished Chief contended manfully for the rights and interests of his people. The boundary line proposed by him to Gen. Wayne was the Great Miami river of Ohio and this turned out to be in accordance with the instructions of President Washington and his cabinet; but Gen. Wayne would not consent to this, as it would cut off all the fortified posts except Fort Hamilton which was on the west bank of the Miami. The line was finally established to run due north from the mouth of the Kentucky river. This saved the people of Forts St. Clair, Jefferson, Greenville, Loramie, Piqua, etc. and satisfied the military character and honor of Mad Anthony. The treaty put an end to the Indian war, and opened up the fertile soil of the northwest territory to the thousands of American citizens who have flocked in from all parts of the Union to possess it, long before the surveys were made and the land office was opened in Cincinnati. Squatters innumerable had settled on choice spots throughout the country. This gave rise to the pre-emption system to secure to the settlers the value of their labor. All the Acts of the Federal Government referring to the disposal of the National domain show a sacred regard to the providing of farms and homes for men of limited means. The original plan was to sell by whole sections of 640 acres only; but Gen. Harrison, when in Congress, who was evermore the poor man's friend, had the land law altered, so that a quarter of a section of 160 acres could be purchased. And now, that every human being can possess his ground in fee simple, the quantity on sale is re-



duced to 80 and 40 acre tracts, what more could be done for the poor man than to enable him to possess a comfortable home even for a less sum a forty acre tract of canal land can be had in northern Ohio. It is hard to sympathize with those who are clamoring for bread in large cities with the foregoing facts, which are everywhere accessible to all."

"I was often the guest of Little Turtle at his home on Eel river, a branch of the Wabash, about twenty miles from Fort Wayne. He lived in good style, for an Indian—had two wives, one an old woman, the choice of his youth, the other a young girl of eighteen years. Both appeared to live in great peace and harmony. Of my first visit to this Chief, accompanied by some officers of the army and the ladies of the garrison, we were greeted with a very splendid British flag, flying at the public square and in front of the Court House. In my remarks to the Indians, I told them that we could not permit that the flag be displayed on American ground; that it belonged to the English and not to us; that in all nations it was the emblem of sovereignty, that they, the Indians, were the subjects of the United States, residing far within our territorial limits and that hereafter, no English flag should be displayed on our soil. In reply, the Chief stated that they had no flag except the one exhibited; that if I would furnish them with an American flag they would use it and no other. I accordingly wrote to the War Department and in due time received flags sufficient for all the tribes of my agency. The Turtle received a pension from the English government of one hundred guineas a year, and this was continued to him long after the United States assumed the jurisdiction. High living destroyed the health of this Chief who died at Fort Wayne, not quite sixty years old, of a confirmed case of gout. He was buried by order of the Commanding Officer with military honors.

During the presidency of Washington,

the Miami Indians sent a deputation to Philadelphia, at the time the seat of government was located there, the Turtle being of the party and chief orator. They were graciously received by the President and Gen. Knox, the Secretary of War, and on their return, made a very favorable report to their nation. The celebrated patriot, Kosciusko, happened to be in Philadelphia at the time of their visit. He sent for the Indians to visit him at his lodgings, he being sick and unable to go around. He addressed the Chiefs to contend manfully for their rights and never submit to a foreign yoke. At parting, he presented his favorite pistols, saying, "These I have used in defense of the rights and liberties of my native land, and I charge you to keep and use them for the same purpose, and if any man comes to deprive you of your rights and your country, shoot him dead with these pistols." I have often handled those precious relics when in possession of the Indian Chief. They were of the finest workmanship—silver mounted with gold touch holes. After the Turtle's death, the Miamis possessed no one of equal ability to occupy his place. The tribe degenerated into dissipation and lost its rank and influence in the confederacy of the northwest tribes. The rapid increase of our population compelled them to abandon their favorite home on the Wabash and seek a new country south, southwest of the Missouri (On the Kaw river, Kansas—Author). From the accounts I have of their intemperate habits and bad management, they will doubtless soon become extinct. And this fate, I fear, awaits most of the tribes who emigrated from Ohio, Indiana and Michigan. Among the felicities of my own life is that of having beheld the person of Washington. I heard him deliver his last speech to both Houses of Congress in December, 1796, it being his practice to address the National Legislature in person. His successor in the Presidency, John Adams, pursued the





same course. On the advent of Mr. Jefferson, the custom ceased, and ever since, messages in writing have taken the place of speeches. (The custom of Washington and Adams, after more than a hundred years, was again practiced by Woodrow Wilson, elected President in 1912-16. He has addressed Congress at each opening, up to the present year, 1917.—The Author). Washington died in 1799, and in the winter of that year, 1800, the President and Congress ordered funeral honors to be celebrated to his memory. It fell to my lot, as Secretary of Washington Masonic Lodge No. 59, to take part in the ceremonies. Col. Richard Henry Lee, of the Revolution, then a member of the Fredericksburg Lodge, Virginia, No. 4, and was reported in its proceedings among the deaths of its members in the year 1799. A large number of the distinguished men of the Revolution were members of the Masonic orders, Washington being chief, he was admitted to the rights and privileges of Free Masonry in Fredericksburg Lodge No. 4, November 4, 1752, and admitted to the higher Order of the Craft, August 4, 1754. He was then in command of the Virginia troops raised for the defense of the frontier against the Indians and their allies.

Of the first settlers known to me and remembered, of the Cincinnati and Miami valley are the following: Griffith Yeatman was, in 1793, the agent of the Commissary Department, or rather Assistant, Edward Day being the principal—the yellow house on the river bank being the principal store house and office; Capt. Pierce, of the Infantry, commanded Fort Washington in the fall of 1794, when I left the country. Of the merchants, settlers and traders the following are remembered: Samuel Creigh, with whom I came to the West in 1792, Oliver Ormsby, Mr. Bustard, McConnell, Tait, Bullock, Wilson, James Ferguson, who continued a resident of Cincinnati until his decease a few years ago, and I Gibson, who was, I think, in after years,

first Auditor of the State. The firm of Jesse and Abijah Hunt was the most extensive merchants in the country. There were others more transient, who came with goods and provisions, who sold out by the wholesale and went away, but the foregoing names embrace the principal traders who followed the army. There were some mechanics. Patrick Dicky, a tailor, is remembered. Col. John Riddle carried on the blacksmith business, his shop was on the levee not far from the old Miami exporting company bank; Levi Munsell, who had retired from the army, kept the best house of entertainment. I boarded with him in 1794. At this time, the town organ began to show the direction of some of the streets. There was occasional preaching, in a rough frame on the site of the Presbyterian church, corner of Fourth and Main streets. I remember the name of Arthur, a Scotchman, who preached there. The chaplain in the army was Jones, a Baptist, a near neighbor to Gen. Wayne, from Chester county, Pa. His station was headquarters Greenville.

I am under the impression it was Gen. William Henry Harrison, then a lieutenant in the army, who commanded the party to inter the bones of those who fell in St. Clair's defeat, on November 4, 1791, and not Col. Wilkinson as stated by Dr. Ferris.

The settlers at Columbia had sufficient to do at the time to defend themselves from the attacks of the Indians and could ill spare a part of the male population to go as far off as the battle ground. (Columbia was at the mouth of the Little Miami, now in the eastern section of Cincinnati and had no fort.—The Author.) Besides this, there were of the regular troops sufficient to spare at Fort Washington (Cincinnati) to be detailed for purposes of burying the dead and I think it was they that performed that duty under the gallant Harrison.

Of the first settlers on the road north from Cincinnati, was the Whites at White's Station, the Ludlows at Ludlow







Ludlow Falls before the traction line bridge was built over it

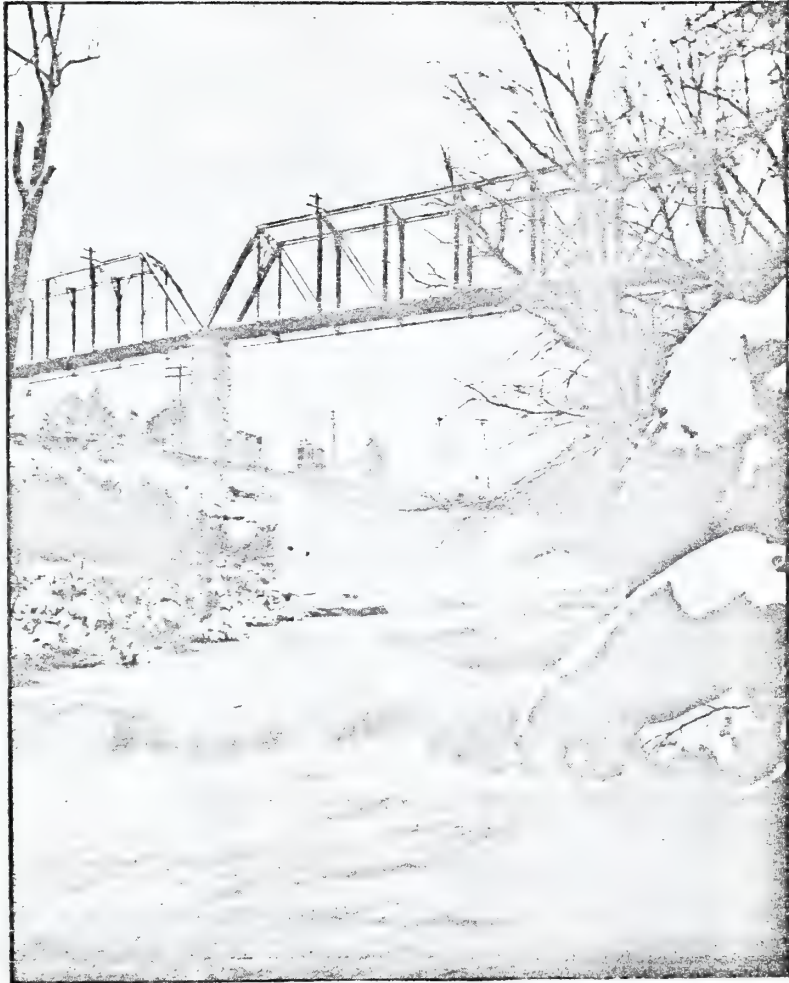




Panther Creek Falls, Newton Township

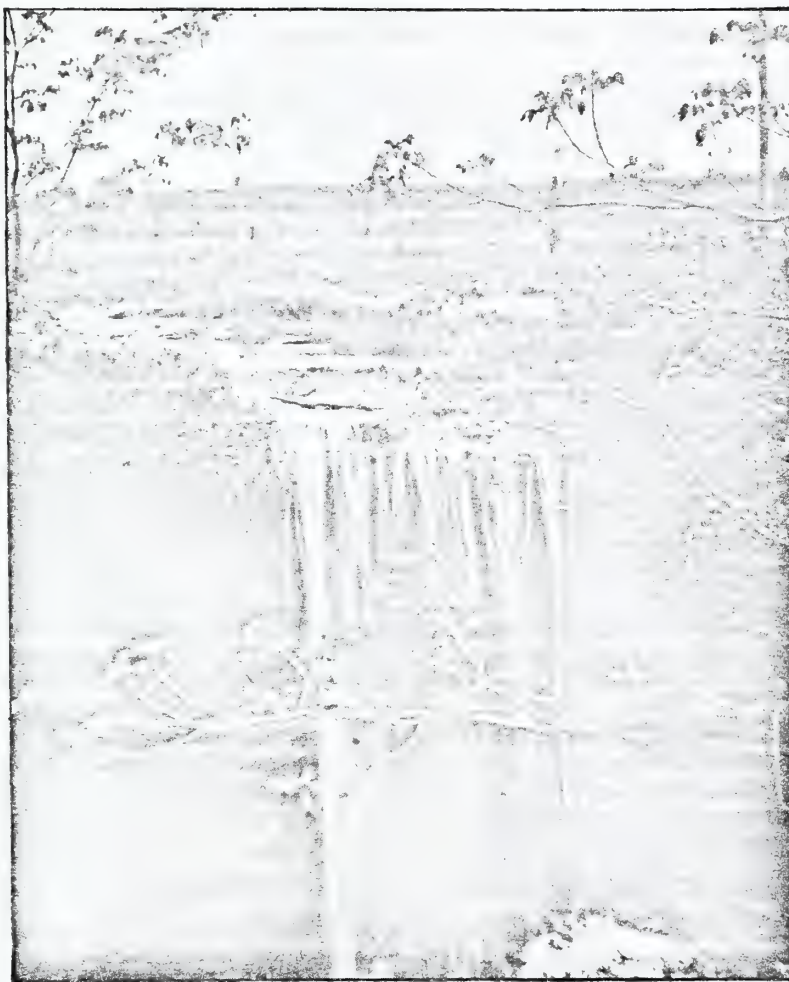






Ludlow Falls after the traction line





**Sunderland Falls, Monroe Township**



Station, McIntires at the yard (now called Mechanicsburg) eighteen miles on the Dayton road; Beattys at the crossing of the Lebanon and Hamilton road; Dr. Hole at Hole's creek; Newcome at Dayton. The settlers on the Piqua road north was Morrison at Honey Creek (Livingston, first town laid out in Miami county, elsewhere dwelt on.—Author) the Gerards, Blues and Felix at Staunton; the Hilliards at Lower Piqua and James Flinn and Shadrach Hudson at Upper Piqua (afterward the residence of myself and family). Hudson had been in the army and had planted the first corn on the place. He told me his manner of doing this. He broke up the ground, prairie, with two yoke of oxen, the sod being first turned over, could not be scored out in the usual manner, so he drove his wagon over the ground, marking the rows by the wheels, then crossing the same at right angles and planting his seed at the point crossed. He was late in planting, but had a fair crop. Mathew Caldwell, another of the first settlers, sowed his wheat on Christmas day and had a fair crop. The climate then was milder than at present, the Fall and Indian summer extending far into December. I have encamped in the woods often in that month, without fires except for the purpose of cooking. The great flood in the Ohio in 1793 overspread the entire lower plat of the city to the depth of at least four feet. The Indians often affirmed to me of a much greater rise in the river within their recollections.

Among the incidents of the flood of 1793 was that of Peter Walsh, the barber, going in a scow to dress the heads of some of the officers of the army, the officers and men wearing their hair long and using hair powder, the former required his services daily. The soldiers who mounted guard for the day were only required to be powdered. It was a very troublesome and inconvenient custom. After the death of Gen. Wayne and on Wilkinson attaining to the command of the army, a general order

was issued requiring all officers, non commissioned officers and privates to have their hair cut short. As may be readily imagined, the order with many was unpopular. It was, however generally complied with. Col. Thomas Butler resisted and was brought to court martial for disobedience. How the matter ended in his case, I have forgotten. He soon left the army and settled in the Mississippi territory. This officer was wounded in St. Clair's defeat. He was brother to Gen. Richard Butler who fell in that battle. The family had signalized itself in the wars of the country, three or four brothers having borne commissions in the western army. The youngest, Capt. Butler, was the last commander of Fort Loramie, fourteen miles north of my Indian agency at Upper Piqua. It is sometimes interesting to contrast the compensation of public servants during the administration of Washington with those of the present day. A private soldier, three dollars per month, subsistence and clothing with medical attendance free, commissioned officers and musicians proportionately low. The civil administration as follows: Chief Justice of the United States per annum, \$4,000; associates, \$3,500; United States Judge of Maine, \$1,000; New Hampshire, \$1,000; Vermont, \$800; Massachusetts, \$1,200; Rhode Island, \$1,000; Connecticut, \$2,000; New York, \$12,500; New Jersey, \$1,000; Pennsylvania, \$1,600; Delaware, \$1,000; Maryland, \$1,500; Virginia, \$1,800; Kentucky, \$1,000; North Carolina, \$1,500; Georgia, \$1,500; Attorney General of the United States, \$1,900; Member of both Houses of Congress, \$6 per day each and traveling expenses, Secretary of the Treasury, \$3,500; Secretary of War, \$3,000; Governor of Northwest territory, \$2,000.

I left Fort Washington in the fall of 1794 and ascended the Ohio by water to Wheeling, West Virginia, in a small perogue, purchased by a party of nine who clubbed for the cost and the common stock of provisions for the trip. We organized





for defense against the Indians who often waylaid the river, attacking and capturing the boats; chose John Ward after Clerk of the Courts at Steubenville, Ohio, for our Captain. The river was low and the passage tedious. One man of the party was always detailed on shore to guard against surprise from the Indians and this duty was performed alternately by all the party, the Captain excepted. We never made any fire at night, cooked our suppers in the afternoon, then pushed our craft on until night set in. We then sought some quiet nook where we landed and lay down to sleep, one of the party keeping awake and acting as sentinel. We often lodged on islands, sometimes on the north and some times on the south shore. Thus we baffled the savages if any were in pursuit. We reached Wheeling in safety, after a passage of more than twenty days. A large party who started with us and from which we purposely separated, lost two men killed and a woman wounded by the In-

dians. In passing up, we saw several remains of boats that had been captured and destroyed by the Indians, the unfortunate occupants had either been killed or taken into captivity by the savages. My relative, Charles Johnston, of Bot-e-tourt, Virginia, was thus taken in 1792 on the Ohio, his boat being decoyed ashore by a base white man, under a pretense of being a prisoner escaped from the Indians. Mr. May, the principal owner of the boat and cargo was shot through the head dead, while holding up an emblem of surrender. Johnston, after being taken to the Wyandotte villages on Sandusky river, ransomed by a humane trader named Francis Duchquet, who was for many years my interpreter in the Shawnee nation. His Indian name was So-wah-quo-the or the Fork.

Four years after the above letter was written, Col. Johnston, the greatest character of Miami county in early times, died in Washington City, D. C., April 19, 1861.



## CHAPTER XVIII.

### THE EARLY SETTLEMENTS IN MIAMI COUNTY

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It has been generally accepted that John Knoop was the first settler in Miami County, but since several settlers came into the county in 1797, the year he arrived, and others earlier than that date, I think it best to place them in chronological order in order that there may be little doubt hereafter on that historical fact.

When Knoop arrived here, he found Peter Felix at Staunton, who, according to Tullis and all early writers on local history, came here immediately after the Treaty of Greenville in the fall of 1795. At the same time or soon after, and certainly before Knoop's coming Simeon Landry and a man by the name of Duprey had cast their fortunes with Felix who was carrying on a profitable trade with the Indians. Between the date, August 20, 1794, when the "Battle of Fallen Timbers" was fought up to the date of the Greenville Treaty on August 3, 1795, Gen. Wayne had been busily occupied in negotiations with each of the Indian tribes in Ohio and Indiana for the treaty which he so happily consummated. While there was no thought of an Indian war during that year, those who had their eyes fixed on the fertile lands of Miami County, did not venture to settle there. The cabin built by Peter Felix in the autumn of 1795 was undoubtedly the first one and he with his two companions were the first three settlers. B. Van Cleave in his "American Pioneers" page 295, Vol. II, says that "In the spring of 1796, a settlement was made at the mouth of Honey Creek and one at old Piqua on the Miami." It was Samuel Morrison and David Morris who settled at the mouth of Honey Creek and laid out a

town there which they named Livingston. Freeman's Prairie, near by, had been an Indian cornfield and this was used by the new settlers to furnish them bread. The first town in Miami County, singularly, has no definite history. The descendants of Morrison and Morris are numerous and yet it is not possible to obtain information in reference to the number of houses built there and the number of years they stood. There seems to be neither record or tradition on the subject. The reasonable conjecture is, however, that since the altitude of the mouth of Honey Creek is 790 feet above the level of the sea, the first high water drove them up the Woodward Hill for safety and that they there and then realized that their chosen location for a town had not been judiciously made.

I have read and sought to learn the early history of Miami County since a boy and have always been staggered at what would seem the folly of locating a town at the mouth of Honey Creek and have sought to disprove that there ever was a town located at that particular point. Failing in this, I assume the right to doubt the statement and suggest that the congregation of houses known for many years as Babbtown, located one-half mile north of the crossing of the Tippecanoe and New Carlisle turnpike and the Troy and Dayton east side turnpike was the actual location of Livingston. This was the site of Babb's Mill which served the people of Monroe Staunton and Bethel townships for many years. I will, therefore, paraphrase the "American Pioneers" quoted above with "In the spring of 1796, a settlement was made one mile northeast of the mouth of





Honey Creek on the bluff at a point where Babb's Mill was afterward located, and called Livingston, which, on account of Babb's Mill there in 1832, was merged into Babbtown."

The settler at Piqua referred to in the above abstract from "American Pioneers" was undoubtedly Job Gard who had been a settler in Wayne's army. He came to the old fort at upper Piqua in the Spring of 1796 early enough to plant the "Big Bend" at Piqua in corn that year which had been used by the Twightwees and Shawnees during their occupancy of the Piqua country, for the same purpose. He lived in the old fort until the summer of 1797 about the time John Knoop came to Staunton at which time he selected the best material from the fort; floated down the river, and, according to J. A. Raynard in his "First Century of Piqua," used it in the construction of a cabin near what is now the corner of Harrison and Water streets. In the summer of 1797, Jonathan Rollins, Samuel Hilliard, John Gerard, Shadrach Hudson, Daniel Cox, Thomas Rich and others were induced to locate a town at Piqua by John Cleve Symmes, who owned 2,000,000 acres between the Great and Little Miami rivers and who promised the above named, lands and lots. Symmes either did not know that the Indian villages were located on the west side of the Miami or the men made a mistake in the locality in the fact that Symmes did not own any land west of the Great Miami. These men sought other localities. Rollins and Hudson settled at the mouth of Spring Creek, on the west side of the Miami. Benjamin Iddings settled with a family of six children, in the Spring of 1797, west of the Stillwater in Newton township. In the Spring of 1798, John Knoop, Henry Gerard, Benjamin Hamlet, John Tilden and others settled at Staunton where Peter Felix, the Indian trader, had preceded them. It was the practical, industrious Knoops who set about redeeming the virgin soil from the primeval forests

and the establishment of a protected community. The "Dutch Station" was formed by erecting a line of log cabins, all joined together, forming one side of a square with the remaining three sides enclosed by palings, eight feet high firmly driven in the ground. All the openings of the cabins inside the square were secured by a strong gateway. Here the settlers remained for period of two years, in the meantime, raising their first crops of corn on Gerard's and Gahagan's Prairies which had been previously tilled by the Indians. The reader should understand that the Gerard Prairie was the land lying east of Staunton and the Gahagan Prairie was the bottom land west of Staunton running up to Main street in Troy. In the Spring of 1799, the station was augmented by the arrival of John Gerard, Uriah Blue, Joseph Coe, Abram Hathaway, Nathaniel Gerard, Abner Gerard, and Daniel and Christopher Knoop. "It was the victory of Clark that gave to the first settlers in this county a sense of security" is quoted from the last history of Miami County in 1909. In the fact that Clark's victory at upper Piqua was in 1782 when no white man lived in the county and that there were no white men living in Miami County for thirteen years after Clark's victory and that the intervening thirteen years I have called "The Bloody Period" because of the Indian forays into Kentucky from Ohio and Indiana, it is clear that Clark's victory had nothing to do with the "sense of security" felt by the first settlers in 1795-6-7. It was the victory of "Fallen Timbers" on August 20, 1794, by Mad Anthony Wayne and his treaty with the Indians one year later at Greenville that furnished the sense of security.

SKETCHES FROM NOTE BOOKS OF CAPT.  
E. S. WILLIAMS

*John Knoop Erected the First House in  
Miami County, in 1800, on the Farm  
of William R. Saunders*

"Among the first emigrants to Miami



County were the Knoop brothers, consisting of John, Benjamin, Christian and Daniel. John was the eldest. He was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, November 8, 1767. They emigrated to Ohio, then the Northwest Territory, in 1797, and came down the Ohio, in a flat boat to Fort Washington, afterwards Cincinnati. Their father was of German descent and died some years before his sons removed to the west. Their mother was a native of Switzerland and emigrated to America in 1732. When they came to Fort Washington early in the spring of 1797 they planted a crop of corn on Zeigler's stone-house farm about four miles above Cincinnati, on land then belonging to John Smith. During the summer John Knoop made two excursions into the Indian country with surveying parties and at that time selected the land on which he lived and died.

"The above statement is from an article called 'Miami County Traditions,' written by William Bosson and published in the Troy Times of April 10, 1839, but notes prepared by William R. Saunders, who married the daughter of William Knoop and who lives on the land settled by John Knoop in 1797, state that the Knoop brothers came to Fort Washington in 1796 and located a tract of land in Warren county, and that in 1797, when, on a second excursion into the Indian country, he located on what is now section 4, Staunton township, in this county. On his return to Fort Washington they immediately made preparations for their removal, and in connection with other families made the journey up the Miami river, following the trace of the road over which General Clark traveled in his expeditions against the Indian towns of Piqua, on the Miami River, until they came to the bend of the river where the village of Staunton is now located, and there John Knoop, and brothers, Henry Girard, Benjamin Hamlet and John Tilders established a station for the security of their families.

"This station was called Dutch Station. It was a stockade built so as to enclose the cabins of the above named settlers, and for those days it was a rather strong fort, proving an effectual protection against the Indians. It was the first permanent settlement made in Miami County and became the stopping point for new emigrants to this portion of the Miami valley.

"Here Jacob Knoop was born in 1798. He was the first white child born within what is now Miami County, and was the son of John and Barbara Knoop. The families in this station remained there until 1800. In the meantime they raised crops across the river, opposite the stockade on a prairie that had been cultivated by the Indians, and was afterwards known as Gahagan's Prairie.

"In the Spring of 1800 the settlers commenced improving their land by building cabins and clearing the ground. John Knoop erected on his land in 1800 a cabin with a loft to it, which is still standing, and which the writer visited a few days prior to writing this sketch. It is the oldest cabin now standing in the county of Miami and is kept in good preservation by Mr. Saunders and his wife.

"It may be a matter of interest to the readers of this sketch to state where each of the Knoop brothers located. John settled on section 4, where the old cabin stands, near the beautiful home now occupied by Mr. Saunders and his wife. Benjamin Knoop located on the farm adjoining, Lost Creek dividing the farms, and his place is owned at the present time by George and Mary Sheets. Christian Knoop located on the farm now owned by Presley Sayers, while Daniel Knoop located on the farm where S. D. Green at present resides. There was, and is yet, a good spring of water on each farm named.

"After John Knoop had built his cabin he went back to Pennsylvania after his aged mother and brought her to his new home, making the trip of five hundred miles through the wilderness on horse-





back. She died in 1805, and was buried on the ground selected by herself only a short time before her death. This was the beginning of the Knoop cemetery, where now sleep the old pioneer Knoops and their sons and daughters, by the side of the emigrant woman from the mountains of Switzerland, who raised her boys in the shadow of the Alleghanies. The subject is one worthy of the poet's song as well as of the historian's pen. In the old house built in 1800 were raised seven children. Five were born beneath its clap board roof; one son, George, the eldest, was born in Pennsylvania in 1795, and Jacob, the second son, in the stockade at Dutch Station. All the family—father, mother and seven children—sleep side by side 'waiting the judgment day' in the beautiful Knoop cemetery on the bank of Lost Creek, close by the old cabin of 1800; and over their graves grow the flowers that were first propagated from the seeds brought from Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, in 1797.

"Each one of the pioneers and their sons and daughters filled a place in the early settlement of this county and are entitled to the gratitude of the present generation. George, the eldest son, died in 1862. He was never married. He was a genial, generous, practical man and was the head of the firm of "Knoop Brothers," or, as they were usually called, 'The bachelor Knoops,' the rest of the bachelors being Jacob and John H. Thomas, another son, died in year 18—; William, the youngest son, was born in 1812, married to Rachael A. Kerr, and reared a family of eight children. Nancy Knoop was born in 1801, and was married to Isaac Sheets in 1824. She was the mother of six children, three boys and three girls. Elizabeth was married to George Statler, in the year 1829, and was the mother of two boys and one girl—Samuel K., W. S. and Harriet Statler.

"John Knoop, the pioneer, was an active, energetic, enterprising business man, and did much in his modest, unassuming

way towards building up and improving Miami county. At an early day he erected a sawmill and gristmill; also a distillery, and his whisky was noted for its purity. In 1816 he erected a two story brick house as a residence, near the log cabin he erected in 1800. His wife, Mrs. Barbara Knoop, planted apple seeds and raised her own trees for a large orchard. One tree grew to an enormous size, being ten feet in circumference and branches shading over seventy feet. The fruit was similar in color and shape to the popular Maiden Blush apple, but was more acid. Pinks are growing in the Spring and Summer of 1900, in the Knoop cemetery the seed of which was brought to Miami county in 1797. John and Benjamin Knoop married sisters by the name of Holstine. Benjamin raised a large family of sons and daughters. Daniel, a son of Benjamin Knoop, was a merchant and at an early day opened a store in Casstown. Jacob Knoop, Jr., was a surveyor by profession; was elected mayor of Troy and justice of peace. He also was elected and served as auditor and treasurer of Miami County. Andrew, another son, was an active business man, and became quite a large landholder. Jacob Knoop, Sr., the son of John Knoop, was twice elected county commissioner; George Knoop, when only seventeen years of age, enlisted in the army and served against the British and the Indians in the war of 1812. The Knoop brothers brought the first sheep to Miami County, and in everything pertaining to agriculture and public enterprise they took an active part and did much to lay wide and deep the foundations for the present prosperity of this county. The whole generation were Whigs in politics, and were staunch supporters of Henry Clay. The family sent many soldiers to the front to battle for the Union and the old flag during the late Rebellion. Mrs. Henry Carver, of Troy, and Henry Knoop, of Dayton, are the only survivors of the first generation of Knoops born in Miami County.





"John Knoop and Colonel John Johnson, the Indian agent, were fast friends and often visited each other. The sons of John Knoop, Jacob and John H. Knoop, in 1873 purchased the Statler farm lying in Elizabeth township, consisting of one hundred and sixty-three acres of land. After making some necessary improvements, they transferred it to the county of Miami in June, 1877, for a home for orphan children provided the county would erect the necessary buildings. Miami county has now upon this donation of the "Bachelor Knoops" one of the finest county children's homes in the State of Ohio. The Bachelor Knoops added to the competence left them by their father, the pioneer of 1796, and when they died they left to their heirs the snug fortune of four hundred and fifty thousand dollars, yet they were generous to all worthy charities. Jacob was one of the originators of the old State Bank of Troy, which, under the national banking act was organized into the First National Bank of Troy.

"In preparing this sketch of a family that had had so marked an influence upon the past of Miami County the writer is under many obligations to W. R. Saunders."—E. S. W.

After entering their land, the settlers would build their homes, no palatial residences for them, but the humble log cabin with puncheons or split plank for floors, and four feet split clapboards for roof. At one end would be a chimney of wood, plastered with clay, and the fireplace of this chimney served at once as furnace and range for the new home.

Cooking stoves were unknown in Miami County one hundred years ago. The cooking was all done before the large cabin fire. A large hook, or crane, was suspended above the fire upon which was hung a cast iron vessel in which water was heated and provision cooked. The Dutch oven, also made of iron, would be set in front of the fire and ashes and coals heaped around it. In this oven the bread

was baked, a favorite dish with the pioneers was hoe cake, which was made from cornmeal and baked before the fire in a clapboard. Green corn was roasted before the fire, and from this manner of cooking green corn, it is called to this day roasting ears.

The women, who belonged to the families of the sturdy pioneers, did not belong to clubs, but found plenty to occupy their time at home. Every woman with her own hands carded the wool, spun and wove it into linsey, from which the winter clothing of her family was made, and in the summer all wore linen. The men sowed the flax, broke it and left to the women the succeeding steps of transforming it into wearing apparel. Ladies now buy linen and spend their time in doing dainty drawn work, but their grandmothers made the linen from the raw flax performing with their own hands the labor of pulling, swingling, hackling and weaving into garments. The dress suit of the men consisted of buckskin and in the place of patent leather shoes they wore moccasins.

Behind every tree a savage lurked ready at the first opportunity to kill and scalp the pale face, and the pioneer always went armed ready to battle for his own life and that of his family in their little cabin. Corn was cultivated with the rifle within reach, the gun was laid a few feet in advance, the corn hoed up to the gun, the gun laid a few feet farther on, and the hoe again taken up. Those were days of trials and dangers of which the present generation can form no idea."

While the sketches above are well and truthfully drawn the Captain should have modified the terror created by the presence of an Indian "behind every tree" so far as conditions were meant to apply to Miami County in the early day. My reader has already learned that there were no white men here until 1795 except the very few who occupied the trading post at Piqua from 1849 to 1852 *being the first English settlement in Ohio*, antedating Marietta



by 39 years. After 1795 the whites and Indians lived together in perfect harmony until the war of 1812 and that conflict was not waged on or near Miami County soil. The only contest between the white man and Indian on Miami County soil was when Clark came up the valley in 1782 to chastise the Indians for depredations committed against the 70,000 people then living in the State of Kentucky. The conditions described by the Captain applied to Kentucky and some parts of Ohio at a date earlier than the settlement of Miami County.

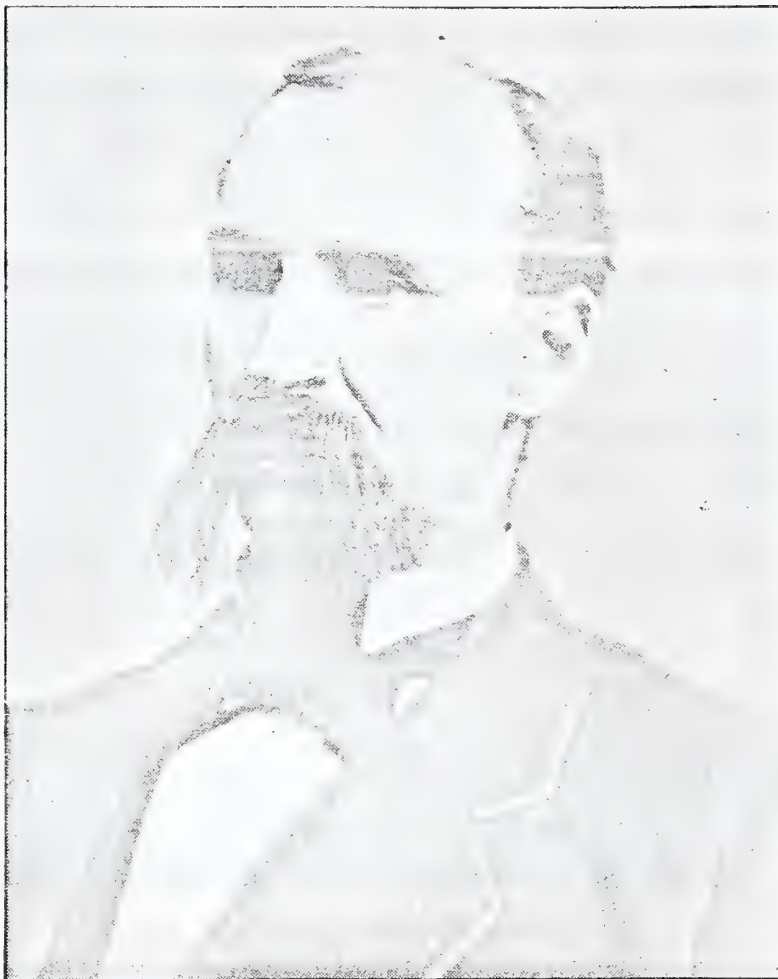
In his recollections Abram Thomas describes the uniform of the two independent rifle companies that were in Miami County at the beginning of the war of 1812 as follows: "The members of the two independent rifle companies of the county wore light blue linsey hunting shirt, with a cape, the whole fringed and coming half way down to the thigh, buckskin breeches, leather belt, shot pouch and powder-horn with large knife, and tomahawk or hatchet in the belt and rifle on the shoulder."

Soon after the settlement of Samuel Morrison and David Morris in 1797 in Bethel township, Thomas Stockstill came to Ohio from Tennessee making the trip on foot and settled in Bethel township in 1801. He organized a church where Palmer chapel now stands in 1810 and was the first class leader. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. William R. Raper. About 1797, John H. Crawford settled in Bethel township. Robert, his brother, came with him and was the first Director of the town of Troy and sold the first lots and reported \$2,800 as the sum received for the first year's sales about which amount there was an investigation in 1825. The first lot laid out was at the corner of Water and Clay streets to be hereafter shown in the first published plat of Troy. John H. Crawford was one of the first associated judges of Miami County. In 1800, Philip and Jacob Saylor

settled on Indian Creek close to where it empties into Honey Creek, and the same year Mary Saylor married Joseph Stafford and Rachel Saylor married David H. Morris. John, David and Abraham Studebaker came into Bethel township at an early day from Maryland and their children and grandchildren now own some of the best lands in Miami County. Adam Black, an old Revolutionary soldier, settled near Brandt at an early day and also William Woodward. The picture of John R. Woodward, his son, will appear in these pages. The view from the Woodward Hill is one of the most beautiful in Miami County. Looking westward, two miles distant, over the valley, the thriving town of Tippecanoe, commences at the foot of the slope ascending westward in an unequalled panorama of village, farm land, spreading to water, rolling, taking up, farm buildings and forest, plainly outlined to the view for at least a distance of five miles. The intervening space of two miles of valley land as rich as the valley of the Nile, is traversed by the Great Miami River, covered in the summer time with a verdure of Indian corn unsurpassed on the entire globe. The Hoaglands were early settlers in Bethel township, Miami County. The sons, afterward citizens of Troy, started the manufacture of the famous Royal Baking Powder here, and later moved to the city of New York and became millionaires many times over. Bethel was the most populous section of the county in 1807 when the county was organized and was, therefore, the first named township in the county. The principal reason for this condition consisted in the fact that the population advanced from the Ohio River. Hamilton County was organized in 1790 but on account of "The Bloody Period" the population was largely confined to the vicinity of Fort Washington (Cincinnati). After the Greenville Treaty in 1795 there was a steady stream of men and families from the river found their way northward until







**WILLIAM JUDSON CLYDE**

The subject of the above picture was born one mile north of Casstown, on the George C. Clyde home farm on February 14, 1842, in a one story log house. He lived with his parents, George C. Clyde and Priscilla Knight until manhood, receiving his education at the Casstown schools in Lost Creek township, Miami county, together with the Troy schools which he attended after he was 12 years of age. On December 4, 1863, he united in marriage with Sarah Green from which union four children were born: George M. Clyde, Mrs. Melli Gabriel, Mrs. Gertrude Marr, and William Clyde, deceased. He studied law after marriage and was admitted to practice in Troy which he prosecuted for the remainder of his life, except two terms as county prosecutor and two terms as Probate Judge of Miami county, the latter between 1885-91. Judge Clyde was in the fore front of the bar and a convincing political orator. There was an earnestness and ruggedness in his presentation of a subject that carried conviction to his hearers. He died in Troy, Ohio, on December 12, 1898, and his remains were buried in Riverside cemetery. He and family worshipped at the First Baptist church in Troy.

The son-in-law of William Judson Clyde, Harry T. Gabriel, of the foregoing sketch and picture was born on April 12, 1869, at Piqua, Miami county, Ohio, and lived with his father and mother, Milton F. Gabriel and Miriam Garvey, until manhood, who moved to Troy, when he was an infant. He was educated in the public schools of Troy. He married Mss Melli E. Clyde, on June 17, 1899. He entered the shoe business with his brother-in-law, George Clyde, under the firm name of Clyde & Gabriel, purchasing his partner's interest in 1915. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Troy club and attends the First Baptist church and ranked with the successful and substantial business men of Troy.





### JOANNA WITTER ALLEN

Born at Ellsworth, Ohio, March 8, 1827, belonged to a family no less distinguished than the Edwards family.

Samuel Allen and his wife, Ann, left their home in Bridgewater, England in 1620, and came to America locating in Baintree, Mass., ten miles southeast of Boston.

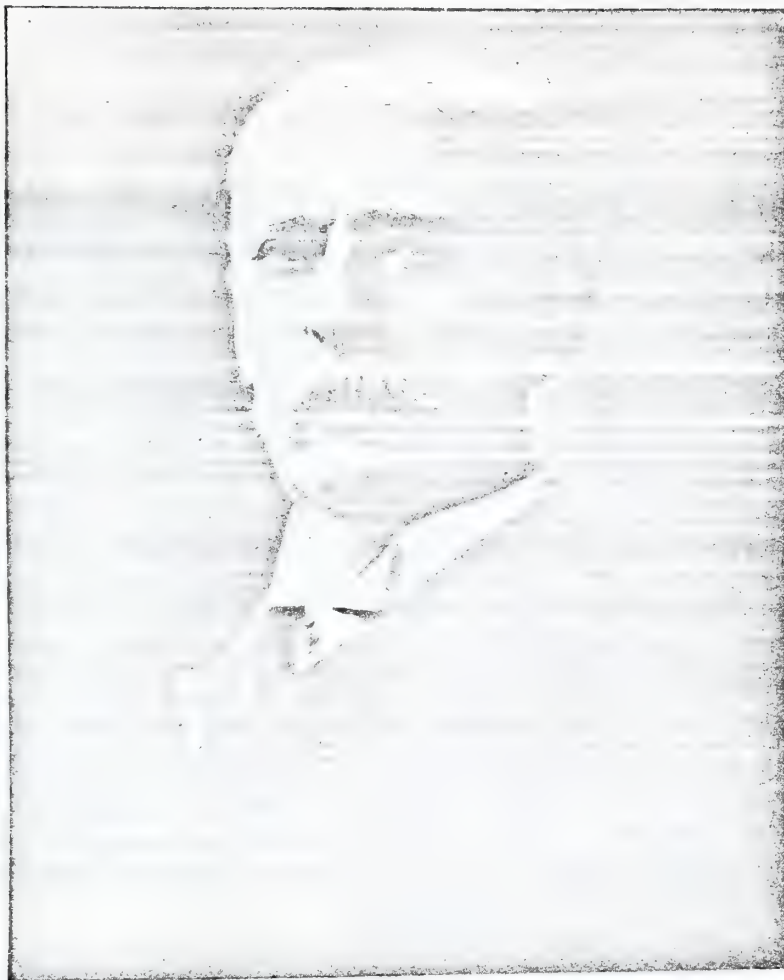
Samuel Allen, a representative of the second generation, was Town Clerk of East Bridgewater, Massachusetts in 1660. He had a sister, Sarah, who became the wife of Lieutenant Miles Standish, a son of Miles Standish. Samuel Allen, the second, married Sarah Partridge and her son Samuel, the third, was married to Rebecca Carey in 1685, by whom he had a son, Joseph Allen, who was born at Bridgewater, Massachusetts, in 1701. In 1727, they moved to Norwich, Connecticut, and in 1729, he married Rebecca Fuller. Their son, Asahel Allen, was born in 1743 and was married in 1765 to Desire Eames, from which union a son, Enoch Allen, was born (1768) and married Betsy Witter (1793), and they had a son, Asa W. Allen, born in 1795, who compiled and published a history of the Allen family, which was printed in Salem, Ohio, in 1872. Asa W. married Sophia Hopkins of Edmeston, New York, in 1818. The mother was the daughter of Chauncey Hopkins of Bennington, Vermont, and granddaughter of Gen. Ebenezer Walbridge, an official in the French and Indian War and in the Revolutionary War, who took an active part in the battles of Bennington and Fort Ticonderoga and aided in the capture of Burgoyne at the battle of Saratoga, which decided the independence of the thirteen colonies.

From the union of Asa Allen and Sophia Hopkins was born Jeanra W. Allen, the original of the above picture, who was the mother of Ogden Edwards. She died on Jan. 23, 1918 at the advanced age of ninety-one years in full possession of her mental faculties and sleeps in our beautiful Riverside.

Her marriage to Jonathan O. Edwards on May 19, 1859, united two families who had borne a distinguished part in the history of the thirteen original colonies and the United States.

Ethan Allen, son of Joseph Allen, was born at Litchfield, Conn., Jan. 10, 1737. Early in 1775, he appeared before Ft. Ticonderoga and demanded its surrender. When the British commander demanded his authority, he replied, "In the name of the great Jehovah and the Continental Congress." The military post near Burlington, Vermont, is named in honor of this great partisan hero.





WILLIAM PERRINE ORR

The subject of this sketch and picture was of English extraction. His father lived in Dayton, Ohio, as a young man, and followed the avocation of brick and stone mason, burning his own brick. Near Dayton lived a farmer named Nathan Worley, blessed with a comely daughter whom Joshua Orr wooed, won, and wed on December 22, 1822. They moved to Connersville, Indiana, where their first child, Martha, was born on September 13, 1823, in which year they moved back to Dayton where Nathan was born on February 7, 1826; Rachel Susannah, on January 23, 1828; and John M. Orr, March 1, 1831, in which year they moved to Covington, Miami County, where William Perrine was born on April 30, 1834; Thomas Stephen, on January 29, 1836; Margaret Elizabeth, on January 6, 1840; Caleb Worley and Joshua Williamson, on December 24, 1845, the two latter being twins.

William Perrine bid farewell to family and friends before he had attained his majority and after a year in California, came back to Covington, and embarked in the grocery trade and for a short time in the dry goods business. He married Martha Morrison, of Covington, on May 23, 1854, from which union were born Morrison and Louis H. Orr. Soon after marriage he became a partner of his brother-in-law, David Harmer, and associated with him his brother, C. W. Orr, in general trading at Gettysburg, Darke County. They bought hogs, steers, and other stock, fed and slaughtered them, sold dry goods and groceries, dealt in all kinds of country produce and as he expressed it himself, "We dealt in everything from a millinery shop to a tannery." He once said to me, "I have literally waded through most of the slashes of Darke County in my search for stock." He moved to Piqua in 1869.

On May 2, 1864, he left for the front as captain of Company C, 152, O. V. I. and operated with his command at New Creek and Beverly, Virginia, and at Cumberland, Md., and was mustered out September 2, 1864, by reason of expiration of term of service.

He was the Republican candidate for Congress in 1894, making an excellent showing in a hopelessly Democratic district composed of Preble, Darke, Shelby, and Miami counties. He served on the staff of Governor Asa Bushnell from 1896 to 1900. He served 30 years consecutively as councilman for Piqua. At one time, it was proposed to repudiate the bonds voted by the city issued in aid of the famous Jerusalem and Japan railroad, but Orr said, "No! The honor of Piqua is behind these bonds and must be paid." He was president for years of the Citizens National and the savings bank and an officer in The Piqua National. He founded and endowed The Memorial Hospital and the Nurses' Home in Piqua. His second wife, a sister-in-law of Senator Calvin Brice, died in 1904. He was at the head of The Orr Felt and Blanket Company, from 1901 to the time of his death. This concern is capitalized at \$900,000, of which \$450,000 is preferred and \$450,000 common stock. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church and the Grand Army of the Republic. He died on May 23, 1912.

"'Twas at thy door, O friend,  
And not at mine,  
The Angel with amaranthine wreath,  
Pausing, descended and with a voice divine  
Whispered a word that had a sound like death."





Letter County was organized in 1803 and the same year Montgomery County was organized, and still the tide pushed northward until Miami was organized in 1807 with Bethel, as before stated, as the first township. It was this township that had the first turnpike, the great National Road put through during the administration of James Monroe at a cost of \$6,000,000 running from Baltimore to St. Louis. This furnished a more direct route to the West than the Ohio River. The mail was brought from the east to the west over this highway once each week when the transportation of a letter cost twenty-five cents. It was over this road that much of the products of the west, especially great droves of cattle, were sent east. Brandt was made a stopping place and a hotel erected there. This village has been outstripped by Phoneton at the crossing of the National Road and the Troy and Dayton turnpike on the east side of the Miami. It is the long distance telephone exchange, said to be the greatest exchange in the world.

John Hilliard entered section 30 in Spring Creek township and moved his family there in 1797 and after clearing a place for corn and erecting his cabin, he died. His progeny are numerous in that township today.

Robert M. Pearson, of Newton Township, many years dead, was somewhat noted for his stories of the early days. He was a splendid farmer, and noted for the great interest he had always taken in the Masonic work, being an active member of the Knights Templars for many years. On account of his standing throughout the county, we copy the following from The Buckeye of Thursday, July 30, 1896, edited by Capt. E. S. Williams, our former Congressman:

## "UNCLE BOB" TELLS A BEAR, SNAKE, DOG AND EAGLE STORY

*About the Old Pioneers of Newton Township. They Were Splendid Examples of Manhood and Womanhood*

Some months ago, Robert M. Pearson, "Uncle Bob" as he is called by old and young, came into the Buckeye office. Work was not pressing at the time, and knowing that "Uncle Bob" always had a store of old-time stories on hand, we nodded to our stenographer, who quietly took the hint and her pencil. We opened up the conversation with "Uncle Bob."

"I am told you have a good supply of bear stories and at the Masonic banquet, I heard that you told a tale that made Tom Kyle whistle. Let us have one of your biggest and best bear stories."

"Well, now, Captain, it sort of hurts my feelings to hear you speak so lightly of the bear stories. I believe every word in them for the reason I heard the old men tell them, and they never, or hardly ever, exaggerated in the least. My father settled in this county in 1806. Bears were plenty, deer and wild turkeys furnished the early pioneers meat and Indians were settled in the counties north of us and hunted up and down Stillwater and the Miami rivers. I heard my father relate many a tale about Uncle Henry Williams and some of the other settlers who lived near where Pleasant Hill is now located. One of his favorite stories was of the hunt in which Uncle Henry and several of his neighbors engaged. One morning they went with guns and dogs through the woods, towards the Miami River, along a wet and marshy country it was then, but now comprises some of the best farms in Monroe and Newton townships. A good dog, in those days, was considered a valuable piece of property and Uncle Henry Williams had a noted dog called 'Old Faithful.' After hunting for several hours Uncle Henry saw a flock of buzzards sail-



ing around a thickety place and concluded he would find what was the attraction. On his way there, he ran right on to a she-bear and her cubs. The cubs ran up a tree, but the old bear stayed down to fight the dogs which were so thick around her that he was afraid to shoot for fear that he would hit one of the dogs. The old bear caught sight of him and with a howl of rage brushed the dogs aside and made for the man. Uncle Henry started to run and tripped his foot on a grape vine and fell, just as the bear made a grab for him. He thought his time had come, and the bear would quickly have settled his fate, but Old Faithful, with a quick bound, caught the bear by the nose and held his holt, and the other dogs piled in all around the bear, which gave Uncle Henry a chance to get to his feet. Old Faithful bravely held his holt, although the bear was using her claws with fearful effect. In the meantime the dogs were snapping and biting the bear so that her time was fully occupied. Uncle Henry took in the situation that something must be done quickly or he would lose his good old dog. He took quick aim and fortunately shot the bear through the heart. He then went to see what the buzzards were after, and found a dead snake ten feet long close by what looked like a hog wallow, which on closer inspection he found to be a strong spring that would boil up every minute. That was the first time the boiling spring had ever been seen by a white man. Some years afterward, Samuel Pearson settled at the spring. The spring is a great curiosity; it boils up like hot water in a tea kettle and is worth going miles to see. Samuel Pearson's son, Eli Pearson, lived there all his life and Eli's sons now own the spring and eighty acres of land. The branch runs in a northerly direction. The land along it in early days was quite wet and swampy. It run through the land afterwards owned by the Kerrs, Westlakes, Thomases and Pecks and emp-

tied into the Miami River three miles south of Troy."

"Do you recollect anything of the early settlers of your neighborhood?"

"Yes, the early settlers over on Stillwater were the Iddings, Hills, Pearsons, and Michael Williams' family. My grandfather worked at wagon-making with his son, John. The old gentleman was of a very jovial disposition, and did not know what fear was; he had no apparent knowledge of danger. I have often heard father tell about old John Williams who lived on the river west of Pleasant Hill. He said that the old pioneer was laying in the shade of his cabin, looking up at the sky, when a large eagle flew by with what appeared to him to be a weed poised in his talons. The eagle for some reason let go of the weed and as it fell it got larger and larger and when it struck the ground he found it to be a large sycamore limb. He said that he had seen some eagle's nests that contained a cord and a half of wood. There were no ditches in those days, and the way the settlers made ditches was to hitch the oxen to a big stone and drag it up and down the slope of the ground in order to run the water off of their fields in the spring."

"Now, Uncle Bob, is not that a whopper?"

"Fact, a solid fact; that is the way our first ditching was done in this county. There was no county and township ditches, nor big neighborhood quarrels, nor lawsuits, they just hauled a big stone up and down the way they wanted the water to run."

"Now, Mr. Pearson, do you suppose the readers of The Buckeye will believe that eagle story?"

"Well, I don't know; a community has got to be educated a good deal before it believes the truth."

"What about your schools?"

"Why, about the third school taught in Newton Township was taught in my father's house by Esther Coppock, the





mother of David Coppock. There are many things in the early history of our county that would be of great interest to the young people of today, who read and think, many things that ought to be looked up and preserved in public print. These old pioneers were rugged, rough and honest and had brave spirits and manly hearts. The old mothers who shared the hardships of frontier life were noble women; they could not play the piano, nor did they wear fine silks, but wore cotton dresses in the summer and linsey in the winter, the cloth of which was spun and woven by them. They were our mothers and I for one, honor their memory and believe they were the noblest women that ever the sun shone upon."

Thus ended our talk with "Uncle Bob" and we believe with him that the old pioneer fathers and mothers were splendid examples of manhood and womanhood and their memories should be cherished in the hearts of every descendant of the old pioneer stock.

The above story of "Uncle Bob" Pearson makes it impossible for me to withhold a bear story of a much later date in which I played an unusually interesting part. Col. William Hines, of Bowling Green, Ky., his wife and daughter with Mrs. Sterrett and myself entered Yellowstone Park at Livingston, Montana, in August, 1892, and stayed our first night at the Monmouth Hotel and lunched the next day at Norris Station, half way between the Monmouth and Fountain Hotels. At the latter hotel we spent our second night in the Park and it was there that Col. Hines and myself had our first experience and first sight of a wild Bruin. Some one during the day had told the Colonel that wild bears came down from their forest fastnesses to eat the offal carted from the hotel about a quarter of a mile and dumped at the edge of a prairie and a vast timber land. Immediately after our evening meal, we lay down in the grass some hundreds of yards distant from the offal to wait for the

bears. The first to appear were three black bears who rooted around in the offal for some time until a large cinnamon bear appeared on the scene and proceeded to drive the smaller black bears to one side and who were only permitted to feed from the edge. I ran to the hotel to bring Mrs. Hines and daughter and my wife to get a view of these animals in a wild state, to be seen for the first time in their lives and got them there in time to accomplish this purpose before the bears loped off in the woods on catching sight of a crowd of people coming toward them from the hotel, induced by my hasty departure with our women. Later on, the Colonel suggested that the bears would come back to their feeding place and we, accordingly, took our former position on the prairie and did not have long to wait until the same bears came in the same order to resume their feeding. The Colonel finally suggested that we arise and walk up on the feeding bears and I declined on the ground that what knowledge I had of Bruin made me believe that he would get mad and be dangerous, if interrupted. The Colonel assured me that these wild bears were so used to the sight of men that they would run off if we approached; upon which I assented and we arose and walked toward them and sure enough they scampered off. The cinnamon bear with ponderous lopes disappeared in the forest while the three black bears climbed up pine trees about 50, 75 and 100 feet high respectively. When Hines suggested that we club them until they came down, I objected on the ground that we would thereby gain no better view of them and besides, it might be dangerous. He assured me that as soon as they struck the ground they would scoot off into the woods as the cinnamon bear had done, whereupon I assisted him in the clubbing act. When the one nearest descended the tree on the opposite side from us, I congratulated him on his knowledge of the bear and further complimented him when the second bear



descended his tree, also on the side of it away from us but when the third one from the higher perch started down on *our side* vociferating his anger on the way, I vacated the locality with great expedition making for the trunk of an uprooted pine tree about 150 feet in length which at the point where I struck it was some three feet off of the ground being held up by the limbs which had broken off and penetrated the ground. On the road I had sunk up to the middle in quick silver, quite prevalent in that locality, but finally reaching my goal, I turned to look for Hines and the bear. He was running on a straight line with the trunk of my tree toward the roots of the same which sprangled out to a height of 15 feet and at least 150 away from the extreme top, some 50 feet from where I was trembling in horror at the sight of my friend, with hat off, looking back over his shoulder at the bear but a few feet behind him. When the feet of Hines struck the lower roots of the tree his impetus threw him upward into the air with a parabolic curve, which made me mentally exclaim "Poor, Hines, when he lands into that fifteen foot hole from which those roots were extracted, the bear failing to eat him up, he will break his neck anyway." I was partially relieved when I saw the bear running up through the dark woods, having apparently overleaped the pit but when I halloosed with all my strength, with my heart in my throat and received no answer, "I was almost froze with skeer." On my second halloo Hines came from around the corner of the roots and to my interrogation of "Hines, are you hurt?" he answered, "No! but I am the worst scared man in Yellowstone Park." On the road back to the Fountain Hotel, we got to laughing over the incident until we became hysterical and lay down and rolled into a quick silver hole, the result of which made the janitor one dollar richer for cleaning our clothes. This story has little to do with the history of Miami County but it had a lot to do with the

author of this history, and is, I believe, a better bear story than the one above related by "Uncle Bob."

In the early day, flax was extensively raised and manufactured into linen cloth and used for summer wearing apparel, bed clothes, table covers, and grain sacks, sewing thread, home made and of flax.

Nearly every farmer kept a flock of sheep from twenty-five in number and upward. In the first warm days of Spring, the sheep would be driven to the creek, thrown in and thoroughly washed, which was much more greatly enjoyed by the boys than such occupations as digging potatoes and hoeing corn. The sheep were confined in a pen usually made of split rails and returned there after washing and sheared, the wool being taken to the carding machine and manufactured into rolls which were then taken home where the women of the family spun it into yarn. It was then colored, taken to the weaver, which if not one of the family, was always a near neighbor. The whole population was clothed almost exclusively in this home made goods during the Winter time. When wool and flax yarn were used together, the goods was called Linsey-woolsey. Nearly all flocks of sheep had two or three black ones among them and their wool mixed with the white, gave a favorite dark grey which was prized for stocking yarn and children's wear. When a boy, I was taught to spin on the "Big" and "Little" wheels, a picture of each that were used by my mother appear in this book. I was also taught to knit but never became expert enough to turn the heel. As I now write at 11 o'clock in the night of this 19th day of November, 1917, my wife, one of the expert knitters of Troy, is finishing a sweater to be worn by a Troy selective, soon to join our boys at the front in Flanders. In our pioneer meetings, we hear much about the decline of virility, since the early day about which we are writing and in a degree only is any part of this true. There is a greater per cent





of expert knitters in 1917 than in 1800 and we would be better off if we did not have any. It seems a waste of time for women to spend twenty to thirty hours knitting a pair of socks when a great machine can turn out thousands of them in the same time with much less expense per pair. What mummery to extol the good old primitive day, with its imperfect plow, when you can turn four smooth furrows and more with a traction engine? Who wants to go back to the back breaking sickle with which a half acre of land could be cut over by one man in a day's work when you can now cut ten acres and bind it with one man, three horses and a machine? Who wants the old log school house with the half-baked teacher, with his cruel birch whipping rod when we now have township high schools with excellently trained teachers to not only teach the wisdom to be learned from text books but also the sweet and tender accomplishments of personal behavior; and city high schools in every county whose course is almost equal to early colleges. Who wants to listen to the pounding and thundering noise of the pioneer preacher who, if you did not bring forth his peculiar kind of fruit and mete for repentance, slid you down into a hell filled with fire and brimstone where he broiled and sizzled you forever and forever, when you can now listen to a modern Doctor of Divinity delivering profound disquisitions on the real philosophy of life and the cleaner and higher culture of our immortal souls? Who wants to go back to the early Court House when the court bar and the drinking bar were held in adjoining rooms, when our Governors and Judges on the bench were the best customers? Who wants to go back to the Saturdays in the towns when street fights and drunken brawls were continuous, when our streets are now occupied by clean, well dressed sober men and women, most of whom have an automobile to return them to their homes? Who wants to go back to the days of Linsey-woolsey clothing when you can now clothe your

body with soft cotton and flannels and other excellent and, if need be, elegant material ten times more comfortable than those our forbears, from necessity, were compelled to wear? If we could bring back the great fire place with its huge green beach back log, I would like it, but even then, we would long for the ease connected with turning a valve and lighting a match to create a good fire. Altogether while the days of clap board roofs, sugar trough cradles, corn meal graters, punch-eon floors, pennyroyal tea and rye coffee had to be and the people who had to use them were brave, self reliant and mighty forerunners of which any posterity should delight to emulate their high and crowning virtues, yet, are not those who followed entitled to equal encomium for measuring up to the requirements of an advancing civilization. It is true that families of 8, 10 and 12 children were common then and that the average now is not one-third of that number and that the present generation are probably justly charged with race suicide yet, as much as we admire the strenuous Col. Roosevelt, the extreme advocate of large families, there is at least food for thought when we consider that a million of people annually die of starvation each year principally in India and Central Asia and that while the United States formerly used less than a third of the bread stuff it produced it now uses three-fourths of it, and at the present growth of population in twenty years, we will have none to export and, in a few years, if new sources of production are not discovered, all of us will be compelled to eat less and some of us, probably not at all.

I live in a block in Troy, bounded by Short, Main, Plum and Franklin streets, on which block, including my own, ten families live, four of which have no children and each one of which is each day economizing on the consumption of bread. The situation would seem to lead to the conclusion that population must decrease or food stuff must increase, if the world





is to be adequately fed. If this be true, it opens up a wide field of thought, which cannot be extended further at this point but will be allowed to cruise at the sweet will of each individual reader.

#### GAME AND HUNTERS

"The rich, juicy grass, cool, sparkling springs, deep forests, pellucid streams, afforded sustenance and delightful retreats for every species of game; from fish to otter, from the squirrel to the cougar and bear. The scream of the "painter" and the squall of the wild cat, mingled with the sweet song of the thrush and the howl of the wolf drowned the melodious notes of the mocking bird, while stolid pruin roamed the woods with no ear for music except the squealing of the pioneer hog. The rifle was an inmate of every household in the use of which our forefathers were very familiar, and who were very solicitous in keeping it in perfect working condition. Those who could afford it, kept two rifles, one for large game carrying about forty to the pound, and a smaller or squirrel rifle, running about 120 or 130 or 140 bullets to the pound. The powder horn was made from the horn of the ox, boiled and scraped so thin as to transmit rays of light, a round block of wood neatly fitted to the bottom, and a plug inserted in the smaller end, with usually a buzzard's quill for a charger. While all were more or less familiar with the rifle, a few became experts through constant use, as a profession. Among those who followed it as a kind of profession, we may mention Charles Wolverton, "Bill" Houser, John Rogers, John Flinn, Henry Kerns, Jacob Mann and Peter Harmon.

All kinds of larger game seem to have been abundant during the early settlement of the county, such as deer, bear, wolves, wildcats, and an occasional cougar. Turkeys, pheasants, etc., were abundant, and, with the saddle, graced the table of almost every pioneer home.

While it is impossible at this late date

to ascertain the number of large animals killed by hunters, we can only judge of the abundance of game by comparison with an adjoining county. It is on record that David Loury and Jonathan Danalds, among the first settlers on Mad river, killed seventeen bears in one season, and that, during the life time of the former, he had killed over a thousand deer. The bear were mostly killed off at an early period, yet they have been killed in this county in considerable numbers. One was killed by Henry Kerns in the fall of 1816, whose quarters are said to have weighed 400 pounds. It was seen by Dr. Coleman who ate a piece of its flesh, and certifies to its immense size, as well as to its extraordinarily good condition, its ribs being covered with from three to four inches of fat. While bear were comparatively scarce, deer, on the contrary, were in that early day, very plentiful. In a journey from Stillwater to the Miami, it was not unusual to see as many as eight and sometimes more, very tame, and easily approached on horseback. Wild turkeys were abundant, and many were caught in rail pens, or killed with the rifle. The former mode was made use of when quantities were sought. A common four-square rail pen was laid up about ten rails high, and covered, and an opening left at the bottom, along which a train of corn was sown; the turkeys in picking up the corn, would follow it into the pen, and as a turkey, when alarmed always looks up, they would always fly up and never see the opening at the bottom. Thus whole droves were taken at once. In the fall of 1817, a hunting party was organized in Licking County, which was attended by some members of Miami. An unsettled tract, five miles square, was laid off and arrangements made for the company of about 150 men to come in from four directions, all converging toward a common center of one mile square, before any shooting was allowed. Having driven the game within the prescribed limits, the shooting began



and the crack of the rifles could be heard in every direction. The circle gradually closed in to half a mile square, and the firing re-commenced. The deer could be seen flying from side to side, turkeys running in every direction, and bear stalking in the midst. Finally the circle closed, and brought together 25 deer, 2 bear, 350 turkeys and 1 wolf. The locality was far from any house, and darkness approaching, most of the party camped for the night on the spot. Wagons arrived with provisions, a good supply of the *aqua ardent*, and the night was passed in a regular Nimrod festival.

In early days wolves were quite plentiful and often destroyed the few sheep the settlers had. By act of legislature a bounty of \$3.00 was allowed for each wolf scalp, payable out of the County Treasury. This was a powerful incentive to the professional hunters, and Lupus was in continual danger of losing his caput in every excursion after fresh mutton. One of his most inveterate enemies was one, Tom Rogers, who made wolf-hunting a specialty. Tom was a very eccentric character and appeared fitted by nature to his calling. Six feet high, with mocassins, buckskin breeches, linsey wamus, wolf-skin cap, with the tail hanging down behind, long black hair and beard, leather belt with large knife and tomahawk, heavy rifle, pouch and horn—all conspired to render him in appearance a fit associate of wolves, bears and other denizens of the forest; and, once seen by his fellows, he was not soon forgotten.

Tom was somewhat of a hermit, often living for weeks and months in the woods near the pioneer settlements, watching his line of traps, deadfalls, and wolf-pens, depending wholly upon game for sustenance. He constructed bark huts for his own accommodation, at different stations along his line of operations, which he used as store houses for his venison, turkeys, coon skins, and wolf scalps, and for the secondary purpose of sleeping in bad weather.

When convenient, he would call in at a frontier cabin, and exchange venison or turkeys for bread, but the wolf was his ambition, and other game was slain simply for food. Tom generally came to town twice a year to exchange his wolf-scalps for their price in cash, bringing with him other furs, such as coon-skins, mink and an occasional otter. He took advantage of the potency of that delightful perfume, asafoetida, in attracting the wolf and purchased large quantities of it to use on his traps. Although records are lost in which the number of wolf-scalps were kept, with the amount paid out for the same, yet we are assured that Tom drew largely therefrom.

In the winter he would spend a few days in the settlement, at which time he was the delight of the circle of men and boys who eagerly listened to his many tales of contests with wolves and bears, while alone in the forest, none of which, unfortunately, have been preserved. Tom was exclusively a hunter and never invested his earnings in public lands. He was known as old Tom Rogers for forty years, during which time his domain was invaded by the settlers, his game driven off or killed, and Tom at the age of nearly fourscore, retired from active duties and sought rest and shelter in the County infirmary, in which he spent the few remaining years of his life, meditating upon and recounting the scenes of his many adventures, and finally, in about three years after his admission (1859) passed from earth.

Coons were very numerous, and generally hunted with dogs, at night, when the deep baying of the hound was sweet music to the pioneer boy as well as full grown man. The flesh of the coon was relished by the Indians, but to the white man the skin was of value as a general thing at two to four bits according to quality.

#### PIGEONS

As a boy on the home farm, I have seen flocks of pigeons, in such innumerable squadrons as to blot out the rays of the





sun for long distances. Standing under these navigators of the sky, I have fired the contents of the old muzzle loading shot gun into the moving masses and found the ground covered at my feet with these birds. They sometimes descended on a newly sown wheat field, always followed by the complete destruction of the seed although their principal forage was beech meat so abundant in the early day. They had numerous roosts in Miami County, frequently visited by the early settlers who described the arrival and settling of these enormous legions "like unto the rushing of many waters." A Miami County historian has said, "As settlements were made, pigeon roosts were broken up and the birds vanished. It seems that pigeons will not remain where their roosts are seriously molested." When we know that these legions were here as late as 1855 and to some extent later than that, I am inclined to the belief that this author did not quite "hit the nail on the head." His explanation presupposes that these birds migrated to some other locality, but did they? I have traveled through Canada, Mexico and extensively in every state of the Union but find no evidence anywhere that these vast multitudes exist anywhere. They seem to have vanished from the face of the earth altogether, most likely for the want of a food supply.

#### DISAPPEARANCE OF GAME

In early days, wolves were abundant and very destructive to the farmer's stock, but under the stimulus of \$3.00 bounty for each wolf-scalp, they became extinct about 1830. Bears were not numerous but were found occasionally up to 1835. Panthers were occasionally seen for 20 years afterward. One was killed in what was known as "the section" an unbroken forest up to 1855, two miles west of Addison, during the latter year. Deer were quite plenty in early times but they became extinct in 1853. Wild turkeys were once very plenty and a few to be found up to 1869. Pheas-

ans were present in considerable numbers. They were a nice game bird, but from their extreme shyness, were difficult to secure. They could be heard during the late fall months, drumming with their wings, making a rumbling noise, resembling distant thunder. They became extinct in 1855. Possums and skunks were once very numerous and destructive to poultry and still with us in limited numbers. The fox and grey squirrel, once so numerous, are to be found yet in limited quantities. There are, at the present time, about \$15,000,000 worth of fire arms in Ohio, used exclusively for sporting purposes of which about \$150,000 belongs to Miami County, almost all of which are levelled at the poor American rabbit, during the few days of open season in the latter part of each year. It costs about \$10,000 in each year, in Miami County to enjoy the pleasure of killing the "cotton tail."

The golden pheasant, propagated for the past several years in Miami County is quite numerous. It is seldom one fails to see several of them in a drive from one point to another in the county. They have resplendent plumage and a most edible flesh. They are probably more numerous in the county than their progenitors. Quail were quite numerous until 1845. The presence of larger game saved them in early days. An act of the present Legislature of 1917 makes the quail a song bird and is therefore protected from the "potter's" death by law.

#### THE SYMMES PURCHASE

John Cleve Symmes born on Long Island, New York, July 21, 1742, married a daughter of Governor William Livingston of New Jersey. In 1785-6, he was a member of the Continental Congress; was Judge of the Supreme Court of New Jersey and Chief Justice. Making a purchase of a vast tract of land between the Great and Little Miami Rivers, Ohio, he settled there toward the close of the eighteenth century. He died in Cincinnati, February



26, 1814. His daughter, Anna, was the wife of William Henry Harrison, President of the United States. Soon after the passage of the ordinance of 1787 for the establishment of a government northwest of the Ohio river, lands in that region that had been surveyed in anticipation of this action of Congress were sold. The Ohio Company bought 5,000,000 acres between the Muskingum and Scioto rivers, fronting on the Ohio; and John Cleves Symmes purchased 2,000,000 acres in the rich and beautiful region, on the Ohio, between the Great and Little Miami rivers, including the site of Cincinnati, for which he promised to pay sixty cents per acre. The title to but 600,000 acres was finally secured to Judge Symmes, he having defaulted on the payment of the balance. His selection of the mouth of the Great Miami for the principal city of this vast purchase, was a mistake because of the low altitude of the land at that point, subject to overflow and hence the change to Cincinnati, at one time called Losantville, meaning opposite the mouth. (Licking river).

All of the land in Miami County east of the Miami river was originally in the Symmes purchase and all of it reverted back to the government. All of the deeds to the lands of Miami County were signed by the President of the United States.

#### THE JOHN SMITH PURCHASE

Early in 1800, John Smith purchased of the government 16,000 acres of land in the eastern part of Miami County embracing most of Lost Creek township and appointed his son in law, Lowrey Barbour, to sell the same for him. This land also reverted back to the government on account of Smith's default in payment. Smith lived near Cincinnati, was a preacher, politician and speculator. Smith was tried as a Burr conspirator but acquitted, after which, with his prestige gone, he moved to Louisiana. Much of this Miami County land afterward became the property of Lowrey Barbour, who kept a grocery in Troy and purchased soldiers' claims for a partial

consideration of their value and paid for them in goods at an enhanced value. Mr. Barbour was elected to the legislature in 1809, was a partner in building the Court House on the public square with William Barbee from 1815 to 1825 and finally failed in business.

#### SOCIABILITY

"It seemed to be a matter of observation that the Miami River was a well defined dividing line between the social intercourse of the inhabitants on the east and west banks. It can only be interpreted by the fact that nearly all the early settlers who located on the west side were old acquaintances and had been neighbors in Kentucky previous to emigration; and moreover, they were nearly all members of the Christian Church. Whereas, on the east side, there were none except Joseph Coe and family, and a Mr. Hathaway, who, though not a member, inclined in that direction." We follow Mr. Tullis, who, being a participant, writes through inspiration. When it is remembered that most of the pioneers of this valley were men in very limited circumstances; that they made close calculations as to how much land they could pay for, so as to have enough to form a family colony, and had left but a small margin for et ceteras, it will not be supposed that they indulged to any great extent in luxuries. But few copies of Paris fashions were called, millinery and mantua making were rather unpromising vocations, and music teachers on the modern style of piano-forte could hardly hope to succeed. They had a piano, forte, however, upon which all the daughters took lessons under the instructions of mother. I wish my young lady readers could see one of those instruments, but they are "out of print." I cannot undertake a description. The last one I ever saw was under circumstances I cannot easily forget. I was living in the country; M—— came out one day to see if it would be convenient for me





to come to town that evening and perform the marriage ceremony, at his house for his benefit. He was a widower and had two or three half grown boys. I told him I would try to oblige him. Accordingly, about twilight, I drew up at his door and was kindly received. The gentleman and his sons were sitting very cosily by a good fire and a lady was giving them music on her piano. After we had discussed the weather and the news of the day, the lady rose, put back her instrument, took off her apron, and shook the shives out of it (the leaves lying before her, on which she was practicing, was tow). When all these preparations were made, she said to the gentleman, "I am ready"; whereupon the business for which we had met was consummated.

#### HOSPITALITY

Hospitality was a leading trait. The sick and needy were as well cared for as they have been since Faith, Hope and Charity were organized. Indeed those Christian graces did exist at that early day, though the process of combination came at a later period. There was nothing like aristocracy or assumed superiority, on account of owning more acres or being better born "Fustest families of Virginny"—nothing of caste to mar the free intercourse of all on the common platform of equality. It cannot be disguised, however, that there were semi-oracles, who commanded more deference on account of superior intelligence and culture than others whose opportunities had not been so favorable.

The intercourse among the young folks was of the most agreeable nature. Though they met on the level and parted on the square, there were some of the young men more than others "ladies' men," and some of the young ladies belles of a high order, yet there was nothing of jealousy or envy engendered. Balls and parties of modern style had not been introduced; indeed, there was too much work to be done, both in the house and in the field, to think of

amusements. There was always meeting on Sunday and the young folks would go and come together as often as convenient. Meeting was generally held at Mr. Hathaway's or Josey Coe's and Mr. Barbee's was a central point at which to rendezvous, being a pleasant walk from there to meeting. Carriages and buggies, be it remembered, had not been introduced, and could not have been easily used on account of bad roads. When the distance was too far to walk, they traveled on horseback, a boy in the saddle and a girl behind him. All parties enjoyed that mode of traveling hugely (the idea suggested itself to us to leave off the "e"). Young gentlemen then were called boys, and the young ladies girls. It was but seldom that there would be preaching before Brandon and the Kyles came out, which must have been in 1806, as Thomas B. Kyle and Lucy Barbee were married in April, 1807."

In the early day, flat boats were principally built in Piqua for the navigation of the Miami river. They were from fifty to seventy feet in length and twelve feet wide. They carried flour, bacon, corn, cherry lumber and such other products to be found in the county at that time. One of the difficult places to steer these boats was the "99" islands south of Troy. Sometimes, a community would join together and send a "four horse team" to Cincinnati to barter their stuff for the things they needed, principally salt and hardware. These methods of transportation continued until 1837, when the Miami and Erie Canal was finished through the County.

"Home made carpets were occasionally found in use in very early times but were not in general use until 1850. White granulated sugar was not on our markets until after 1856. The standard sugar was of the New Orleans brand, and it came in large hogsheads, frequently so damp that there was a continual dripping of molasses. As a sample case of enforced economy incident to pioneer times, I may re-





late that I heard an old business man of Piqua say that before he was twenty-one years old he never had a pair of boots, an undershirt or an overcoat."

"The average pioneer seemed to see no impropriety in patronizing the local distillery. It was customary to see the whiskey bottle accompany the water jug on occasions where a few neighbors were called together. It has often been said that these local distilleries made a better grade of whiskey than is made today; that there was not so much poison used in its manufacture. This was possibly true, but the fact remained that it would put a man in the gutter and keep him there perhaps a little longer than the average fire water. From 1840 to 1850 a strong temperance sentiment developed, and in a very few years whiskey ceased to be furnished on public occasions." About 1807 Henry Gerard built a still house on Spring Creek and Henry Orbison, from Virginia, started a distillery on the east side of the river at Piqua, and another one by Mr. Gahagan at Troy on the river bank. Copper stills existed in a considerable per cent of the families.

#### THE DRAINAGE SYSTEM OF MIAMI COUNTY

Before the mound builders, the Indians or the white man came here, a drainage system was formed which made possible the cultivation of the rich soil so many cycles in preparation for the maintenance of human and animal life.

At an altitude of one thousand feet above the level of the sea, in the south west portion of Jackson township in Champaign county, Ohio, a dozen springs of pure water bubble from the earth, within a small area and form purling branches which go murmuring through peppermint and calamus beds and other sweet smelling grasses until they finally joined in the head waters of Honey Creek, flowing southward, over glacial boulders, through a fertile little valley for a distance of nine miles, when it reaches New Carlisle, near

the border of Miami County and thence westward until it empties into the Great Miami river at an altitude of seven hundred and ninety feet, near Tippecanoe City in Miami county. In its course, it is fed by an hundred springs and the cattle from an hundred farms drink on its brink. Two thriving villages are located on its banks; the local academy looks down from the summit of Linden Hill; the flag of the Union floats from a brick school house within each two miles. There are Upper and Lower Honey Creek churches, McKendric Chapel and six other churches in Christiansburg and New Carlisle, and there they will always remain in some form as a reflection of local color and community progress. Eight saw mills, six grist or flour mills, one woolen mill, and two distilleries at one time derived their power from this stream; the giant poplar and walnut trees, some of them known to measure twenty-eight feet in circumference; the great maple orchards and dense forests have vanished forever and the places where they once stood are now covered with golden grain fields waving and ripening under skies and in a sunshine alike unto that of Italy, with an autumnal season so perfect and so gorgeous in its coloring that the soul grows big with the sheer thought of living.

#### INDIAN CREEK

In a series of springs, in the northeast of Lost Creek township, within three miles of the head waters of Honey Creek, at an altitude of 1,000 feet, it courses almost due south, draining east Lost Creek and east Elisabeth townships for a distance of eight miles, when it assumes a general westward course, first in Elisabeth and then in Bethel township, receiving Pleasant Run within a mile of Staunton township, then turning south for a half mile, where it empties into Honey Creek. On its banks, in an early day, were located two flouring mills, four saw mills,



one powder mill, one woolen mill and two distilleries.

#### PLEASANT RUN

On the farm of J. M. Studebaker, on Section 29, Elisabeth township, William McClung, of Section 28, and Martha Rinehart, of Section 22, are three wonderful springs, that gush out of the side of small hillocks in a volume equal to a mill race. The branches of these springs join within a short distance and form one of the most beautiful and pellucid streams in the country. It flows southward through a nearly level country, of rich farming land, crossing the Clark and Miami turnpike in the southeast corner of Section 28. At this point on January 6, 1819, in a two story log house, with balcony above, was born Sarah Ullery, my mother. There was a brewery, saw mill, woolen mill, and flour mill on this stream within the next four miles before it entered Indian creek.

#### LOST CREEK

Forms in three heads, one in the southeastern, one in the central and one in the northwestern part of Brown township, affording it, its principal drainage and also for central and east Lost Creek, north western Elisabeth and southern Staunton. The three branches join each other near Casstown and follows a southwest course from there to its entrance into the Miami, in Bethel township, a mile north of the entrance of Honey creek into the same stream. It will be seen that five of the six eastern townships of Miami county trend southwest in the discharge of their drainage in a large degree. There were many years ago many saw mills on Lost creek's three branches before they converged at Casstown. There was a saw mill, flour mill and distillery near Casstown. The first south of that village was a flour and saw mill at the point where the Lefevre pike crosses this stream near the children's home. The next, a mile below, was the flour and saw mill and distillery of

Isaac Sheets, which my father superintended for some years, at which place my eldest brother was born in 1840. The next was the Knoop flour and saw mill and distillery, in the field below the Knoop cemetery, just before the bridge crossing Lost creek on the Clark and Miami turnpike. The altitude here is 815 feet and the mouth of the creek 795 feet above the sea which did not provide enough fall for other mills.

#### LEATHERWOOD CREEK

Rises in the eastern part of Brown township and flows into Shelby county. Leatherwood timber grew abundantly on its banks. Ramp Run in Brown was so called on account of a vegetable, so named, that grew abundantly along its course, resembling an Indian turnip, drained a small district. Bee Run, named for the great number of bee trees found there in the early day, was a tributary of Spring creek formed a small drainage district in western Brown and eastern Spring creek. Shawnee creek emptied into Rush creek just before the latter emptied into the Great Miami, north of Piqua; the two forming a drainage system for northwest Spring Creek township.

#### SPRING CREEK

Has its source in the northeast of Spring Creek township, forms the drainage for the eastern and central portions and courses southwest, entering Staunton township, near its northern center. Still moving southwest, enters the Great Miami two miles north of Troy. Its head waters have an altitude of 1155 feet and its mouth 840 feet. It has a fall of 30 feet to the mile and therefore many eligible mill sites which were utilized in the early day, all of which have long since disappeared.

#### NEWTON TOWNSHIP

The draining of Newton township is principally through the Stillwater river and Panther creek, many smaller branch streams formed by numerous springs





coursing from both the east and west into Stillwater. The Stillwater divides the township into nearly two equal east and west portions entering the township from Newberry on the north, in the northwest quarter of section 5, passing through the west half of 8, in an almost due south direction through the northwest quarter of 17 and the southeast quarter of 18 to the center of 19 and thence out of same at southeast corner and then a general south-east direction through 29, 32 and 33, on into Union township into section 4 as before described. Panther creek originates in Darke county and its main branch runs in a general east direction through 1, 2, 3, 5, and 6 joining the Stillwater river in the west center of section 5. The panthers were quite numerous along the course of this stream and many scalps were taken and sold for \$3.00 each to the County Commissioners. It was from these wild animals that it derived its name.

#### UNION TOWNSHIP

The drainage of Union township is completed by the Stillwater river and two branches of Ludlow creek. Stillwater enters the township from Newton township on the north near the center of section 4 passes in general southern course through 9, 16, 21, the northeast corner of 28, the southwest corner of 27, and leaves the township about the center of section 34. It is called Stillwater on account of its slow and placid current. The north branch of Ludlow creek has its origin in Darke county opposite the western center of Union township, flows in a northwest direction, through sections 15, 10 and 11, then almost due east, through 1, 6 and 5 dropping over the Limestone ledge of 30 feet at Ludlow Falls and thence through a limestone chasm, almost due north through section 5 and then east through section 4, it empties into the Stillwater near the entrance of that stream into the township. The south branch of Ludlow creek with its numerous branches, has its

origin in the southwest sections of the township and runs in a general northwest direction draining sections 34, 35, 36, 25, 26, 27, 22, 23, 24, 13, 14 and 7 joining the main branch on the latter section. Ludlow creek was named after a surveyor of that name, a relation of Col. Ludlow, one of the proprietors of Dayton.

#### WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP

Is drained by the Miami river, Loramie creek and numerous small streams coursing from the west, formed by numerous springs which have not arisen to the dignity of being designated as creeks. The Miami enters the township and county between sections 21 of Spring creek and 33 of Washington, and flows southward as the eastern border of Washington and western border of Spring creek and Staunton, until it becomes the eastern border of Concord and western border of Staunton at section 32 of the former and 27 of the latter. Loramie creek enters Washington township and the county from Shelby county in section 32, running due south along the west line of said section and joining the Miami in the southeast quarter of section 31. This is historical ground. Here at the mouth of the Loramie creek was the first white settlement in Ohio, 39 years before Marietta; here, Gen. George Rogers Clarke in 1782 for the second time broke up the Shawnees driving them further away from Kentucky on which all the tribes north of the Ohio were then preying. Here, Col. Johnston, during and after the war of 1812 had charge of more than 6,000 Indians of various tribes and here lived Job Gard the first settler of Washington township and the first resident to place corn on the "Big Bend" at Piqua. Four branches from the northwest of the township drain all that area and empty their waters into the city reservoir which, in turn, empties into Echo Lake, through the Hydraulic canal, thence into a second reservoir from which, by canal, the waste goes into the Miami and Erie canal.



## CONCORD TOWNSHIP

Concord township, like Washington township, is largely drained from the west by small streams coursing eastward to discharge their waters in the Miami. Until within the past quarter of a century, none of its streams had arisen to the dignity of a creek, but finally we named one of these streams Peters' creek, its northwestern branch originated in section 11, courses southeast diagonally through sections 14, 13, 19, 30, 29 through the southwest section of the fourth ward in Troy and through the McKaig ditch, joins the main branch in the southeast quarter of section 33 which enters into the Miami river, opposite Island No. Three, one and a half miles south of Troy. The main branch also courses from the northwest about an average mile south of the former. The Miami river forms the eastern boundary of Concord from section five to section three, a distance of seven miles. All drainage north of Troy formerly found its way into the Troy hydraulic canal which being abandoned, now finds its way into the Miami river through culverts under the Miami and Erie canal which receives considerable quantities of spring water to be finally discharged into the first break in the canal bank, numerous found in the disgraceful management of this important source of power and transportation. How much power could be saved during the coal famine of 1917 with the power produced by a hundred locks from Toledo to Cincinnati. How many tons transported?

## MONROE TOWNSHIP

Like Washington and Concord, has but one stream aside from the Miami river that has impressed its size upon our progenitors sufficiently to have caused them to name it a creek. The Miami forms the entire eastern border of Monroe township entering it on the east side of section ten and leaving it at fractional section thirty-six. Brush creek drains the southwest

section of Monroe and then passes into Union township section twenty-five and empties into Stillwater river in section 27 within a mile of the Monroe township line. In addition to the drainage of the twelve townships of Miami county above described through river and creek drainage the ditch laws of Ohio have been utilized by its citizens in a larger degree than most of the counties of the State and to such a degree that many of our large ditches discharge more water than some of our creeks. This condition rushes any rainfall to the main channels of discharge with such rapidity that in the event of unusual precipitation our creeks and rivers overflow their banks in a few hours, while in earlier years, the forests would have held back the same amount for some days, all of which teaches that our rivers should be straightened and widened and clean from obstruction in order that the overflow may be reduced to the minimum and the erosion of the banks largely prevented by cross currents.

## NEWBERRY TOWNSHIP

Is drained by the Stillwater river, Greenville creek and Trotter's creek, Albaugh creek and Harrison creek. The Stillwater enters the township in the northeast corner of section 10 and flows a general southeast direction through 11 and 12, 13 and 18, then south to Covington, thence through 30 and 34 into section 5 of Newton township. Greenville creek enters Newberry in section 34, the southwest corner of the township, runs northeast into 27, thence southeast to 26 into 36, then northeast into 30, joining the Stillwater at Covington., Trotter's creek originates in Shelby county and courses directly south through 31, 6, 8, 17 and joins Stillwater in the southwest quarter of the same, one and a half miles above Covington. Albaugh creek originates in Washington township comes through sections 16 and 17 and enters Trotter's creek just before the latter joins the Stillwater. Harrison





creek originates in Darke county, courses almost direct east along and over the section line between 15, 23, 14 and 22, 13, 24, 14 and 19 and joins Stillwater in the northeast quarter of the latter section.

I had formerly intended under the head of drainage to locate each manufacturing industry in the county which had received its power from our streams but now find my pages are growing so rapidly that the book must be issued in parts rather than as a single volume. I have hastily described the courses of twenty-four rivers and creeks on which we have knowledge of more than one hundred flouring and saw mills, distilleries, woolen mills and powder factories, not a half dozen of which are standing today. Changed conditions have banished the necessity for their existence and new devices have made them unprofitable. The office of the flouring mill in the early days, was occupied almost constantly by several neighbors of the community and it was there that consultations and discussions occurred on the social, political and religious conditions of the times. Who should teach and preach for the community was oftentimes settled there. On a certain Sunday, sixty years ago, Preacher Banta, who sent people to a brimstone hell, brought with him to lower Honey creek chapel a young man by the name of H. Y. Rush, twenty-one years of age who preached for us and did not have quite as much hell in it as Peter Banta was in the habit of dealing out. The next day, Micajah Ayers, David Strock and William Leffell, three trustees of the church, met in my father's mill, when as a boy of twelve years of age, I was present. My father said, "Boys, you had a fine sermon yesterday and you had best employ him." Strock replied, "Yes, it did seem a good sermon but he wants \$250 per year to preach for us." My father said, "If you employ Rush, I will give as much to your church as I do to McKendrie, my own church" (which was \$30 per year) and the trustees employed

him and he continued to preach for many years thereafter and at other Christian societies in Miami county. He edited The Christian Herald at Dayton for many years. He preached the sermon of Jacob R. Sterrett killed at the battle of Chickamauga, September 20, 1863, a young brother and sister and, finally, of my father in 1885, his warm personal friend, who went to the Honey creek chapel more frequently to hear him than he did to his own church. In 1898, when I was President of Missouri Commission to the Omaha International exposition he came to see me on his way back from a western trip and visited with me. It was more particularly at this time that I came to know the good man and really great preacher best, and the great treasure of his friendship for myself and family. He assured me that in the forty years with us, he had never retired at night without remembering each one of us at the throne of grace. He was from North Carolina, graduated at Antioch before he came to us on Honey creek and lived and preached at West Milton, Miami county, for several years prior to his death, which occurred in 1906. He served as a Lieutenant in the 110th O. V. I. and was a brave officer beloved by all his men. "For, verily, he was a good man." Some time in the latter part of the fifties after it became the custom to trade wheat for flour, as the farmers hauled their wheat to Troy, it did not pay my father to keep a regular miller and he had long years before, been compelled, on account of increased business affairs, to abandon that trade. At times during the period between twelve and fifteen years of age, I have ground wheat and corn for our neighbors. Ours was a twenty-foot over-shot wheel, the operation consisted of pulling down the lever which raised the head gate in the forebay which shot the water out from under the gate into the buckets of the wheel causing it to turn, which, in turn, whirled the mill stone over the corresponding base stone. The hopper above





the hollow in the whirling mill stone containing the corn or wheat was sloped, in such manner as to permit the grain to flow out in quantities regulated by a small wheel wound with twine. A twist to right or left of the wheel made the grain pass from the hopper in larger or smaller quantities. The mill stones between which the grain passed ground fine or coarse by a lever which lowered or raised the upper stone from the nether one. I do not know whether flour and meal that I produced was a good article or not as I never heard from it. I know my mother baked some good bread from the flour of my grinding. The flouring mill soon went the way of the distillery and the latter on account of my mother's opposition was conducted only a few years. The saw mill by some one up (I think) to about 1885. Honey creek from its origin to its mouth had sixteen saw mills, flour mills, woolen mills and distilleries located on its banks, not one of which is in operation today.

Referring again to Peter Banta, the old time exponent of a brimstone hell, who preached so many years at lower Honey Creek church, I am reminded to relate the following: It was in the old log meeting house, over 60 years ago, after Peter had preached one of his eloquent revival sermons at night and the congregation was wending its way homeward, that Jo Helvie, a bound boy of William Leffel, adjoining our home farm, said, "I wonder how much hotter a brimstone fire is than a wood fire," when Henry Leffel replied, "About seven times as hot." Jo replied, "It will be no use sending me there, I could never stand it."

Bread is the staff of life and the first factories established in Miami county were the grist mills for converting the corn into meal and the wheat into flour and a study of the mills erected in the first decade of the history of Miami county is full of interest.

The first mill in Miami county was located at Piqua and was owned by John

Manning, who was employed as "axe man" in the establishment of the Mason and Dixon line. In 1789 he built a grist mill on the Monongahela river, which he sold out and pushing on into the Northwest territory started a grist mill at the mouth of the Miami. After operating this mill for three years he went up the river about eight miles where he established another grist mill which he operated for three years and then sold to a man by the name of John Smith. Mr. Manning then located at a point on the great Miami, now within the corporate limits of Piqua, and built the first grist mill in Miami county. In the erection of this mill the stone was hewn out of a bowlder and the spindles made from old hinges taken from the fort at Greenville, after its reduction; the bolting cloths he obtained by riding to Lexington, Ky., on horseback.

The wonderful enterprise and untiring energy of this pioneer was shown by the hardships and great disadvantages he overcame in successfully establishing the mill at Piqua. The fact that his efforts were appreciated is shown by the records. The great freshet of 1805 threatened the destruction of the mill. Water surrounded it on all sides and from far and near the settlers came to devise means of saving this piece of property. The Justice of the Peace, Squire Caldwell, recommended the passing of a cable around the mill and making it fast. This was done and for years the mill stood.

Mr. Manning, with the assistance of Armstrong Brandon platted and laid out the city of Piqua.

Robert M. Freeman, the grandfather of Isaac Freeman, well known throughout Miami county, had the honor of erecting the second mill in Miami county. Mr. Freeman and his father, Samuel, entered a very large tract of land in Monroe township, a part of which they sold and with the proceeds built a mill. This mill had but one burr and of course all kinds of grain were ground upon it. Several years





**ALEXANDER McCULLOUGH**

**MacCULLOCH—WIGTONSHIRE. Kirkcudbrightshire—Before 1000**

The MacCullochs are one of the oldest septs in Galloway.

Border clans and chiefs in 1597.

Dumfries and Kirkcudbright. MacCulloch.

Alexander McCullough, whose portrait appears above, was born on the Atlantic Ocean on September 30, 1770, while his parents were emigrating to America. They settled in Harford County, Maryland, near the mouth of the Susquehanna and moved from there soon afterward to Washington County, Pa. When Alexander was eighteen years of age, he followed the fortunes of his family to Fayette County, Kentucky, and was married to Jane Marshall in Fleming County, Kentucky, on December 27, 1798. She was a member of the Marshall family of Virginia, having been born in Bot-etourt County, that state, on June 8, 1779. At the time the McCulloughs moved to Kentucky, 1778, men and women literally took their lives in their hands by moving into the "dark and bloody ground." This was the period of the greatest Indian massacres that had occurred in the history of the United States, elsewhere carefully and somewhat extensively described. Alexander was one of a company of eight hundred Kentuckians under General Scott to chastise the Indians on the Wabash for a destructive raid they had made on Kentucky.

Two years after his marriage, he came to the present site of Troy, with his brother John, prospecting; and on his return, he entered the Troy lands at the land office in Cincinnati. To this union were born Elizabeth, Mary, Sarah, Margaret, John, Nancy, Isabella, Lucilla and Marshall. They moved from Kentucky to this locality in 1806. During the fifty and more years he lived in Miami County, he was a farmer, living northwest of Troy two miles, on what is now known as the Peck place.

It is not known whether he was a painter or not, but it is certain that he contracted according to the county records, to paint the interior of the then new court house on the Public Square for the sum of \$185.

It has been recorded that the land on which Troy now stands was owned by Alexander McCullough, William Barbee and John McCullough, a brother of Alexander McCullough, but the county record shows that the County Commissioners bought it of Alexander McCullough. That there was an arrangement between the three gentlemen there can be no doubt, since one lot in the name of each was reserved in the sale. McCullough sold the land to the Commissioners for three dollars per acre. The fact is that William Barbee was one of the County Commissioners who made the purchase, a full history of which will appear in another place, is sufficient to show that no part of the land could have been in his name. William Barbee was his brother in law and had moved to Concord Township in 1804 and Alexander followed in 1806. They were the nucleus of a strong company of Kentuckians who formed a valuable foundation for the future strength of Miami County. The land that McCullough entered on his return to Kentucky, at the land office in Cincinnati in 1800 was an oakland bottom not estimated by the early settlers as covering the best lands.

Mr. McCullough was a person of mild manners and of a liberal mind. He preferred the farm life and was a successful agriculturalist. He is recollected as a true type of the Kentucky gentleman. He was a consistent member of the Christian Church. He died in Troy, October 14, 1857.





508  
Crawfordsville,  
May 8th. 1903

Dear Sir:

I have your favor  
of the 5th inst., and  
after my thanks, I beg  
to say, I am very  
much interested in the  
article to which you  
refer. Undoubtedly the  
Andrew Wallace men-  
tioned was my Grand-  
father, and the Daw-  
is my father. If  
you will loan me the  
paper, you will still  
further oblige,

Yours truly,

Lew. Wallace  
W. E. M. Cooley.



Cranfordville, Ind.

May 30, 1903.

Mrs. E. M. Cosley

Troy, Ohio

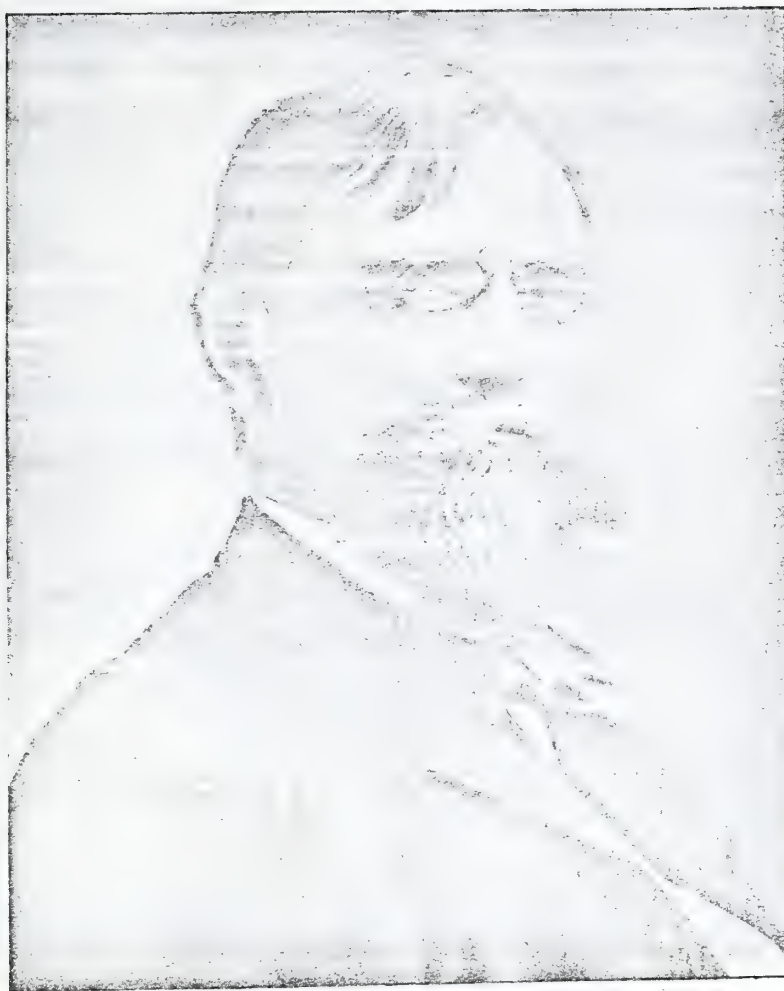
My dear Sir:

I have in this  
 been turned from before  
 showing historic sketch of  
 early days and particularly  
 that concerning my grand-  
 father Andrew Wallace

It was very interesting  
 to me and I wish to thank you  
 for it. In the same mail, I  
 enclose you my photograph  
 and Autograph -

Yours truly  
 Lem. Wallace





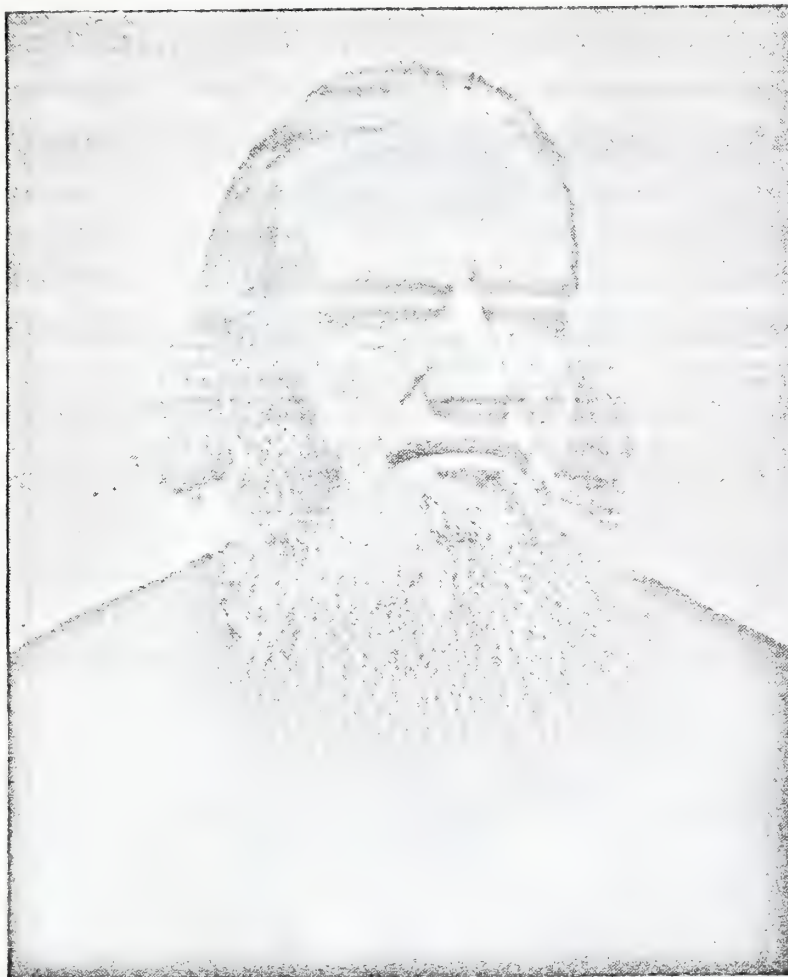
### LEWIS WALLACE

Military officer and author; born in Brookville, Ind., April 10, 1827; son of Governor David Wallace; studied law and begun practice at Crawfordsville, Ind. He served as Lieutenant of Volunteers in the war with Mexico, and afterwards assumed his profession. He served one term in the State Senate; and when the Civil War broke out, he was appointed Adjutant General of Indiana. Soon after he was made Colonel of the 11th (Zouaves) Indiana Volunteers, with which he performed signal service in western Virginia. As Brigadier General of Volunteers he led a division at the siege and capture of Fort Donnellson and for his services on that occasion was promoted to Major General. He was conspicuous at Shiloh and as commander at Baltimore. Many of our Miami County boys in the 110 O. V. I. fought under his gallant leadership at Monocacy in Maryland in the summer of 1864. In 1878, he was Governor of New Mexico and in 1881-85 was minister to Turkey. He is the author of *The Fair God*, *Ben Hur*, *The Boyhood of Christ*, *The Prince of India*, *Wooing of Malkatoon*.

His grandfather, Andrew Wallace, taught the first school in Troy, as elsewhere set forth, and his father, afterward Governor of Indiana, received his first instruction in Troy. His grandfather made the first survey of Troy and was the first Treasurer of Miami County.







### HENRY DORSY DAVY

The subject of the above picture was born May 4, 1811, in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, and lived there on his father's farm until the summer of 1832. On May 31, of that year, he was united in marriage to Elizabeth Leatherman and they moved soon thereafter to Delaware County, Ohio, where he purchased 200 acres in the wilderness and with the energy which characterized his whole life, he soon had a good home and a farm. He and his wife united with the German Baptist or Dunker Church in 1838 and in 1845 he was called to the ministry of that church. His wife died soon afterward and on November 17, 1850 he united in marriage with Catharine Bostetter. Ten children were born of the first marriage and four by the last.

Beginning with the year 1862, he was chosen moderator of the annual meeting or conference of the church and chairman of the permanent or Standing Committee for the United States, and was elected to the position for 12 consecutive years, and continued to fill this position in one branch of the church, with few exceptions, each year until his death, in September, 1895.

In 1868, he located on a farm in Elizabeth Township, and for nearly 30 years was known as a leader in Miami County thought and enterprise. He was an eloquent preacher, great natural ability and untiring industry. His wife died in 1896.

Jacob A. Davy, a son of Henry Dorsy Davy, was born in Delaware County, Ohio, October 26, 1854. He accompanied his parents to Miami County, in 1868, where he attended the public schools in the winter season. He continued on the farm until 1879, when he went to Troy and began his preparations for the legal profession under the preceptorship of the late Judge Theodore Sullivan. He graduated from the Cincinnati law school in 1881 and opened an office for practice in 1882, where he has since practiced with uninterrupted success. He pursued a scientific and literary course, while in his practice and became proficient under a tutor. His taste for books is a marked characteristic, which he has gratified by an excellent selection. He possesses one of the best scrap book collections in the county, and has had it bound in bible form.

Mr. Davy was joined in marriage, February 4, 1886, with Gertrude Edith Mitchell, who was born near Fletcher, Miami County on October 27, 1861. Her father John Mitchell, was born in Greene County Pennsylvania, December 25, 1822 and came to Miami County at an early age. He married Henrietta Simmons of Fletcher in 1855. Mrs. Davy has received voice culture and has one of Troy's most beautiful soprano voices.

Mr. and Mrs. Davy are active members of the First Baptist Church of Troy, having been officially connected therewith for many years. Mr. Davy was superintendent of the Sunday School for several years, which, under his management made vigorous growth.

Since these delightful people, join their home to mine, on the north. I can testify to the social and hospitable character which they enjoy in the community. Mrs. Sterrett and I would not like to change them for others.





### GEORGE MESSENGER SHEETS

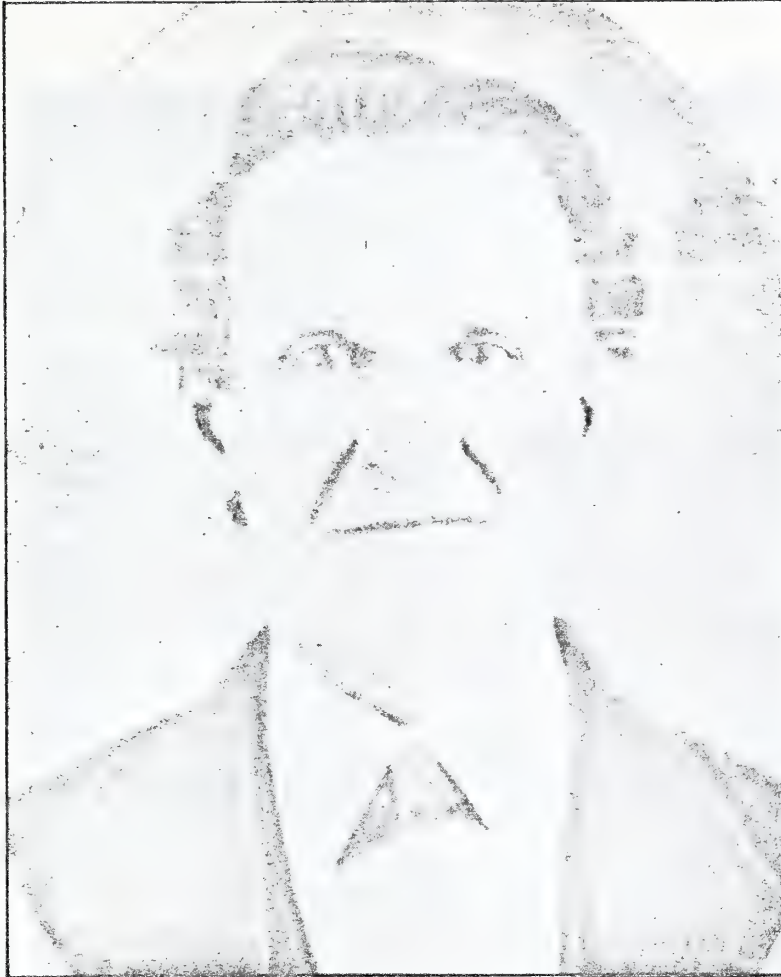
The subject of this sketch was born in Elisabeth township, Miami county, on August 19, 1840, on the home farm of Isaac Sheets, two miles and a half east of Troy, where he died in October of 1893. He was educated in the public schools and for years kept the Isaac Sheets flouring and saw mill in operation and conducted the farm he had inherited from his father. He also engaged in the manufacture of hard wood lumber. He was a genial man and had many friends. He loved his gun and dog and was present far and near on all occasions when tests of marksmanship were practiced and yet his business had careful attention. He was married to Nannie May Whitaker, of Troy, Ohio, on May 13, 1886, who survives him. Her father was a shouting Methodist and beloved by all who knew him. His was the first body buried in Riverside cemetery.

The father of George Messenger Sheets, Isaac S. Sheets, was born January 10, 1799, and died in September, 1876, at Philadelphia, while in attendance on the Centennial International Exposition. In June, 1824, he married Nancy Knoop, a member of the Knoop family who settled at "Dutch Station," one of the first families that settled in Miami county in 1798, she being the daughter of John and Barbara Knoop.

Mr. Sheets was not only a prominent farmer but owned the flouring and saw mill opposite his residence, afterward occupied by his son, George Messenger, the subject of this sketch. To this property was attached a distillery, all of which was at one time conducted by my father on the highest salary paid up to that time to any man in Miami county about which we have referred in another part of this work. His grandson, Isaac Sheets, lives near the old home place, a successful farmer and stock raiser. George Messenger was interred in the mausoleum in Riverside cemetery in Troy.







### JOHN JACOB SHROYER

John Jacob Shroyer, son of Thomas Shroyer, was born in Frederick, Maryland, on November 10, 1807, and came to Ohio with his parents in the fall of 1819, and after passing the winter in Dayton, came to Bethel township, Miami county, in the following spring, where his father, Thomas, purchased 160 acres of land in section 10 and on which the subject of this sketch died, on February 19, 1889. He was township treasurer for 30 years and a trustee for 10 years and at one time a candidate for treasurer of Miami county. No man has ever held a higher position in the estimation of the citizens of Bethel township.

### JOHN WILLIAM SHROYER

The son of John Jacob, born in Bethel township, received a very fair education in the public schools and lived on the farm, until his marriage with Anna Williams, the daughter of John and Anna Williams in 1864, from which union was born Herschel, who married Clara Mumford; Ida, who married William Wray; Anna, who married Benjamin Kissinger; Edith, who married Garfield Moses; Glendora, who married Leroy Gross; John Jacob, who married Ada Ledgeworth, daughter of James Ledgeworth; Marvin, who married Helen Koontz; Bessie, Emerson, and Marguerite reside at home, with their parents, four miles east of Tippicanoe City, on the New Carlisle turnpike, which is the center of a family circle of unusual interest and intelligence, typical of the best things in American life. They all attend the Methodist Episcopal church.

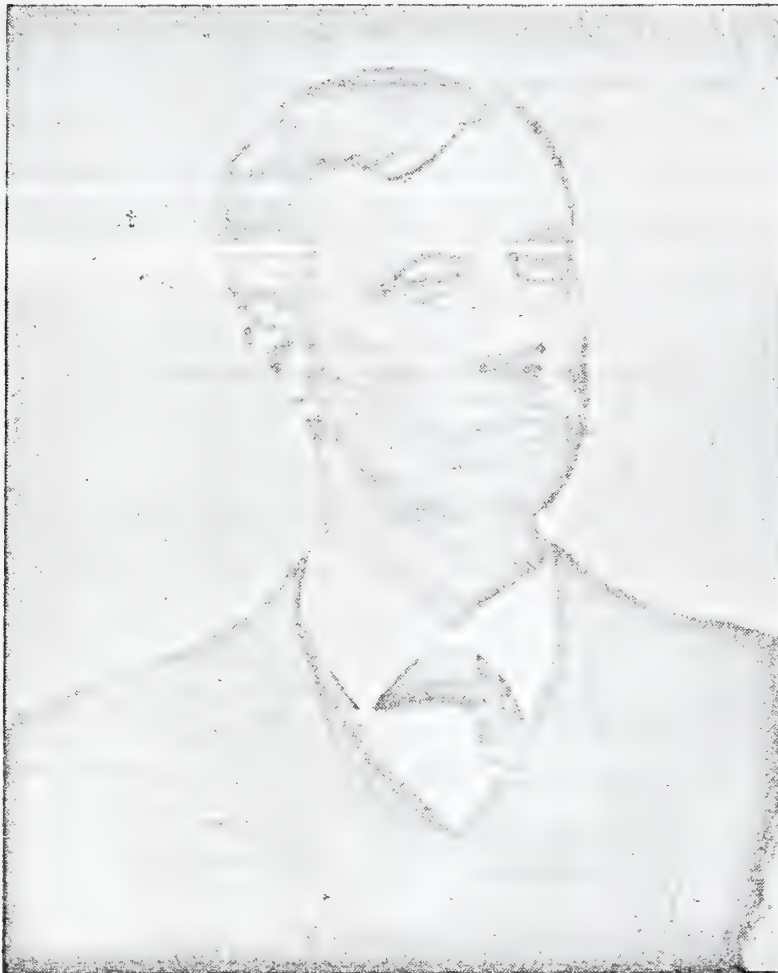
the Bethel township high school and at the Starling Medical college in Columbus, Ohio, in the class of 1910; served one year as interne at the Miami Valley hospital in Dayton, Ohio, and one year at Protestant

### DR. FRANKLIN IRWIN SHROYER

A son of John William Shroyer, was born in Bethel township, on the home farm, on April 20, 1886, being the fourth generation of his name, who had done so much for the material advancement of agricultural, educational, social and religious upbuilding of the first township of Miami county. He graduated from hospital, Columbus, Ohio, and practiced for five years with Dr. Geo. E. McCullough in Troy, Ohio; specialized in gynecological and abdominal surgery at John Hopkins university and now located at Dayton, Ohio, in the Reibold building.

On September 25, 1917, he married Mary Anna Barbara Josse, one of Troy's accomplished young ladies. The Shroyers were and are all land owners. John Jacob owned 700 acres; John William, 212 acres; and Franklin Irwin, with his brother, 220 acres.





### SAMUEL HUMES SHANNON

The subject of this sketch and the above picture was born at Pittston, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, on April 5, 1843, and lived with his father and mother, Wesley and Sarah Smith Shannon, until manhood. He was educated in the local schools at Pittston. He enlisted in Company M, the 2nd Pa. Heavy Artillery, on the 19th of August, 1862, to serve for three years and was mustered out at Petersburg, Virginia, on the 20th of June, 1865, by reason of an order furnished by the War department. This regiment was stationed at Fort Ethan Allen, Virginia, until May of 1864, when they joined Grant in the wilderness and continued with the great commander until he had conquered "on that line." The 147th O. V. I., exclusively from Miami county, relieved this regiment and took possession of their comfortable quarters of two years, many of which were artistically formed from small pines and cedar trees. It was my fortune to quarter in the one vacated by Comrade Shannon. It was here Mr. Shannon trained his famous dog, "Trust," the only one in the history of the United States, so far as I know, ever mustered into and out of the service of the United States. A picture of Trust appears on the opposite page.

In 1871, I met Mr. Shannon at Hillsboro, Highland county, Ohio, engaged in the sale of Babcock fire extinguishers, when I induced him to come to Troy and engage in the sale of nursery stock, which business he followed principally until his death. Mr. Shannon was noted for his love of and wonderful power over the dog. He always owned one and he was invariably well trained. In 1872, when traveling with him in the southern part of the State, a beautiful setter followed us from some where and was first discovered trotting under the buggy. With the buggy whip we drove him some distance back on the road, but when we arrived at our hotel, the dog was under the buggy and Shannon adopted him and he was known in Troy for some years as the best trained dog in the community. Mr. Shannon was married to Katherine Klein on September 18, 1873, from which union, two children were born. Cora, who died in infancy and Jessie, several years a popular school teacher of Troy, the wife of L. H. Shipman, a prominent attorney at law of

Mr. Shannon affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal church and was a member of Post 159, Dept. of Ohio, Grand Army of the Republic, at Troy. He served as the first adjutant of the local post in 1883-4 and aided in mustering the post at Tippecanoe City and Pleasant Hill. He was an efficient and intelligent worker for the order. He had a generous hospitable nature which endeared him to a large circle of friends.





elapsd before they did any bolting and when they commenced using a bolt the party whose grain was being ground was obliged to turn the bolt. This grist mill was destroyed by fire, as was also the saw mill upon the same race, but Mr. Freeman built a four-story mill with three runs of buhrs, and for years carried on a flourishing trade.

James T. McKinney in 1808 erected a mill on the banks of Springcreek, which was known as the corn-cracker, as it ground only corn. This mill had the distinction of being the first erected within what is known as Brown township.

The first mill in Bethel township, erected by a man named Teller, was known as the ox-mill because the power was furnished by a large wheel about thirty feet in circumference which was trod by oxen. In 1815 a mill was built on Honey creek by David Staley. This mill enjoyed an extensive trade, people coming from every part of the county to have their grain ground at this mill. About 1831 this mill was sold to Daniel Babb, who operated it for many years. He established a store nearby for the accommodation of those who came to have their grain ground at his mill, and soon a flourishing little hamlet grew up around the mill known as Babbtown.

Piqua, Miami County, Ohio,  
Feb. 7, 1831.

My dear Brothers:—

Through the tender mercies of an overruling Providence, we have been preserved from diseases and death, and at this time enjoy a reasonable degree of health. I am pleased with this part of the country. The land is rich and productive and all, every foot could be cultivated except the water courses. The prices of produce are tolerably good; wheat 50 cents, corn and rye 25 cents, pork \$2.50, beef from 2 to 3 dollars per hundred and will command a regular cash price which is produced by the Miami canal which is completed as far

as Dayton 30 miles from here. It is expected that the canal will shortly be extended as far as this place, and at some future day perhaps not far distant it will be made through to Lake Erie. Land has been raising here of late. Improved farms with common improvements are rated from 8 to 12 dollars per acre and some higher. There is yet unimproved land to be had low down at Congress price but lies a little back. I have not yet settled myself permanently. The winter season has been very unfavorable for looking at land and I have not yet seen enough of the country. It is not very expensive living in this part—I did some hauling when I first came here at \$2.00 per day and got as much furniture as I wanted and I have since superintended a merchant mill for three month for which I received \$20 per month. I wish now to use some time to look around and determine where to settle. The deed which was made to me for the Ohio land did not answer the purpose. I wrote another and sent it on to Sam Frye, he has forwarded it to Brother John for his signature and at its return I wished you all to execute it and have it forwarded to me as soon as possible and have it forwarded to me through the medium of Sam Frye. My necessity compels me to be urgent in this as I cannot settle myself comfortably without it, and scarcely with it. I brought four horses with me here, two of them I have since sold. This is a good country for a poor man and any person can here make a comfortable living who is blessed with health. Industry here has its reward. Society here is good the majority of which are Methodists. I was present at a love feast last Sunday morning when there was at least 400 persons present at their morning meeting, nearly all of whom were members of the church. Religion is prospering. The business of the estate which I left with you you will please to have so arranged if possible that the estate can be finally closed by next fall as I calculate if I am spared to be in by





that time. I have many serious inconveniences to undergo in consequence of going to a new country although I find many friends here, and many are anxious I should take up my residence among them. It was with great difficulty I procured a house for my family when I first came here as people are so fast emigrating here that every house and cabin is occupied. I, however, at length, succeeded in procuring one tolerably comfortable. We have had an addition to our family, a daughter born on the 19th of November last and is doing well. We call her name Maryann. Every article of merchandise or store goods I think is as low here as in Virginia owing to the canal transportation. Our merchants purchase their goods generally at Cincinnati, the great emporium of the western trade, to which place they are brought by steam boats from New Orleans, and may be brought by the canal as far as Dayton 30 miles from here. You will please write to me when convenient, directed to Piqua, Miami county, Ohio, until otherwise directed. Please to accept of the tenders of love and respect to you all and remember me to all who love or regard us. We have had a hard and severe winter here, colder weather than I have experienced in Virginia and fine sleighing for some time which I learn has been the case even in Virginia. I must close by wishing you every blessing that may redound to your good and subscribe myself your affectionate brother,

DANL. BABB.

Peter and Saml. Babb.

(Address)

Messrs, Peter and Saml. Babb,

Hazard Forge P. Office,

Hardy County, Virginia.

RECORD KEPT BY GRANDFATHER PETER BABB

My son Samuel was born into this world Wednesday, the 3rd day of August, 1804, at noon between 12 and 1 o'clock, and in the sign of Leo.

My daughter, Litia, was born in this

world Friday, the 27th day of March, in the year 1807 in the afternoon between 4 and 5 o'clock and in the sign of Scorpio.

My son, Levy, was born into this world Sunday, the 30th day of September, 1810, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon and in the sign of Piacés.

My daughter, Catharine, was born into this world Wednesday, the 21st of January, 1815, at 10 o'clock in the evening, and in the sign of Sagittarias.

My son, John, was born into this world Sunday, the 3rd day of August, A. D. 1794, between 6 and 7 o'clock in the morning and in the sign of Scorpio.

My son, John Peter, was born into this world Sunday, the 25th of September, A. D., 1796, at 2 o'clock in the morning and in the sign of Cancer.

My son, Daniel, was born into this world Tuesday, the 10th of December, A. D., 1800, at 12 o'clock at noon and in the sign of Gemini.

My son, William, was born into this world Monday, the 30th of November, A. D., 1801, at 12 o'clock at noon and in the sign of Libra.

The meeting of neighbors at the mills was an excellent method of becoming acquainted and it was in this way, largely, that they became acquainted with the characteristics of each other. I have heard Father tell the story of a bet he had with Isaac Sheets, sometime about 1840, when he superintended the Sheets distillery, flour and saw mill, two and one-half miles east of Troy. Sheets said to Father one day, when a certain farmer came to the mill from Lost Creek township, "Sam, there comes J— S who is the biggest liar in Miami county." Father, having been the superintendent of the Voorhees distillery, flour and saw mill on Indian creek, in Elisabeth township, knew every one in that locality and among others a well-to-do farmer, owning 320 acres of fine land who was given to wonderful exaggerations. To impress county officials, he would make tax returns for more stock than he actu-



ally had. He was especially fond of great draft horses, and told stories of their power to pull great loads that would put to shame the lofty flights of Baron Munchausen. This man, V—r, came to the mill soon after J—s had arrived, when Father said, "Isaac, I have a man here now that can out-lie your man," and they accordingly bet an oyster supper in Troy on the result. Knowing the fondness of each for draft horses, they directed the conversation in that channel and soon had J—s telling of miraculous feats of moving loads with his horses. When V—r's turn came he told the following: "I used to haul wheat across the mountains to Baltimore with four horses and my average load was a hundred bushels. There was one place in the mountain where it was difficult to pull over and I always rested my horses before I reached that point. On one occasion, I put on five bushels extra for it completed the job, and when I arrived at the difficult point, my four horses stood on their toes for 20 minutes unable to move forward, but so true they would not let the load go backward. So great was the strain, that the right hand shoe of the off horse flew off with such force that it went through the body of the wagon, emptied two sacks of wheat and this enabled the horses to pull the load over." Sheets winked at father who went with him outside the office, when he said, "Sam, the oysters are yours." I never heard Father repeat this story without the explanation that neither of these men ever exaggerated to the injury of their neighbors.

"That old voice of waters, of birds, and of breeze,  
The dip of the wild fowl, the rustling of trees."

#### BETHEL TOWNSHIP

I addressed a letter to The Richmond-Arnold Publishing Company, of Chicago, Ill., who purported to be a firm of that

city, which published the history of Miami County in 1909. The letter was returned by the post office authorities marked, "Not found." My inquiry of them was in relation to their authority for some of the names used by them as early settlers in Miami county.

The list of names given in this misfit history as the earliest settlers in Bethel township appear in the following order: On page 111, Thomas Stockstill, David H. Morris, Sr., Robert Crawford, John Crawford, Samuel Morrison, Mordecai Mendenhall, John Ross, Daniel Agenbroad, the Saylor, Puterbaughs, Claytons, Ellises, Studebakers and Newcombs.

The land office of the United States, gives the first entries of land in Bethel township in the following order:

#### BETHEL TOWNSHIP, TOWN NO. 2 RANGE 9

Robt. Crawford, entered N.W. Qr Sec. 4-2-9, 160 @ Dec. 31, 1802.

James L. Crawford, entered S.W. Qr Sec. 4-2-9, 100.00 @ Dec. 31, 1802.

Peyton Short assigned to Crawford entered Whole Sec. 10-2-9, 640.00 @ Dec. 31, 1802.

Jacob Siler, entered N. Pt. Qr Sec. 18-2-9, 100.00 @ Dec. 31, 1802.

P. Short, entered N. Pt. Qr, Sec. 23-2-9, 320.00 @ Dec. 31, 1802.

Jonathan Downell, entered N 1/2, Sec. 35-2-9, 64.71 @ Dec. 31, 1802.

Elnathan Corey, entered S. E. Qr, Sec. 3-2-9, 159.00 @ Nov. 17, 1804.

E. Corey, entered N. E. Qr, Sec. 4-2-9, 160.00 @ Nov. 17, 1804.

Jos. Stafford, entered N. E. Qr, Sec. 17-2-9, 160.00 @ Dec. 24, 1804.

Jacob Price, entered N. W. Qr, Sec. 17-2-9, 160.00 @ Dec. 8, 1804.

Thomas Stockstill never entered land in Bethel township. He owned land by purchase by transfer but he was not one of the first owners. Samuel Morrison did not enter his land until Dec. 27, 1805, being the southeast quarter of Section 3, seven miles from the mouth of Honey







creek, where he and Morris founded the town of Livingston, on land purchased from John Cleves Symmes. The latter lost title to this land for non-payment of purchase price. If the high waters at the mouth of Honey creek broke up his town, as we have heretofore intimated, it would account for his entry of the high land in Section 3, near the Clark county line, Mordecai Mendenhall received a patent for his land for the one-half of Section 33, on November 20, 1806, on the river two miles below the mouth of Honey creek. Daniel Ross did not receive his patent for parts of Section 27-28 until April 9, 1811.

The names given in the same history as the earliest settlers in Brown township were John Kiser, John Simmons, William Cancannon and Michael Sills set forth on page 98.

The following record of the land department at Washington, D. C., shows the first land patents for Brown township settlers:

**BROWN TOWNSHIP, TOWN NO. 2,  
RANGE NO. 12**

John Adney, entered S. W. Qr, Sec. 31-2-12, 159.02 @ Apr. 11, 1808.

John Oliver, entered S. W. Qr, Sec. 19-2-12, 157.83 @ Apr. 18, 1814.

John Ciser, entered N. E. Qr, Sec. 25-2-12, 159.00 @ Mar. 39, 1814.

Dan'l Newcomb, entered S. E. Qr, 25-2-12, 159.00 @ Mar. 39, 1814.

John Simmons, entered S. W. Qr, Sec. 25-2-12, 159.00 @ May 28, 1813.

John A. Caven, entered N. W. Qr, Sec. 31-2-12, 159.02 @ Nov. 26, 1812.

John Lesseney, entered S. E. Qr, Sec. 32-2-12, 159.77 @ May 6, 1813.

Wm. Wahub, entered S. W. Qr, Sec. 32-2-12, 159.77 @ Mar. 30, 1814.

John Kizer, entered S. W. Qr, Sec. 13-2-12, 158.47 @ Mar. 2, 1815.

Wm. Richardson, entered W $\frac{1}{2}$  Qr, Sec. 33-2-12, 78.95 @ June 7, 1815.

There were at least eight settlers before Kizer came.

The same history gives the names of the first settlers in Concord township as follows: Aaron Tullis, William Barbee, Reuben Shackelford and Alexander Telford. These came in about 1804. In 1806 came John Peck from Kentucky with four sons, Jacob, John, Joseph and Isaac and four daughters."

The land office record at Washington, D. C., for early settlers is as follows:

**CONCORD TOWNSHIP, TOWN AND RANGE 7-5  
AND 5-6**

Sam'l Martin, entered N. E. Qr, Sec. 12-7-5, 160 @ Sept. 30, 1805.

Sam'l Kyle, entered N. E. Qr, Sec. 36-7-5, 160 @ Apr. 4, 1807.

Wm. Barbee and Robt. Marshall, entered Whole, Sec. 8-5-6, 640.98 @ Dec. 22, 1803.

Aaron Tullis, entered N. E. Qr, Sec. 20-5-6, 165.34 @ Nov. 20, 1804.

David Tullis, entered S. W. Qr, Sec. 19-5-6, 161.24 @ Aug. 11, 1806.

Wm. Gahagan, entered Whole, Sec. 27-5-6, 467.33 @ Sept. 6, 1804.

Abraham Thomas, entered S. W. Qr, Sec. 33-5-6, 161.18 @ Dec. 24, 1804.

John Orbison, entered Whole, Sec. 34-5-6, 444.37 @ Aug. 13, 1805.

Wm. Barbee and Alex McCullough, entered N. E. Qr, Sec. 28, 5-6, 161.44 @ Sept. 4, 1805.

Jos. Layton, entered S. W. Qr, Sec. 28-5-6, 161.44 @ Sept. 10, 1805.

The same history gives the names of the first settlers of Elisabeth township as follows: Michael Shidaker, John Mann, George Williams, John Flynn, John Gearhart and the Cecils.

The following is the record at Washington, D. C.:

**ELISABETH TOWNSHIP, TOWN NO. 2,  
RANGE NO. 10**

Wm. Madden, entered S. W. Qr, Sec. 25-2-10, 100.00 @ Dec. 31, 1802.

James Lennon, entered Sec. 28-2-10, 50.00 @ Dec. 29, 1802.



Michael Williams, entered S. E. Qr, 25-2-10, 218.50 @ Dec. 31, 1804.

Jacob Prillerman, entered N  $\frac{1}{2}$  Qr, Sec. 7-2-10, 320.00 @ Dec. 25, 1804.

Moses Winters, entered W. Qr, Sec. 13-2-10, 160.00 @ Dec. 19, 1804.

Danl. Knoop, entered S  $\frac{1}{2}$  Qr, Sec. 28-2-10, 320.00 @ Dec. 22, 1804.

Elihu Saunders, entered S. W. Qr, Sec. 32-2-10, 161.00 @ Dec. 15, 1804.

Peter Saunderland, entered N. W., 1-2-10, 160.00 @ Dec. 20, 1805.

John Johnston, entered S. W., Sec. 9-2-10, 159.50 @ Dec. 27, 1805.

John Shidaker, entered N  $\frac{1}{2}$ , Sec. 13-2-10, 320.00 @ Oct. 15, 1805.

The same history gives the first settlers of Lost Creek township in the following order: Willis Northcutt, John Rogers, John Webb, Alexander McDowell, Sr.

The records of the land office, Washington, D. C., show the following order for the first ten entries:

LOST CREEK TOWNSHIP, TOWN NO. 2,  
RANGE NO. 11

Jacob Burnett, entered N. W. Qr, Sec. 15-2-11, 159.66 @ Dec. 31, 1804.

John Brownson, entered N. E. Qr, Sec. 20-2-11, Sec. 159.48 @ Dec. 28, 1805.

John Johnston, entered S. W. Qr, Sec. 21-2-11, 160.06 @ Dec. 28, 1805.

Abm. Edwards, entered N. W. Qr, Sec. 27-2-11, 159.60 @ Dec. 28, 1805.

Barnabas Blue, entered N. E. Qr, Sec. 28-2-11, 160.18 @ Dec. 26, 1805.

John Rogers, entered Whole, Sec. 32-2-11, 648.32 @ Dec. 30, 1805.

John Holderman, entered S. E. Qr, Sec. 34-2-11, 169.33 @ Dec. 26, 1805.

John Whipple, entered S  $\frac{1}{2}$  Qr, Sec. 35-2-11, 322.30 @ Dec. 27, 1805.

John Flinn, entered N. W. Qr, Sec. 20-2-11, 159.48 @ Dec. 28, 1805.

Dan'l Lauden, entered S. W. Qr, Sec. 20-2-11, 159.48 @ Dec. 28, 1805.

Willis Northcutt did not enter land until December 2, 1817, when he acquired the S. W. Qr of Section 2. Alexander

McDowell did not enter land but acquired his by transfer from the first settlers.

"Samuel Freeman Seems to have been the first white man to break ground in Monroe township," then follows John Yount, Michael Fair, John Clark, David Jenkins and Elisha Jones.

The Washington land office records show as follows:

MONROE TOWNSHIP, TOWN NO. 4  
RANGE NO. 6

Geo. Gillispie, entered Whole, Sec. 11 & 14-4-6, 399.62 @ Sept. 24, 1804.

Jos. Layton, entered Whole, Sec. 24-4-6, 400.82 @ Sept. 6, 1804.

Saml. Freeman, entered Whole, Sec. 25-4-6, 450.41 @ Aug. 7, 1804.

John Freeman, entered Whole, Sec. 34-4-6, 638.72 @ Aug. 9, 1805.

Jacon Fare, entered S. E. Qr, Sec. 28-4-6, 160.16 @ Dec. 5, 1805.

James Reed, entered S. E. Qr, Sec. 33-4-6, 150.68 @ Nov. 25, 1805.

Christian Grice, entered N  $\frac{1}{2}$ , Sec. 27-4-6, 319.07 @ Aug. 9, 1805.

James Youert, entered S. E. Qr, Sec. 4-4-6, 163.68 @ Apr. 5, 1805.

Benj. Cheney, entered S. E. Qr, Sec. 5-4-6, 164.00 @ Dec. 2, 1805.

Hance Mordockk, entered N. E. Qr, Sec. 8-4-6, 162.85 @ Aug. 21, 1805.

"In 1806 Am. McDonald settled on Harrison creek near Covington and in the following year, Michael Ingle erected a cabin at the mouth of Trotters creek. Ingle was a tanner, etc." following Ingle came William Coate, John Coate and soon Daniel Wright," page 96. The Washington records disclose as follows:

Newberry Township, Town & Range  
(8-5) (9-4) (9-5) (10-4)

David Zeigler, entered E  $\frac{1}{2}$ , Sec. 36-9-4, 320 @ Apr. 23, 1801.

Michael Ingle, entered N. W. Qr, Sec. 20-8-5, 156.74 @ Nov. 15, 1804.

Thomas Hill, entered N. W. Qr, Sec. 29-8-5, 159.24 @ Dec. 7, 1805.





John Miller, entered N. W. Qr, Sec. 31-8-5, 160.26 @ Dec. 21, 1805.

Sylvester Thompson, entered N. W. Qr, Sec. 32-8-5, 158.21 @ Apr. 11, 1805.

Sam'l Nicholson, entered W ½ S. E., Sec. 32-9-5, 80 @ Oct. 5, 1816.

Phil Swartzell, entered S. W. Qr, Sec. 12-0-4, 160.00 @ Nov. 2, 1806.

Wm. Pearson, entered N. W. Qr, Sec. 18-8-5, 159.24 @ June 20, 1809.

David Burnstrager, entered S. E. Qr, Sec. 19-8-5, 159.89 @ July 21, 1806.

Sam'l Brown, Jr., entered N. E. Qr, Sec. 19-8-5, 156.89 @ July 8, 1807.

Page 94 of the same history places the early settlers of Newton township in the following order: Michael Williams, Marmaduke Coate, Thomas Hill, Thomas Coppock, Samuel Teague, Benjamin and William Furnas.

The Washington records shows as follows:

Michael Williams, entered last one-half Section 19, August 7, 1801.

Michael Ingle, entered N. W. Ir, Sec. 7-7-5, 155.72 @ Nov. 15, 1804.

Sylvester Thompson, entered N. W. Qr, Sec. 17-7-5, 160 @ Mar. 19, 1806.

Wm. C. & O. Schenck, entered S. E. Qr, Sec. 18-7-5, 160 @ Nov. 20, 1804.

Marmaduke Coate, S. E. Qr, Section 32, Nov. 5, 1804.

Benjamin Iddings, S. E. Qr, Section 33, Nov. 7, 1804.

Thomas Coppock, entered W. W. Qr, Sec. 4, Sept. 25, 1804.

Abraham Miller, entered S. W. Qr, Sec. 5-7-5, 161.09 @ Mar. 10, 1806.

Fredrick Nutts, entered N. E. Qr, Sec. 7-7-5, 160 @ Aug. 17, 1805.

Page 100, same history gives the first settlers in Spring Creek township as follows: John Hilliard, "At last in 1804, the Dilborns came," William Frost, John R. McKinney, John Millhouse, Gardner Bobo, Mathias Scudder, Uriah Blue, James L. McKinney, and Henry Millhouse.

The Washington records shows as follows:

John Hilliard, the whole of section 30, Dec. 31, 1802.

John McKinney, the whole of section 20, Dec. 26, 1806.

Gardener Bobo, Section 21, Jan. 3, 1807.

James McKinney, Section 14, Dec. 27, 1805.

*Springcreek, Town No. 1, Range No. 12*

Wm. Stuart, entered S. W. Qr, Sec. 21-1-12, 58.76 @ Dec. 5, 1805.

Dan'l Symmes, entered Whole, Sec. 25-1-12, 612.94 @ Jan. 1, 1806.

Matthew Scudder, entered Whole, Sec. 27-1-12, 546.43 @ Aug. 29, 1806.

Dan'l Hilliar, entered N. W. Qr, Sec. 15-1-12, 158.76 @ Apr. 18, 1807.

Wm. Frost, entered S. E. Qr, Sec. 20-1-12, 161.27 @ Dec. 27, 1807.

James Cregan, entered N. E. Qr, Sec. 21-1-12, 158.76 @ Aug. 5, 1806.

Geo. M. Caven, entered N. W. Qr, Sec. 1-1-12, 159.01 @ Nov. 29, 1808.

Henry Freeman, entered N. E. Qr, 15-1-12, 158.76 @ Jan. 3, 1810.

Wm. Wiley, entered S. W. Qr, Sec. 19-1-12, 160.27 @ Aug. 21, 1812.

G. P. Torrance, entered Whole, Sec. 32-1-12, 618.20 @ Dec. 11, 1811.

It will be observed that there is no authority for saying the Dilborns were the second family to settle in Spring township. They actually entered their land, the N. E. Qr, of Section 1 on April 14, 1813, but a short time before they were murdered by the Indians.

*Staunton Township, Town No. 1-10 and 1-11*

Page 105, same history mentions the early settlers in the following order: John Knoop, Peter Felix, Simon Landry, Amariah Smalley, Levi Martin, Henry Marshall and John Defrees.

The Washington record shows as follows:

John Gerrard, entered Whole Sec. 9-1-10, 433.01 @ Dec. 28, 1802.





Uriah Blue, entered E  $\frac{1}{2}$ , Sec. 18-1-10,  
120.00 @ Dec. 31, 1802.

Henry Gerrard, entered N  $\frac{1}{2}$ , Sec. 13-1  
11, 320.00 @ Dec. 31, 1802.

A. Blue, entered S. E. Qr, Sec. 13-1-11,  
40.00 @ Dec. 31, 1802.

James Blue, entered N. E. Qr, Sec. 7-1-  
John Whiting, entered N. E. Qr, Sec. 2-

11, 160.00 @ Dec. 25, 1804.

1-10, 50.00 @ Dec. 31, 1805.

Levi Martin, entered N. E. Qr, Sec. 3-1,  
10, 160.00 @ Dec. 17, 1805.

Matthew Huston, entered Whole, Sec.  
10-1-10, 463.54 @ Dec. 9, 1805.

Peter Felix, entered Whole, Sec. 23-1-10,  
24.50 @ Dec. 27, 1805.

Jacon Kinzer, entered S. W. Qr, Sec. 3-  
1-11, 158.68 @ Aug. 9, 1805.

John Knoop, entered Part 4-1-10, 521.47  
@ July 31, 1805.

William Marshall, not Henry, entered the N. W. Qr of Section 22 on April 21, 1806, while John Defrees never entered any land. Much of the land in Miami county in the early day was purchased from John Cleves Symmes, but he, having forfeited his title to all of the 2,000,000 acres purchased by him from the government, lying between the Great and Little Miami rivers, except 600,000 acres next to the Ohio river. These same lands were afterward purchased from the government. I endeavored to procure all the papers that related to the land owned by John Knoop in Section 4 of Staunton township. The following letter from my friend, C. C. Royce, of Washington City, will explain in this relation more fully than ever before and is the last word on this subject.

The Cairo,  
Washington, D. C.,  
July 11, 1917.

My dear Sterrett:

I have your letter of the 4th inst. I assume from its contents that you have access to the U. S. statutes at large and are fully familiar with the Act of 1796,

which provided for the sale of lands N. W. of the river Ohio on terms requiring one-twentieth of purchase money at time of sale, one-half within 30 days and balance in one year. Also the Act of March 2, 1799, for the relief of persons who had contracts with Jno. Cleves Symmes for lands not included in the Symmes patents, giving such persons a preference in purchasing the lands so contracted for—such lands to be paid for: one-third before Sept. 1, 1799, one-third in one year, and one-third in two years, which act was superseded by Act of March 3, 1801, extending the time for first payment to Jan. 1, 1802. Also the Act of May 10, 1800 providing for the establishment of land offices at Cincinnati, Chillicothe, Marietta and Steubenville and the sale of lands in 640 and 320 acre tracts, payments in cash or on credit, one-twentieth cash, one-fourth in 40 days, one-fourth in two years, one-fourth in three years and remainder in four years.

In reference to the John Knoop entry I went to the General Land Office and obtained access to the old records of the Cincinnati land office, but did not obtain the full measure of information I desired. I had supposed that the original application for entry would contain a statement of the date of actual settlement but found that such was not the case. I found, however, that John Knoop's first pre-emption claim was filed December 21, 1804, on which date he made a first payment of \$52.14. His patent was not issued until July 30, 1812, and was for land in Sec. 4, T. 1, Range 10 M. R. S.

A second application for additional land was made December 27, 1805, but I mislaid my memorandum showing the date of his final certificate and date of the patent. If these are of any importance to you I will make another trip to the land office and get them.

The number of his final certificate on the first application was 329 and of the second 1760, which I obtained from the old tract



book, but the certificates themselves and accompanying papers were not to be found, the clerk in charge advising me that more than half of the papers in all these entries at the Cincinnati office prior to 1814 are missing, due to the fact that the Treasury department was burned by the British in that year and many of the files destroyed.

Sorry the material date of Knoop's settlement is not disclosed by the records but if there is any other matter concerning which I can be of service to you let me know and I will be "Johnny on the Spot."

Sincerely yours,

C. C. ROYCE.

Page 83, of the same history names the early settlers of Washington township in the following order: Job Gard, John Widney, Benjamin Brandon, William Mitchell, Col. John Johnston, Hugh Scott, Benjamin Leavell, John Manning, Armstrong Brandon and Matthew Caldwell.

The Washington record is as follows:

*Washington Township* (6-6) (7-6) (8-5)  
(9-5)

Matthew Caldwell, entered Whole, Sec. 18-6-6, 636.40 @ Dec. 3, 1805.

Edward Newcomb, entered Whole, Sec. 6-6-6, 222.48 @ Sept. 6, 1804.

John Manning, entered Whole, Sec. 17-6-6, 164.45 @ Oct. 8, 1804.

Jos. Bedle, entered Whole, Sec. 32-6-6, 360.40 @ Mar. 15, 1805.

William Wills, entered N. E. Qr, Sec. 31-7-6, 157.98 @ Dec. 27, 1805.

John Lovell, entered S. E. Qr, Sec. 13-8-5, 157.56 @ Nov. 29, 1806.

Saml. Trotter, entered S. E. Qr, Sec. 24-8-5, 160.29 @ Oct. 8, 1806.

James Vamman, entered Whole, Sec. 36-8-5, 156.95 @ Nov. 12, 1806.

John Widney, entered S. W. Qr, Sec. 36-9-5, 160.00 @ May 30, 1810.

Henry Orbison, entered N. E. Qr, Sec. 12-8-5, 158.41 @ May 13, 1807.

The story of Job Gard having been the first settler of Washington township and

probably of Miami county, may be and probably is, true so far as that he lived in the old fort at the upper Piqua point either in the winter of 1795 or 1796 and planted corn on the "Big Bend" at Piqua, the succeeding spring and afterward erected a cabin at Harrison street but the story seems purely legendary. At least, he never entered land, that is, of record. Col. John Johnston, contrary to the general belief did not enter the land at the mouth of Loramie creek but the N. E. Qr, of Section 2, June 6, 1808. This land is two miles from the mouth of Loramie creek. Loramie creek enters the Miami river at the southwest corner of fractional section 32. The N. East Qr, of this section was entered by Stephen Johnson in 1818. Section 31 on the west side of Loramie creek, in Miami county, was entered by eight different people from 1816 to 1833.

John Leavell, not Benjamin, entered his land in Section 24, in 1806, while Hugh Scott did not enter his in Section 7 until 1814.

Page 91 of the same history says "In the year 1801 Henry Fouts, Leonard and Adam Ellers, settled in Union township in the very heart of the forest primeval" and then names Caleb Mendenhall, John Mast and Frederick Yount, David Mote, Leonard and William Fincher, William Neal, Benjamin Pike and Jacob Byrkett.

The record at Washington reads as follows:

John Mast, entered Whole Sec. 28-6-5, 610.56 @ Sept. 3, 1802.

Thomas Coppock, entered N. W. Qr, Sec. 4-6-5, 159.20 @ Sept. 25, 1804.

John Richardson, entered N. E. Qr, Sec. 5-6-5, 161.24 @ Dec. 2, 1804.

Sam'l Coate, entered N. W. Qr, Sec. 5-6-5, 161.24 @ Nov. 5, 1804.

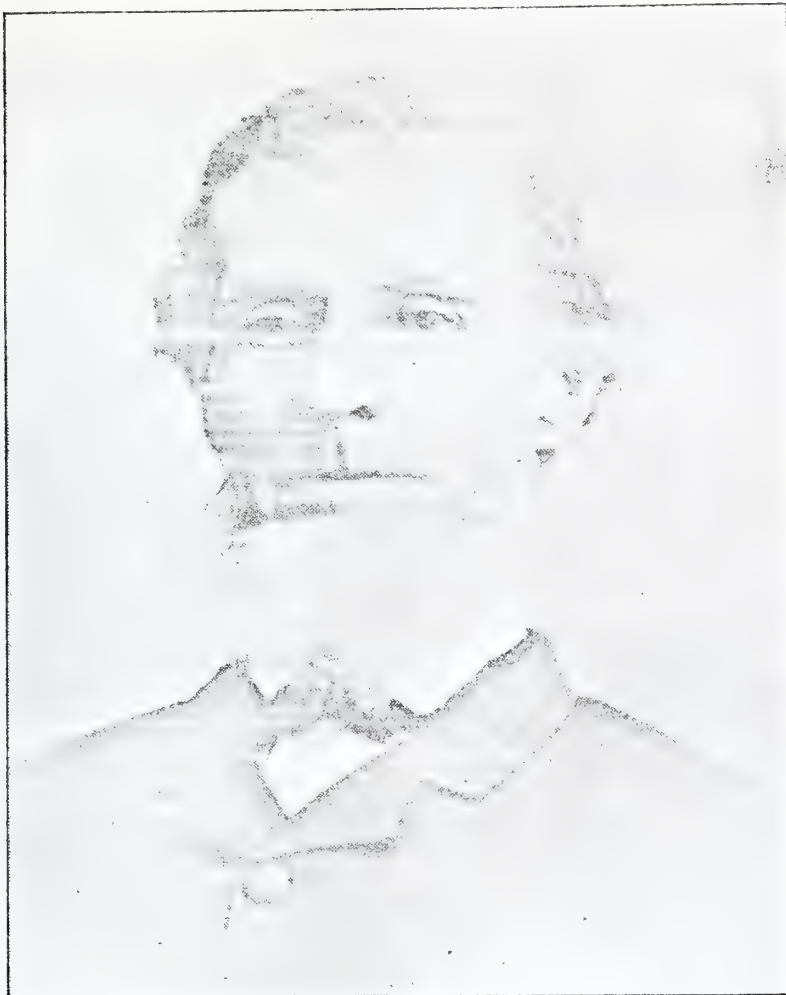
Moses Coate, entered S. W. Qr, Sec. 5-6-5, 161.24 @ Sept. 25, 1804.

John Compton, entered S. E. Qr, Sec. 7-6-5, 155.24 @ Oct. 12, 1804.

Jonathan Mote, entered Whole, Sec. 20-6-5, 666.15 @ Aug. 6, 1804.







### JOHN WILLIAM DOWLER

The grand father, William Dowler, a native of Pennsylvania, came to Ohio at an early day and first located in Butler County. In the year 1824, he moved to Newberry township and entered the northeast quarter of section 7, two miles north of Covington. His son, Joseph Carter Dowler, was reared on this farm and became a school teacher at nineteen years of age which profession he followed for fifteen years. I have had in my possession, one of the orders given him for his services in this capacity, calling on the Treasurer of the township to pay him the sum of \$35 for teaching school for three months.

He married Susan Rike on August 14, 1856, from which one child was born, John William, the subject of this sketch, on July 3, 1857, who graduated in the High School of Covington and adopted the profession of Civil Engineer in which capacity, in connection with farming, his life has been spent. He married Mary Ermina Freshhour on Feb. 15, 1888, from which union two children were born: George Leonard on Sept. 17, 1892, and James E. on Nov. 27, 1893.

Mr. Dowler has been employed in government land surveys; has been engineer for the several traction lines in Miami County except from Troy to Piqua and continues in the employ of the Dayton, Covington and Piqua line, and has served two terms as Surveyor of Miami County.

One of his pleasant pastimes has been the production from his own camera of lantern slides and pictures of scenery of Miami County and in the National Park of Montana, where he has a farm of 360 acres and raises oats and wheat. He has entered one hundred of these pictures in a pure, soft leather binding, all hand colored, and beneath each one an original verse of poetry. Some of these pictures are used in this book.

Under the first picture of this really wonderful book is printed the following:

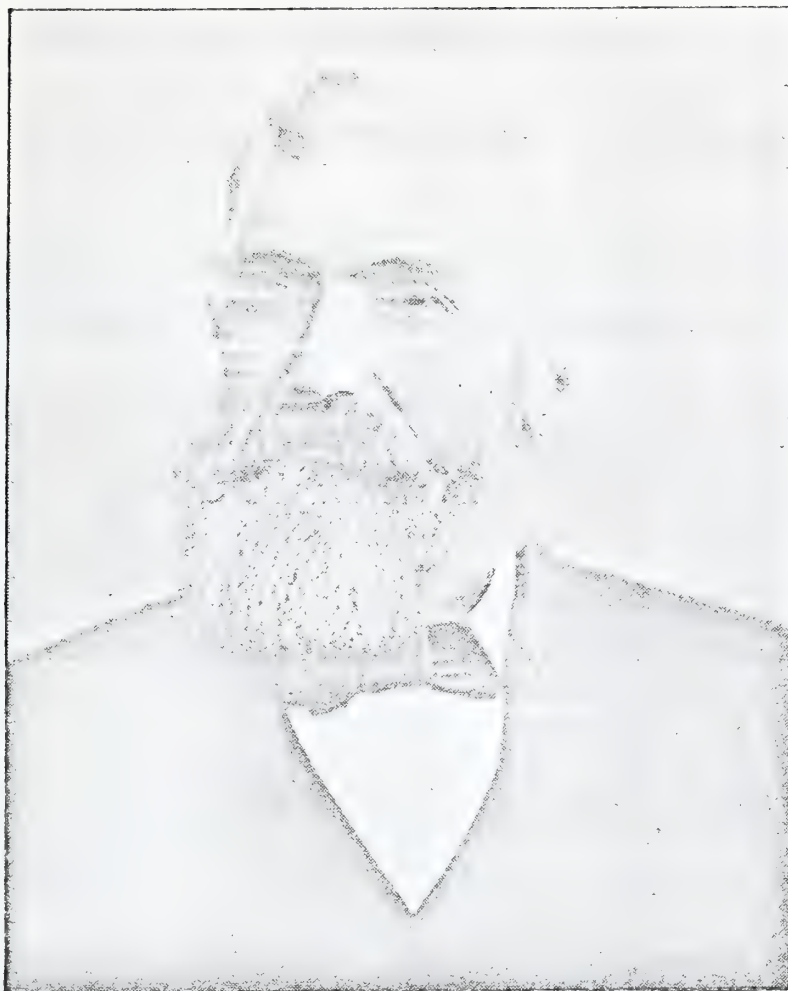
"This book will give the author's point of view.  
It is a collection of his best reflections on  
Beauty of our waterways he has passed through,  
And brings to mind again, tender recollections."

He has christened his book "One Hundred Camera Peeps; Rivers of Delight."

Mr. Dowler has given much attention to archaeological and geological study, having one of the most valuable collections of each in Miami County.

He is a practical business man and believes in the government fixing prices, provided they fix them so it does not pay better to raise oats in Montana than wheat and that they fix the price on a just and not on an absolutely unfair and inequitable one.





### PATRICK O CONNOR

The subject of the above picture was born in County Kerry, Ireland, September 20th, 1830. He lived with his father and mother, Michael and Mary O'Connor and was educated, in a limited way, in Ireland, and emigrated to America in 1860. Soon after his arrival here he became the policeman of the C. H. and D. Railroad, which then had its station at the crossing of Main and Clay streets in Troy and remained in that position and at the Big Four station for more than thirty years.

He married Margaret Conner in February, 1867, and from this union six children were born. He died on August 22nd, 1916, at the advanced age of eighty-six years and was buried in Forest Hill Cemetery Piqua, Ohio.

"Pat" O'Connor, as he was familiarly known, was devoted, as few men are, to a high sense of duty and was the soul of honor and good citizenship. He was a faithful and loving son, sending money back to Ireland in support of his aged mother during her lifetime, and yet providing generously for his own growing family.

He was a faithful member of the Catholic Church and held the office of Trustee in the same. There are few citizens of Troy more than thirty years of age who do not have a kindly recollection of Mr. O'Connor and to whom he did not render some service at the old depot. He had just pride in his great strength and boasted to me once that no drummer's trunk ever came to the Troy depot which he could not handle. When he finally went away, he left behind him the universal respect of his fellow citizens and the filial affection of his two children who survive him, Michael, born Jan. 5, 1870, and Margaret, born August 19th, 1874 and his several grand children. The former is now a Troy policeman and Margaret married Edward J. Hennessey, a prominent contractor on June 7th, 1900, from which union five children have been born: Katherine, August 9th, 1901; Margaret, Sept. 23rd, 1905; Florence, Oct. 28th, 1907; Rosa, Oct. 8th, 1909, and Edward, Jan. 22nd, 1912.

Edward Hennessey, the husband, with his brother, has built many of the streets of Troy and Piqua and are prosperous contractors. The best streets, in my opinion, ever laid in Troy are such as those on Water and West Franklin, placed by these gentlemen.

Mr. O'Connor and his wife Margaret lived in the old homestead on Main Street for 39 years and here their children first saw the light and from here sought their way to school and to their church, nearby. When Margaret, his wife, passed away, on Jan. 3, 1911, aged 75 years and was buried in Forest Hill Cemetery, Piqua, Ohio, he made his home with his daughter, Margaret, the wife of E. J. Hennessey.





### THE HOME OF MILTON TAYLOR DILTS, 237 GRANT STREET

The subject of this sketch was born three miles west of Troy, on his father's farm on January 4, 1854, and resided with his father and mother, William B. Dilts and Fannie May Taylor, until manhood. When seven years of age, his parents moved to Muncie, Indiana, where they lived until 1872, when they moved back to Troy. On October 15, 1876, he was wedded to Mamie H. Knisely, from which union two children were born, Mrs. Pearl Luella Stevens and Edith May Dilts. Mr. Dilts is a member of the Odd Fellows, the Red Men, and the Junior Order. He was a member of the Troy City council for 20 years and its president for several terms. He was elected mayor of Troy and served during 1914-15 and made a record for economy and efficiency which his friends claim has not been surpassed in the history of the city.

He is a brick and stone mason and a contractor. He has erected more business and dwelling houses in Troy than any man who lives in the city. Many of his structures were erected in various sections of the county. Mr. Dilts is a man of positive views which he maintains with the same energy that he devotes to his business. Being a sincere man, he has little sympathy with insincerity in others. He is a generous friend and through his endorsement, several successful men owe their start to him.







### THE HOME OF WALTER E. BOYER

Troy, Ohio

Mr. Boyer was born at Foster, Warren county, Ohio, in March, 1873, and educated in the public schools of that section, and in the High School at Arcanum, Darke county, and for several years thereafter he taught school and then entered the employ of Joseph Mayer & Sons, dealers in leaf tobacco, Arcanum, Ohio, where he continued for two years. He then entered the employ of the Farmers and Merchants Banking Company at Arcanum, where he remained until he accepted the position of book-keeper in the Troy National Bank, in August, 1894. With the certainty that ability and industry brings he advanced from one position to the other in this excellent banking institution until he became its President in 1908, which position he has filled with signal ability up to the present date.

In February, 1896, Mr. Boyer united in marriage to Miss Charlotte Thompson of Troy, from which union one daughter, Margaret, was born. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church, of which he is the treasurer. He is identified with the Troy Club, the Junior Order, Knights of Pythias and is a Knight Templar Mason.

Mr. Boyer is fully imbued with the responsibility of citizenship and has responded by serving as the President of the Troy School Board for several years. He is treasurer of the War Chest Fund of Miami County and enlisted in a responsible degree in all the county patriotic committees set on foot to win the war.

His identification as stockholder and as treasurer of several of our successful manufacturing enterprises, places on him an unusual amount of responsibility in community and county affairs, all of which he has so successfully discharged that he has been compelled to decline, for want of time, several positions of trust which he has been urged to accept.



*Union Township, Sec. 7-4, 6-5*

Benj. Coppock, entered S. E. Qr, Sec. 1-7-4, 165.92 @ Oct. 31, 1805.

Ester Pemberton, entered N. E. Qr, Sec. 12-7-4, 160 @ Oct. 24, 1806.

Wm. Nail, entered N. E. Qr, Sec. 4-6-5, 159-20 @ Dec. 5, 1804.

Henry Fouts first entered land in Union township in Section 22 on June 17, 1817. Joseph, *not* Caleb Mendenhall, entered land on Section 32 in 1805 and Frederick Yount did not enter land until Oct. 14, 1816. Samuel Jones, not mentioned above, entered land on June 25, 1805, being the one-half of Section 9.

The errors in former histories of Miami county in relation to the first settlers, seems to have originated as follows. The

Beers people, a supposed reputable publishing house of Chicago, Ill., sent their gang of history makers into Miami county in 1880, bent on pure commerce. In every case relating to early settlers, without any local knowledge, they depended on hearsay, and that which they were told was recorded and has been copied by each successive historian (?) of Miami county from that time to the present. In my endeavor to correct this false history, I have selected the first ten names in each township to receive patents from the government, prior to 1807, or 120 names in all. When we come to know that in that year, when the county was organized, there were but 208 voters in the county, it will be seen that I have the names of the majority of the population at that time.





## CHAPTER XX.

### THE ORGANIZATION OF MIAMI COUNTY

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While material progress had been made during the period between 1807 and 1817 and we had attained a population of about 5000 souls, I have considered this interval as the period of organization, to be afterward treated as the period of more rapid progress. In this I particularly cover the period which former county histories have repeatedly said there were no records, they having been sold for waste paper by a former county official.

The following Act of the Legislature of Ohio was passed January 16th, 1807: "All that part of Montgomery County be and the same is hereby laid off and erected into a separate and distinct County which shall be called and known by the name of Miami, to-wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of Champaign County, and southeast corner of Section 1, township 2 and range 7; thence west with the line between ranges 9 and 10, to the Great Miami river, crossing the same in such direction as to take the line on the bank of said river between township 3 and 4 in range 6 west of the said river; thence west to the State line; thence north with the same to the Indian boundary line; thence east with the same to the Champaign County line; thence south with the said County line to the place of beginning. From and after the first day of April, 1807, said County of Miami shall be vested with the powers, privileges and immunities of a separate and distinct county."

Since Montgomery County, prior to the organization of Miami, embraced within her borders, all lands west of Champaign to Indiana and all lands north to Michigan, a territory 40 by 170 miles; the above act created an area of 40 by 45 miles for

Miami County and the 40 by 120 miles north of her up in the air. The organization of Darke County in 1809 left Miami with an area of but 20 by 45 miles. The act of the legislature of Ohio, in 1812, following, made her area 20 by 150 miles and she so remained until the organization of Shelby County in 1819, when she was reduced to her present limits.

*AN ACT, to amend an act, entitled, "an act for the division of Montgomery County."*

WHEREAS by the act establishing Montgomery County, the limits of said county were extended to the northern boundary of this state, and where as by the above recited act, the limits of Miami county were confined to the Indian boundary line, leaving a tract of country attached to Montgomery county, over which no jurisdiction can be conveniently exercised, THEREFORE,

BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF OHIO, That all that part of the county of Montgomery lying north of the county of Miami, shall be, and the same is hereby attached to the said county of Miami, and all that lying north of the county of Dark, shall be, and the same is hereby attached to the said county of Dark. PROVIDED That all crimes committed, and suits and actions now pending in the said county of Montgomery, shall be prosecuted to final effect in the same manner as if this act had not passed.

MATTHIAS CORWIN,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

THOMAS KIRKER,

Speaker of the Senate.

January 7, 1812.



(Laws of Ohio, 1812)

We call attention to the fact that the above act should have been recorded and that this history is the first medium through which the people of Miami county have known of the existence of the act.

"The State of Ohio, Miami County: Be it remembered that on the 21st day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1807, being the day appointed for the County Commissioners to meet at the home of Peter Felix in Staunton, there were present Samuel Janes, William Barbee, Henry Gerard.

Cornelius Westfall was appointed Clerk for the Board of County Commissioners. The Commissioners proceeded to determine by lot for what time they shall severally serve in office and, after drawing, it appeared that Samuel Janes is to continue in office until the first October annual election. William Barbee until the annual October election next succeeding and Henry Gerard until the annual election next succeeding.

Ordered that this county be divided into townships as follows: the first township to be called and known by the name of Bethel (here follows the boundaries). The second township to be called and known by the name of Concord (boundaries follow). The third township to be called and known by the name of Union (followed by boundaries). The fourth township to be called and known by the name of Elizabeth (followed by boundaries). The fifth township to be called and known by the name of Washington (followed by boundaries). Andrew Wallace of Concord was appointed County Treasurer with James Marshall and John Johnston as bondsmen.

Troy was laid out and platted under and by virtue of an order of the Common Pleas Court of Miami County, Ohio. The following order appears in Docket 1, page 8, Common Pleas Court records. The Commissioners appointed by a Resolution of the Legislature of the State of Ohio to lay

off a seat of Justice in the County of Miami, made their return to Court of Common Pleas and have selected as the most eligible piece of ground for that purpose, Fractional section 21 and the northeast quarter of Section 28, all in Town 5, Range 6, East, July 25th, 1807.

JESSE NEWPORT,  
DANIEL WILSON,  
JOSEPH LAMB,

Commissioners.

Robert Crawford was appointed by the Court Director to purchase the tract designated by the Commissioners "the seat of Justice of this County" to lay off the same into lots, streets, alleys agreeable to the direction of the Court September 2, 1807, Docket 1, page 10. This option was had under an Act for the division of Montgomery County passed June 23, 1807. Under the orders above Robert Crawford had the said land duly surveyed and platted into In Lots numbered from 1 to 87 inclusive by survey and plat of December 16, 1807, and on the 27th day of April, 1808, said Crawford made an addition which included the 1st plat and other In Lots No. 88, No. 173.

The first lot sold in Troy by Robert Crawford, the new director, was lot 8 on Water Street, the second lot north and west of Market, its rear fronting on the river.

The commissioners failed to dedicate the streets to public use and the title to the streets embraced in the original surveys, still remains in Miami County. They have been used and improved by the people of Troy for 111 years and the supposition of the author is that since they have claimed them and held adverse possession of them, the statute of limitation has now vested them with the title, but I have not consulted any legal authority on this subject. It is certain that property owners did not own to the middle of the street as is the case usually. Whether the fact that they have paid for the improvements





in front of their lots for all these years would fix the title in them in case the street should be abandoned seems to have been of such small concern that nobody has ever procured a judicial decision on it.

On July 22nd, 1807, at a meeting of the Commissioners it was ordered that an election of township officers be held in the five townships, created up to that date. The license for hotel keepers was fixed at this meeting at \$4.00 and the license for ferrymen at \$1.00.

At the meeting of the Commissioners on Sept. 3rd, 1807, an order on the Treasury was issued to Arthur St. Clair in the sum of \$5.00 for services as Prosecuting Attorney.

At the same meeting, it was ordered that \$1.25 be paid for wolf and panther scalps. On the same date, a petition was received from the residents of Elizabeth township for the building of a road from Dayton to Staunton. On the same date a resolution was passed "That Peter Felix be allowed, for the use of the Court House, at each term, the sum of \$3.00."

At their meeting on November 16, a petition was received, signed by a number of the inhabitants of Bethel township, praying for a road to be laid out, beginning at Honey Creek bridge; thence to Champaign County line, so as to pass by David Wallace's; thence to Robert Crawford's new house. At this meeting a commission is cited from Thomas Kirker, acting Governor of Ohio, to Stephen Dye as Sheriff of Miami County, for which a bond in the sum of \$4,000 is filed.

On June 1st, 1808, the road petition of Bethel Township was disposed of as follows: "Said road cannot be had, without being burdensome to the people."

On April 1st, 1808, William Blue is allowed \$2.50 for two wolf scalps, six months old.

On April 2nd, 1808, Cornelius Westfall is allowed \$6.00 for his services as Clerk to the Board including this date, and furnishing stationery.

When we come to know that the Clerk's office of Miami County in the present day costs \$16 per day to conduct it and that Westfall had served the better part of a year for \$6.00 and furnished the stationery out of that stipend, or since July of 1807, we are led to repeat "Great oaks from little acorns grow." The first year's taxes collected in Miami County was \$600, and is now in 1917 about an even million dollars.

On June 6, 1808, Andrew Wallace reported \$362.62, two-thirds of taxes collected for the first year for which he received the sum of \$12.65 for the collection thereof, but this did not include the State taxes.

On June 14, 1808, the commissioners fixed the charge for ferrymen as follows: "For each foot passenger  $6\frac{1}{4}$  cents, for each man and horse  $12\frac{1}{2}$  cents, for loaded wagon and team, fifty cents. Any other four wheeled carriage or empty wagon,  $37\frac{1}{2}$  cents, for every loaded cart and team, sled or sleigh and team 25 cents; for every horse, mare, mule or ass or other meat cattle,  $6\frac{3}{4}$  cents, and for every sheep or hog, 2 cents.

On August 10, 1808, recorded in Volume 1, page 16, the town of Greenville, Miami County, was chartered by the County Commissioners of Miami County.

On August 31, 1808, the building of a *public jail* in Troy, to be finished by December 20, 1808, was sold to Robert C. Crawford for \$433.50. The location of this jail has never been stated in any history of record but I hope hereafter to fix this location definitely.

On December 9, 1808, "Ordered that the Court of Miami County be held in the house of Benjamin Overfield in Troy, until a Court House is built. He has agreed to furnish a room for the Court to sit during the time or term aforesaid." The reader will please note this contract, when confused by statements of Court being held anywhere else than the Overfield house, until the new Court House in the Public Square was finished. The last meeting of





The Court in Staunton was held on December 6, 1808, in the home of Peter Felix.

"Through the cracked and crazy wall  
Came the cradle rock and squall,  
And the goodman's voice at strife  
With his shrill and tipsy wife.  
Luring us by stories old  
With a comic unction told  
More than by the eloquence  
Of terse 'legal' argument."

On January 3, 1809, by an Act of the Legislature, Darke County was formed out of the western part of Miami, and Greenville was made the county seat. The original plat and record covered three blocks by six blocks with the Public Square in the center, as adopted on our records has been continued and now form the basis of all title in the most valuable portion of that thriving city which has outgrown its parent.

On January 10, 1809, John Hart was granted a warrent for bringing iron for the jail from *Stillwater*.

On June 13, 1809, the bounty for *grown* wolf and panther scalps was raised to \$2.00 for each wolf and panther, and for each wolf or panther under six months, \$1.00.

On March 6, 1810, the sixth township was organized, to be called and known as Newton township. On May 3, 1810, the Clerk was authorized to advertise a sale of the building of a house convenient to the jail of this county—the jail had been finished since the preceding December.

On June 14, 1810, John Smith, Jailor, was allowed \$2.00 for forty days' boarding a prisoner. On January 8, 1811, a report was made of the amount collected on what was then called the President's land tax derived from the sale of public lands.

Amount of duplicate.....	\$340.53.5
Amount due County .....	113.51.5
Collector's per cent.....	13.62
Due District Collector.....	213.40

On June 10, 1810, the Commissioners paid Robert Crawford for his services as Director of the Town of Troy: for pur-

chasing the land and selling the lots. He had sold lots to the value of \$2,163.98 and had paid vouchers in the amount of \$2,-163.07, and orders on the treasury for \$415.07, and soon afterward, moved to Brookville, Indiana, and from thence to Crawfordsville. It was for him the beautiful and populous city was named. Many of his name, his descendents, are yet prominent citizens.

Andrew Wallace received \$24 for making the first plat of Troy. There is no record to be found of the amount he received for his second survey and plat.

Andrew Wallace served as County Treasurer and taught the first school in Troy, held in a log cabin on Franklin street on the north side below C. H. & D. R. R. One of his pupils was his son, a boy of eight or ten years, a likable boy whom everybody called "Dave." This boy afterward became the efficient Governor of the young State of Indiana, and the father of the celebrated soldier, diplomat and author who has so charmed all the world in his story of Ben Hur and a tale of the Christ, translated into all the languages. "If any of my readers, visiting Rome, will make the short journey to the Catacombs of San Calixto, which is more ancient than San Sebastiano, he will see what became of the fortune of Ben Hur and will give thanks. Out of this vast tomb, Christianity issued to supersede the Caesars."

The relationship between Andrew Wallace (the grandfather of Lew Wallace) the first Surveyor of Troy, and the great author was obtained in the following manner. Ed. M. Cosley, associated with H. A. Cosley, in the hardware business at Main and Cherry streets in Troy, secured by correspondence the two letters herewith published and the autograph picture, also herewith published. I am under other obligations to Mr. Cosley, hereby acknowledged. He is the most industrious amateur antiquarian in Miami County with whom I have acquaintance.

On June 4, 1811, "John Wallace was



appointed the Keeper of the Standard Measures of Miami County."

On June 10, 1811, Andrew Wallace, Treasurer of Miami County, accounted for the receipt of \$675, for the preceding year; this did not include the State taxes.

On January 6, 1812, Thomas W. Furnas was appointed Sheriff of Miami County by Governor Return Jonathan Meigs.

On January 7, 1812, the Commissioners settled with Andrew Wallace as treasurer.

The meetings during this period were largely employed in hearing petitions for new roads and the reports of surveys on the same.

On August 12, 1812, William Barbee gave bond as the Collector of taxes for Miami County in the sum of \$1,190.45, or double the amount of the collections for the previous year.

On May 29, 1813, the Commissioners gave bond to James Youart in the sum of \$500, to pay him the sum of \$250, before the first day of August next "as half pay on a bridge the said Youart had contracted to build over Honey Creek at the State Road—a novel transaction.

On January 8, 1814, I find the following entry "Settled with Robert Bains, Collector of the resident proprietor's tax." Amount of duplicate \$66.11. On June 2, 1815, I find the following entry, "the building of a brick Court House in Troy was sold at public sale to Fielding Lowrey and William Barbee for \$2490, who together with John Johnston, John Knight and William Brown, their securities, gave bond to the Commissioners in the sum of \$4940, conditioned for their completing said building on or before the first day of January next.

On March 28, 1816, the Commissioners paid \$200 on the Court House contract, which was to have been completed 3 months prior to that payment. There is no entry showing that additional time had been allowed the contractors and yet they pay another \$133 on May 8, another \$100 on August 5. On September 2, 1816,

I find the following entry which indicates that the original contract was probably for the walls and roof of the Court House. "The sale of *part* of the inside work of the Court House was advertised on September 14, last"—1815—also the sale of the painting of the Court House was advertised on the 5th of August, 1816, and sold on the 14th of September, 1816." The painting of the Court House in the town of Troy was sold at public sale to Alexander McCullough for \$185. For some unaccountable reason, the location of this Court House is not given in the contract with Barbee and Lowrey and neither is it given by any other contemporary authority at any subsequent date. That neither of the three histories formerly written about the County do not definitely establish the place of so important an historical structure, is accounted for in the fact that much of those histories were not serious.

It has always been accepted that it was erected in the Public Square and in its center, but since it was not in the center, I regard it important that the first Court House owned by the County should be fixed for all years to come. In our endeavor to find some one who had actually seen this Court House, I wrote a letter to M. H. Jones, of Piqua, the answer to which appears in the plate.

M. H. Jones is the father of our present Common Pleas Judge, Walter D. Jones, having practiced law here beyond my memory and being now 92 years of age. George Pluckebaum took me in his automobile to the County Infirmary where I held an interview with Peter Siler living there now, July 15, 1917, past 92 years of age, who stated: "I moved from Dayton to Covington and from there to Troy in 1833. The brick Court House was then standing in the Public Square. Its north front was on a line run from the First National Bank corner to the opposite corner of Brown's Block. The whole of it was within the south half of the Square. It was a square brick structure with four rooms below and





large room above. It had a hip roof and cupola. There was a driveway around Court House from the Bank to the town corner." Mr. Pluckebaum, whose company prints this book, was present during this interview which is certainly the only one on record which confirms the fact by an eye witness of the exact location that there ever was a Court House in the Public Square.

My friend, E. M. Cosley, has a photograph of the well-known citizen, Jacob Rohrer, of Tippecanoe, on which he has a notation from a conversation held with Mr. Rohrer in which the latter expresses regret, when on his road on horseback to Covington in 1837, he passed the Court House on the Public Square and saw the hogs rubbing their sides against its walls.

In a former history, we are informed that our first Court House was a double log cabin with a jail at the back, but this having been written by the same gentleman who charges that the records between 1807 and 1814 were not to be found, he probably meant the Benjamin Overfield house in which the Court met and which was a double cabin with an upstairs, in which Court was held. There is, however, no authority for stating that there was a jail there.

The date of contract for the first Court House and first jail in Miami County is permanently fixed in any history for the first time. It is now clear, for the first time, where each session of Court was held, viz.: at the house of Peter Felix in Staunton until December, 1808, and at the house of Benjamin Overfield at the southeast corner of Water and Mulberry streets in Troy from the latter date until the Court moved to the new Court House in the public square, to be developed a little later on.

It will be noted that while the Commissioners have sold at auction the building of a new jail, they have, with singular reticence neglected to tell us on what lot

this jail was erected. It is certain, however, that this first jail was erected near the southeast corner of Main and Plum streets, diagonally across from our present Court House. The evidence of this fact consists in the knowledge that lot 42 on which this corner is located was the property of the County and the earliest knowledge we have is that there was a jail at that point. Lot 42 on the original Wallace plat seems to have been left in the name of the County since the day of purchase. Robert Crawford, the first director, undoubtedly, was instructed to not sell this lot 42, which embraced half the land between Cherry and Plum and Main streets, and to the alley westward from Main. It is a singular fact, that while the brick house on the corner had been known as the Sheriff's residence "since the memory of man runneth not to the contrary" the records do not show any title in the County except by inference. The first transaction in which this corner of lot 42 figures was 1866, when the County leased the former Sheriff's residence to J. T. Janvier for a residence and law office. Several of Mr. Janvier's children were born in this house, and he died there. As further corroboration of the fact that the jail contracted by the Commissioners, at their meeting in Staunton, August 31, 1808, was on lot 42, consists in the following from Drake's picture of Cincinnati and the Miami Country published in 1815 which, after locating Troy, the County seat on the west side of the Miami river, 72 miles north of Cincinnati, says: "No permanent County buildings have yet been created. The reserves and donations are a square for the Court House; one lot for the jail, another for the cemetery and a square for the Academy. Vol. 1, page 47 of the Court Records reads as follows: Sept. 7, 1808, "Ordered that lots 134, 135, 145 and 146 be appropriated for the purpose of building a school house and academy for public utility." These lots are



now occupied by the Edwards School Building. Lots 117 and 118 where the Forest School Building now stands were reserved for cemetery purposes.

We now arrive at the definite conclusion that since the Commissioners did not locate the jail, the lot 42 reserved for that purpose of itself locates it. It is not likely to have been built on a rented lot at a time when the County owned its own. The conscientious historian is now confronted with a yearning to know the character of the structure that stood on lot 42 used as a jail, before the brick jail was built on the same spot in 1830. No man alive can be found who saw it and so far as we know, no man who saw it when alive has left a record. True, one of our County histories says "It was a double log cabin with a court room upstairs and jail in the rear," referring to the "first court house of the County," which would also account for the first jail, but when this same historian locates it near Mrs. Mackey's, which was on Franklin street, two doors below the C. H. & D. R. R., on north side, we feel certain he has "gone around" to save the labor of "digging through." It is certain there was no jail at the Benjamin Overfield court house, which the above author then had in mind.

Benjamin Overfield kept a tavern. The room on the corner of Water and Mulberry was a bar room and the Court was held in the large room immediately above. There was an entry way next to the bar leading to the stairway. At one time the reader who has kept pace with us will note that ex-Governor St. Clair had acted as Prosecuting Attorney for Miami County and in his service had become acquainted with some of our leading citizens of that day and among them George Kerr, a large land owner, the progenitor of the numerous Kerr family, now living in Monroe Township. St. Clair and Kerr were enjoying themselves at the bar and had presumably arrived at that stage of sociability

under the influence of the cup that cheers, when some degree of hilarity had been engendered which annoyed the dignity of the Court which cited them to appear in its presence. Judge Dunlavy assessed a fine of \$2.00 on St. Clair and Kerr for their breach of decorum which was promptly paid when Kerr said, "Why didn't you make it \$10?"

Judge Dunlavy replied, "It is \$10, if Judge Barbee agrees." Judge Barbee replied, "I agree so far as Kerr is concerned." Whereupon Kerr flung at Judge Dunlavy a statement that he had known the Judge when he "was so d--d poor, his wife had to take in washing to support him.

The Overfield house was a two-story log and remains today as it was then, except that it is ceiled on the inside and weather-boarded on the outside. This house, so well preserved, is now 111 years old.

On the 2nd day of November, 1816, the Commissioners paid \$1.00 to Legal Trader for crying the sale of the inside painting of the Court House. On the same date, an order was granted to Fielding Lowrey and William Barbee for \$1,000 as part pay on their Court House contract and on Dec. 31, 1816, they were allowed \$256.25 more on that contract.

On the same date is the following entry: "The whole amount paid and to be paid to Fielding Lowrey and William Barbee for building the Court House in Troy including extra work amounts to \$3,090. Balance due the said Lowrey and Barbee on the first day of January, 1818, is \$500, agreeable to settlement.

On June 2, 1817, the following record is made: "This is to inform you that I will collect the State and County Tax for 4½ per cent."

(Signed) ANDREW WIATT.

"I propose to collect the State Tax levied on resident land within Miami County for the premium of six percentum on the







### THOMAS SHIDLER

Peter Shidler, the father of Thomas, was born near Philadelphia, Pa., in 1750, and afterwards moved to Western Pa., where he lived until 1822, when he came to Miami County. He died on July 19, 1830 and is buried at the Raper Chapel Church Cemetery.

Thomas Shidler was born in Green County, Pa., on June 19, 1796. He was married to Mary Penn, who was born in 1794 and was a direct descendant of the celebrated William Penn. Three of his children were born in Pa.

In 1822, he and his young wife brought their household goods, in a two horse wagon to Miami County. The wife rode on horseback, carrying the youngest, a son, four weeks old, named John, afterward to become the village blacksmith of Fletcher and known as the strongest man in Miami County. Thomas first settled two miles south of Lena and one year afterward settled on the southwest quarter of section 15 of Lost Creek Township, where he lived the remainder of his life.

Thomas Shidler was a large man, six feet in height, broad shoulders and at one time weighed over three hundred pounds. He was fearless and brave, but never quarrelsome, and noted for his peaceable disposition.

He was justice of the peace of Lost Creek Township for 22 years, and for many years kept a country store at the hamlet of Sodom and was a popular auctioneer.

It was said of him that he knew Swan's Treatise by heart, which gave him the title of the lawyer of Lost Creek. In that day, most of the country litigation was settled before a country squire and a jury of six men. Mr. Shidler was on one side of most cases tried before the justices of the peace, in Lost Creek and Elizabeth of Miami, and Jackson Township of Champaign, and Pike Township of Clarke.

At my father's home, he held court, in the summer time, under the spreading branches of a giant apple tree known throughout all the country side as the "hog-pen apple," a seedling producing an excellent autumn fruit. As a boy, I have, many times, stoop agap, listening to "Tom" Shidler plead his client's case before my father. It is said that before going to court, he invariably endeavored to settle the case by compromise. The lawyers of Piqua and Troy held the ability of "Tom" Shidler before a country justice and jury in the highest respect and were never certain of a decision when this strong common-sensed antagonist was in the case. While his eloquence was of a homely kind, it was none the less convincing, which coupled with shrewdness and magnetism made him a power to be reckoned with.

He left home, one day, to try a case before a near-by justice and told his son John, who was 6 feet, 3½ inches in height, to hoe a lot in potatoes. On returning and finding John had not completed the work, he was informed by Mary, his wife, that some of the neighbor boys had come by and induced him to go with them to a sale in the neighborhood; and against his wife's advice, went off in some temper to bring John back to complete his work. When he found his boy, John said, "Never mind, dad, the boys have promised to help me finish this evening" but this did not satisfy the father and he sought to pull John along with him to the spanker, whereupon John picked up his ponderous dad, lifted him into the seat and said, "Go home, Dad, I'll come and the boys will help me." When the father arrived home with his old heart thrilled with pride, he said, "Mary, think of it! He laughed at me and picked me up like I was a baby."







### THE HOME OF DR. THOMAS J. PENCE

Thomas Jefferson Pence was born on a Lost Creek farm, near the hamlet of Sodom, on Feb. 24, 1847, and lived with his parents, James T. Pence and his mother Nancy Shidler Pence, until after he had attained his majority. His father was born in Warren County, Ohio, in 1822 and came to Miami County with his people when a lad of a dozen years. He married Nancy Shidler on Oct. 19, 1841 who was a daughter of Thomas Shidler, one of the historical characters of Miami County, who, for two terms represented Miami County in the State Legislature where he achieved distinction. The father of Mr. Pence died on Feb. 24, 1883, and the mother went away on April 21, 1908, at the ripe old age of 88 years.

Thomas Jefferson Pence was married to Eliza Julian Roach of Clark County, Ohio, on March 15, 1892, with whom he still lives happily on the sunset side in their nicely equipped home on East Main Street in Troy.

While Mr. Pence received but the common school education afforded in Lost Creek township, he developed a mathematical turn of mind which conducted his mind particularly toward astronomy to which study he has devoted much intelligent attention. He is a reader of current literature, keeping abreast of the best thought of the times which makes him one of our most interesting citizens in private conversation.

While a farmer all his life and still the owner of two good farms, he early became the neighborhood authority on the treatment of diseases in stock, until thirty-one years ago, he moved to Troy, where he could more readily attend to the ever increasing demand throughout Miami County for his services as a veterinary surgeon. I have had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with Mr. Pence for a half century and have known him as a clean wholesome citizen. He and his wife worship at the First Christian Church of Troy.

### Thomas Shidler—Continued from previous page

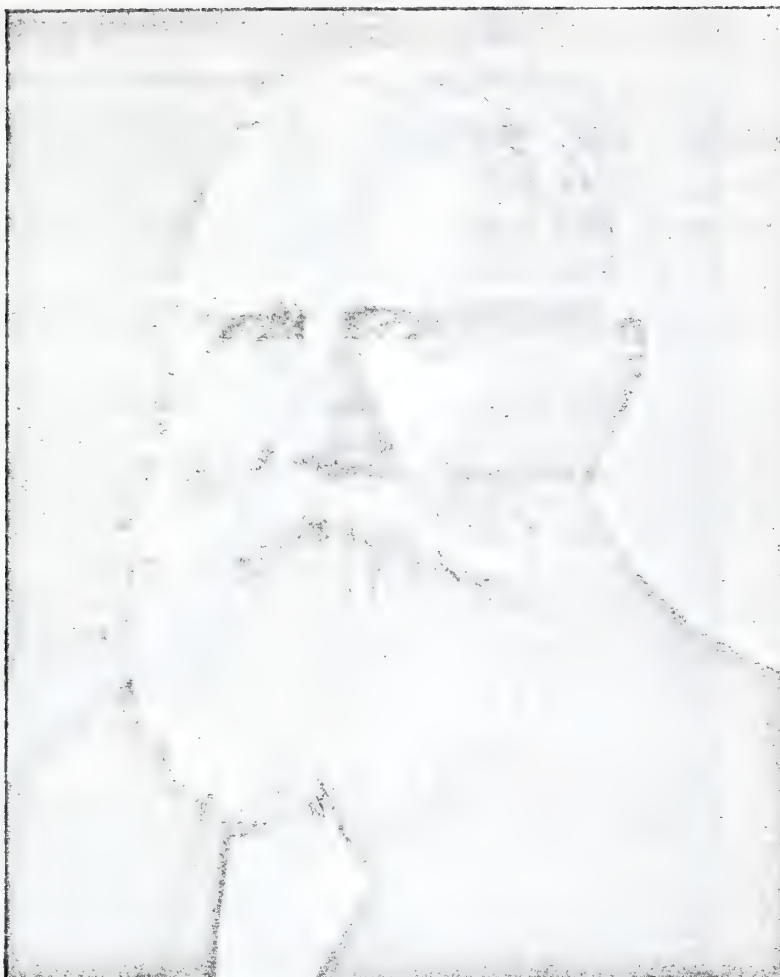
Thomas Shidler was a member of the Lost Creek Christian Church and contributed liberally to its maintenance. Mrs. Thomas Shidler died on the 13th day of July, 1870, and after her death, he lost much of his interest in life and remained close on the old homestead, with his daughter, Mrs. Nancy Pence, and died at her home on the 13th day of February, 1877, and left to his children and grandchildren a priceless legacy in an honorable name.

His services in the legislature of Ohio in 1839 were conspicuous in the fact that his industry and power in argument made him a leader. Thomas Shidler was one of the most original and unique and altogether strong men of Miami County and to this day, the mention of his name awakens the memory of a hundred interesting stories of his life.

His brother John, who came to Miami County with his father, was sheriff of Miami County in 31-4. Two sisters, Mrs. William McCullough and Mrs. Thomas Mitchell also settled in Lost Creek Township. Through them, D. M. McCullough of Troy became the grand nephew, and Mrs. Jacob A. Day, the grand niece of Thomas Shidler.

He was the grandfather of Dr. Thomas J. Pence, the picture of whose home in Troy and a sketch of whose life appears in the succeeding pages.





### JESSE SHILLING

The subject of the above picture was born in Maryland in 1825, and came with his father and mother, William and Hannah Shilling to Columbus, Ohio, in 1827. He was educated and learned the foundry business there. He once told me he could construct every part of a steam engine and run it.

On November 4, 1844, he united in marriage with Alice E. Carleton, at Columbus, Ohio, who was born September 4, 1825, being a cousin of Will Carleton of Hillsdale, Michigan, who wrote "Over the Hills to the Poor House," and other beautifully pathetic verses. From this union was born Townsend C. Shilling, on October 30, 1845; Olive A. Shilling, January 3, 1848; Mary E. Shilling, April 8, 1852; Clara E. Shilling, July 23, 1854; Jesse Shilling Jr., April 19, 1857; Henry Franklin Shilling, October 13, 1859; Ellen Eliza Shilling, February 13, 1862. Of these Henry Franklin died May 23, 1906; Clara E., May 23, 1907, and Ellen Eliza, December 16, 1914.

In 1854, Mr. Shilling moved to Troy with his family and under the firm name of Shilling brothers, engaged in the foundry business. Many of the iron fences yet standing in Troy were made by this firm of three brothers. Mr. Shilling was the pioneer of the Troy fire department, of which he was the first and remained the chief for many years.

Up to 1883, the drinking and cooking water in Troy was pumped from wells ranging from 12 to 20 feet in depth. Through the initiative of Mr. Shilling, a chemical analysis of our water was made and found to contain typhoid germs. At the fall election in 1882, Jesse Shilling, James H. Young and Frank M. Sterrett were created a board, under the Statutes of Ohio, to construct water works, and an appropriation of \$80,000 was made by the city council for that purpose. It was Mr. Shilling alone who superintended the laying of the water mains which on the final test under a pressure of 250 pounds to the square inch blew out but two pipes out of a line of more than eight miles, the smallest percent in such construction in the history of Ohio. I have often seen him go into the ditch and seize the hammer from the workman and practically demonstrate to him how to perform work. He was the father, not only of our fire department, but of our water works, the finest and most perfect system in Ohio.

In 1889, Mr. Shilling honored me with a week's visit at my home in St. Louis, where the great fire Chief Clay Sexton, who had met him in fire conventions and admired him, helped me entertain my friend. If "Uncle Jess" is looking down from Heaven, as I believe the departed do, he is smiling in memory of that enjoyable season. Mr. Shilling's face was almost a counterpart of that of President Garfield. He thought clear and clean thoughts and performed clean actions. I have never known any man capable of a closer and purer friendship.

"And ye shall succor men  
 'Tis nobleness to serve  
 Help them who cannot help again  
 Beware from right to swerve."  
 —Emerson.







### CHARLES HENRY McCULLOUGH

Was born in Troy, Ohio, on August 2, 1835, and died in Troy, Ohio, May 17, 1915. He was the nephew of Alex. McCullough, one of the founders of Troy and a son of John McCullough, who moved to Logansport, Indiana, in later life, where some of his family still reside. The mother of Charles was Elisabeth Ayres, of New Jersey. Charles was the eldest child, after which came Augusta, Elisabeth, Julia, John, Emma and Mary, the latter three dead.

The boyhood of the subject of this sketch was spent in Troy where he attended school. He once said to me, "I am one of the few men now living, who saw the old court house in the public square; the first canal packet arrive in Troy in 1837; with General Harrison on board and the first railroad train in 1852. He worked five years at the tanners trade. On October 10, 1861, he married Nancy Telford and from this union were born: Eugene T., Heber A., Walter G., George E., and Frank A. McCullough. Eugene T. died many years ago; Heber A. remains on the home farm, on Ridge avenue; Walter G. is a graduate of Michigan university and practices law in Washington, D. C.; George E. McCullough graduated at the Cincinnati Medical college and is at the head of his profession in Troy and is the proprietor of the principal hospital in the city, adjoining his comfortable home at Plum and Franklin streets. He is a member of the School board of Troy; a member of the Troy club and a Knight Templar of the Masonic order. He married Jessie Von Beseler in 1904, from which union three children have been born Nancy, Caroline, and Mary Isabel. The death of Nancy in 1915, hastened the death of her grandfather, who was deeply attached to the beautiful child. Caroline and Mary Isabel are ever welcome visitors at our home just across the street. Frank A. McCullough, D.D.S., is a leading and successful practitioner of dentistry in Troy. He married Miss Bessie McKnight. These sons of Charles Henry are of the fourth generation of Troy citizenship. In May, 1864, Charles Henry enlisted in Co. H, 147 O. V. I., under Captain David Kelley. He and his wife worshipped at the First Presbyterian church of which he was a deacon. In 1869, he entered the dairy business to which he afterwards admitted his sons as partners, in which he remained for 40 years. He personally carried the larger proportion of the product to their Troy customers. "How many visits would a man make to all of his 200 customers going once a day for 40 years?" I asked him and between us we figured it to make about 3,000,000 visits. This is a record of industry and devotion to business, which is reached quite infrequently. While engaged in the dairy business, he was constantly improving the stock of Miami county. He was among the first to import Percheron stallions, Abdallah road horses and Jersey cows. He was the first to introduce and use many of the new agricultural implements of the day.

When once our heavenly-guided soul shall climb;  
Then, all this earthly grossness quit,  
Attired with Stars, we shall for ever sit,  
Triumphing over death, and chance, and thee, O Time."  
—Milton.



amount and also the amount of the County Tax for the premium of 1-3 percentum." CORBLEY MARTIN.

On June 3, 1817, is the following entry "Settled with Corbley Martin, Collector of the State and County Tax for the year 1816.

The amount of duplicate.....	\$1,742.42.2
Amount of defalcation.....	25.61.4
Collector's per cent.....	\$1,716.80.8
	67.81.3
	\$1,648.97.5
Amount of non-resident and Collector's receipts .....	1,607.73.4
Collector's Mileage to Hamilton.....	6.16.0
	\$ 31.26.1
	6.96.0
	\$ 24.30.1

On the same date, "Settled with William Brown and that he has received since the first Monday in June last for land tax being the County proportion for the year,

Land .....	\$ 316.46.3
For County Tax for 1816.....	1,186.16.5
Fines .....	88.23
Tavern and Store licenses.....	203.08
Sale of Lots.....	100.00
Not in statement, balance for 1815.....	46.67.4
Amount of Cash in Treasury from last year .....	345.07.5
	\$2,327.70

I have copied the figures and am not responsible for the mathematics.

On October 20, 1817, Fielding Lowrey for services rendered painting cupalo of Court House \$29.75.

January 5, 1818, Fielding Lowrey and William Barbee, part pay for building the Court House \$399.00. Henry Gerard, Alex. Telford, Commissioners. Cornelius Westfall, Clerk.

Troy, March 2, 1818, same Commissioners. Thomas R. Ross, services as Prosecuting Attorney, \$22.33 1/3.

February 3, 1818. Borrowed of the Troy congregation of Presbyterians \$58.60

which was applied for sash and glazing for the Court House which is to be returned without interest three years from date, if called for, with privilege of holding meetings in said house when Court is not being held.

Borrowed of Barbee and Telford \$57, which was applied to furnishing glass for the Court House which is to be paid to the Troy congregation of Presbyterians at the term of three years, if called for, without interest as above.

On October 17, 1818, Vol. 2, page 134, James Gerard and Levi Hart entered into a contract to finish a part of the inside of the Court House and to receive therefor the sum of \$435.

On March 19, 1819, Vol. 2, page 150, the commissioners agreed with Allen Nesbet to paint al the inside panel work in the new Court House and desk, he to put on two coats of blue and one of lead to be done in a workmanlike manner and completed by the 20th day of April next, for which he is to receive an order on the County Treasurer for \$30.

On April 17, 1819, Vol. 3, page 36, Allen Nesbet was paid \$37.50 for painting inside work of the new Court House and five chairs.

On September 16, 1819, Vol. 3, page 50, Levi Hart received \$3.18 3/4 for summoning grand jury for the August term, furnishing glass tumblers, cleaning Court House at Supreme Court term in June. My readers may suppose that these Courts were held in the new brick Court House in the square, but subsequent records will show that this Court House was not finished for some years afterward. It is for the purpose of establishing the time it was first used that these records are being inserted.

I regard it important to establish for the first time, these dates which have heretofore been unmentioned in history and more frequently improperly written.

On August 8, 1820, Vol. 3, page 73,





order No. 42, William Brown was paid \$12.64 for providing for fastenings and placing them for windows in the Court House.

On August 31, 1820, paid \$50 "for finishing a room in the Court House agreeable to contract." This is the first record that shows any part of the new Court House to have been finished. There is no evidence that the room was used, when finished, but, in view of the fact that the business of the County was growing and the room in the Benjamin Overfield house must have been limited, occupied as it was for a court room, a tavern and a bar room, I feel safe in saying that from this date, this room was used by at least one of the county officers and perhaps by more.

On November 14, 1820, Vol. 3, page 84, order 278, James Youart was paid \$4.50 for work on the stairs of the Court House, and on the 29th of the same month they issued Order No. 329 for 12 chairs for the Court House. The presumption is that these were Jurymen's chairs as they cost \$18.00.

On January 1, they paid for inside work on the Court House the sum of \$30.

On March 21, 1821, Vol. 3, page 92, they paid Ebenezer Redmund for furnishing materials for furnishing 3 rooms in the Court House inside and doing the carpenter work thereof \$49.68. On June 4, they paid 50 cents for work on four benches.

On July 20, 1821, the Commissioners paid Thomas Fauquier \$15 for material for plastering the Court House. On October 1, 1821, they paid Thomas Fauquier \$54.75 for balance for clearing the Court House and \$42.75 to the same gentleman another balance for plastering material.

On October 7, 1822, Vol. 3, page 121, the Commissioners sold the casings and glazing for windows and doors of the upper and lower stories of the Court House to James Shepherd, who entered into an article to do the whole work for \$114. There are now four rooms finished, or all

the lower floor, but the Court room on the upper floor is still unfinished.

On March 17, 1823, Vol. 3, page 126, the Commissioners sold the job of lathing and plastering the Court House to Moses Gerard for \$168.

On October 11, 1823, Vol. 3, page 132, the Commissioners examined the plastering of the Court House and considered the job well done and ordered that Moses Gerard have an order on the Treasurer for the amount agreed upon. This plastering was the Court Room proper.

On March 1, 1824, Vol. 3, page 135, the Commissioners made a *final* settlement with William Barbee and Fielding Lowrey for building the Court House and found the balance due said Barbee and Lowrey to be \$138.37 "which was this day paid by an order on the Treasurer of this County."

On March 2, 1824, W. I. Thomas was employed to bring suit against Robert Crawford, the first Director of Troy, for moneys received on the sale of lots not turned over to the County.

On Dec. 7, 1824, the Commissioners made a contract with William Norris for a bell for the use of the Court House, weighing 104 pounds at a price of \$48. On April 9, 1825, a floor under the belfry was contracted for.

The first term of Court was held in the new Court House in April, 1825. The Court House had been more than ten years in building and as nearly as can be ascertained, in the absence of plans and specifications, from the various sums paid out to the various parties, the cost was about \$4,500.

Its building was first let to William Barbee and Fielding Lowrey for \$2,400, and afterward without explanation raised to \$3,090, which so far as the reading furnishes information, was for the entire work, but it will be seen by the record above quoted that the lathing, plastering, glazing and carpentering work was performed by others and orders drawn to





them for their work. It is unfortunate that our early officials did not leave behind a higher evidence of business acumen than appears on their records. I have established, however, with reasonable accuracy, the principal matters of moment transpiring in the history of the County from its creation in 1807 to the time in April, 1825, when it held Court in its own building; the character of the building and its location. These first 18 years of our history may properly be called the formative period of Miami County and that from this period on to the second Court House, was the expansion period in which the County became populous and comparatively rich; when schools were planned, churches built, when we discarded our swaddling clothes and assumed the size of full grown people.

On April 9, 1825, a back house on the jail lot was authorized as well as a fence around the jail lot. On April 11, 1826, a brick house 32x19 for the jailor was advertised. Joseph M. Skinner performed the brick work for \$231, and Richard Armstrong the carpenter work for \$138.

On August 2, 1826, the Commissioners granted an order in part payment of the money borrowed of the First Presbyterian Church. The supposition is that they were asked for it, in the fact, the reader will recollect, it was not to be paid back "unless called for." What part of it was paid back we are left to surmise. If we do not discover later on, that it was all paid back, both the historian and the reader will be left in surmise about this unique business transaction.

On August 2, 1826, "The Commissioners cancelled the bond signed by W. I. Thomas and others to indemnify the County for money paid for the building of the school house in the town of Troy, and took a bond from Cornelius Westfall, Levi Hart and Joseph R. John, directors of the third school district in Concord township in said County to indemnify the County in the sum of \$112.75. While I have evidence of

several schools having been taught in Troy, prior to this date, they were purely private schools but since this one was semi public in its character and the *first* one erected in Troy by public money, it deserves special mention. The Commissioners of Miami county had been induced to take the sum of \$112.75 out of the county treasury and build a school house. It seems that they would not agree to do this until three citizens of the town had agreed to and did make a bond to indemnify the Commissioners against loss. These public spirited gentlemen sought to transfer their responsibility to where it properly belonged, the three Trustees of the township. The house was built on the south east corner of the Edwards School Building lot, which entire block had been reserved by the County Commissioners at the organization, in Staunton, for academy purposes, as heretofore related.

I know that this school house was afterward abandoned for school purposes and used as a place of worship by the colored people but the year is not clear and cannot be fixed by any public record and may have ben at any time between 1826 and 1840. There are no public records available that will inform us whether the Trustees ever paid the cost of the building to the Commissioners, as they no doubt did, but I have at least established when and where the first school house built with public funds was located. In Vol. 3, page 173, December 5, 1826, the Commissioners ordered Daniel Grosvenor, clerk, to ascertain the amount due the Presbyterian church from the county and draw an order on the county treasurer for the same when demanded. If the reader is curious about this remarkable contract they will be patient with me until I find out whether it was ever paid. The reader will note that the amount borrowed was \$58.60 and the loan was made on January 8, 1818. On June 5, 1827, the Commissioners ordered that the county printing be given to Fairfield at Troy and be done at 37½ cents per



square by his agreement of this date. This is the first official record of a newspaper in Troy. It was "The Miami Reporter" established in 1822 by Michael Fairfield from Parkersburg, Va. Mr. Fairfield had married the widow Neale, the mother of Mrs. W. I. Thomas. It will be remembered that the latter did not arrive in Troy until 1824 and was married in 1828. On January 10, 1828, Alexander McCullough, whose picture and sketch appears in this history, was awarded the contract for fencing the court house and a hand rail for the sum of \$72. On June 3, 1828, a job was advertised in the "public paper" for repairing the windows and shutters, painting the cupola, windows and door frames white; the window shutters green and the house vermillion red and penciling with white lead and penciling the foundation of the court house which work was sold to Daniel W. Wallace for \$124, on June 30, 1828. On December 8, 1829, a door was authorized for the belfry. On May 4, 1830, a brick jail was authorized which was let to Joseph M. Skinner and Daniel Grosvenor for \$700 and \$300 of it paid in advance. This jail took the place of the log one in the rear of the brick residence of the sheriff on lot 42, opposite the present sheriff's residence. The completed work was accepted by the Commissioners on Nov. 16, 1830, paying Skinner and Grosvenor the sum of \$800, the extra \$100 being for "raising the kitchen" and other extra work. At the same time, an addition of one room was authorized for the sheriff's house. On December 6, 1831, "The Commissioners took into consideration the bar in the court house and the necessity of a public necessary near the court house and are of the opinion that the first ought to be altered and enlarged and the last ought to be built for public use, the building to be 16 feet by 8 when walled with stone, that the auditor give notice for three weeks of the letting, the job to be let separately."

Vol. 3, page 246, December 31, 1831

"Commissioners met pursuant to notice given in Troy Times" that a certain building and altering of the bar in the Court house would be let. The Commissioners decided a building of a necessary near the court house but let out the removing of the bar in the court house and David W. Wallace undertook the job, the work to be done by the next meeting of the Commissioners for which he is to receive \$25." On March 8, 1832, Mr. Wallace received his pay for this work.

On June 6, 1832, sundry repairs were authorized to be made in the jailer's house. On April 14, 1832, the Commissioners met and went to look at the poor farm to be purchased for the purpose to build a poor house for the use of the poor of the county. On December 5, 1832, Commissioners met to close a contract for the purchase of the farm from William Cummings for use as a poor house.

Vol. 3, page 273, April 30, 1833, the Commissioners contracted with James Brown for his farm in Concord township for the purpose of establishing a poor house for the use of the county poor, and James Brown entered into a bond to make a title for the said farm. On the same date, the Commissioners ordered the roof of the cupola on the court house painted and the ball and vane on the cupola gilded.

On May 11, 1833, James Brown made deed for his farm to the county for poor house purposes and was allowed possession of the same until December 1, 1833. The farm was located a few miles north of Troy but the record does not locate it exactly. The further records will show that this farm was never used for the purpose of its purchase.

Vol. 4, page 5, June 4, 1834, the Commissioners ordered that a notice be published in the Troy, Ohio, Times and The Piqua Gazette for the purpose of organizing an agricultural society entitled The Miami County Agricultural society, the meeting to be held in the court house on the last Friday of June for the said pur-







pose. The Commissioners appropriated \$25 for the benefit of the county.

Vol. 4, page 25, June 2, 1835, lot No. 60 was released from taxation because said lot is now "occupied by a meeting house," the Baptist church.

On July 15, 1836, the Commissioners purchased the undivided half of 120 acres of the northwest quarter of section 18 in Staunton township for a poor house farm. This placed them in the ownership of two farms, purchased for the same purpose, the James Brown 52 acres in section 17 of Concord and the 60 acres as above. On February 15, 1837, they offered the Concord township farm for sale but had no bidders and then rented it for one year. The Staunton township farm cost \$800. It was twenty years afterward or in 1856, that the court ordered the sheriff, S. E. Hustler, to sell the other half of the 120 acres in section 18 under a petition for partition and then the county purchased and owned the full 120 acres of the present 132 acres infirmary farm. On Feb. 4, 1854, they had acquired 10 acres in the west part of section 18 and another acre afterward from the cemetery tract, the other acre is probably accounted for in a surplus under survey.

I am aware that I will be criticised for the closeness of my detail in some of these early transactions but with a good index for this history it will become the ready reference book for all students in the future, a desideratum heretofore almost totally ignored and yet very much to be desired.

On September 29, 1837, the Commissioners advertised for bids for a poor house to be built of brick on plans to be exhibited. In this year, Jacob Knoop became the auditor of Miami county, and there is a marked improvement in the method of keeping the records. On December 5, 1837, the poor house farm was rented to a man named Isenbice for the sum of \$40.

On June 6, 1838, the sum of 35 was ap-

propriated to the Miami County Agricultural society provided it should be successfully inaugurated. On this date, William and \$89.20 stone furnished for the new Johnston was paid \$246.95 for material poor house.

Troy, January 8, 1839.

"Resolved, That they will act definitely at the annual meeting to be holden on the first Monday of March next, with regard to the erection of fire proof offices and reserve to themselves the right of contracting a court house within the same walls."

Thus, commencing the first court house in 1815; moving into the same in 1825; fourteen years afterward, they propose to build another and no doubt with good reason in the fact that the county at this time had arrived at a population of 20,000 souls; the records had become of inestimable value and were subject to destruction by fire, the result of which would be a far reaching disaster, almost impossible to repair, and thus our forbears, with a full realization of their responsibility to posterity, resolved to provide proper safeguards for the future greatness of the county.

On June 5, 1839, a levy of 5 cents on the 100 for the support of idiots and lunatics, also five cents on 100 for defraying the expenses of building a house on the poor farm and 20 cents for school purposes. At this meeting, William Johnston was allowed the further sum of \$265 for work on the poor house. The following action was also taken. "The Commissioners allow to Samuel Pierce and Jacob Knoop each the sum of \$5 for their services and expenses in a trip to Urbana to see and get a draft of the new court house in Urbana, Champaign county, Ohio, for the use of the Commissioners of Miami county."

"The Commissioners then had the building of a new court house in the town of Troy under consideration and it was after mutual deliberation, Resolved that the Commissioners of Miami county will build a new court house in the town of Troy and



that the building of said court house be put under contract as soon as practicable."

On June 30, the Commissioners of Miami county met, pursuant to adjournment, present Samuel Pierce, Richard Morrow and James Fergus, Commissioners, and Jacob Knoop, clerk. The Board having met for the purpose of determining the manner the new court house for Miami county is to be let or in what manner the same it to be built, upon due consideration the Commissioners "Resolved, that the building of the new court house be sold or let to the lowest and best responsible bidder he furnishing all material necessary for said new court house" and thereupon it was ordered that public notice be given for three months in the Troy Times, Cincinnati Gazette (weekly) Western Courier (weekly) Cincinnati Enquirer (weekly) Ohio State Journal (Weekly) and Cleveland Herald (weekly) that sealed proposals will be received until the first day of October next for the erection of a court house in the town of Troy, Miami county, Ohio. On August 24, 1839, Vol. 4, page 133, the Commissioners received and adopted the several plans on file in the auditor's office for a new court house marked A, B, C, and D to-wit:

A—The Ground Plan

B—The Front Plan

C—The Side Plan

D—The Court or Second Story Plan.

and requested the auditor of Miami county to make or cause to be made a set of specifications for said building. On August 24, 1839, the Commissioners made a further donation of \$35 to the Miami County Agricultural society on condition that said society shall be organized and carried into successful operation.

On October 1, 1839, page 134, Vol. 4, the Commissioners opened the bids for the construction of the new court house, rejecting all but three and reserved the bids of A. E. Turnbull for \$8,903, A. M. Skinner

for \$9,300, and William B. Johnston for \$7,934.

On October 17, 1839, they consulted on the above bids. On the 18th they allowed R. C. Langdon for publishing advertisement for new court house and agreed to let the building of a new court house to A. E. Turnbull, of Delaware, "for the reason that his was considered the best and most acceptable bid" and the Commissioners requested the auditor to inform him of their conclusion and request an answer.

December 3, 1839, Joseph DeFrees and other citizens of Piqua petitioned the Commissioners to remit the fines against Isaac Hall for suffering gaming in his grocery and for retailing liquor. At their meeting the next day they agreed to remit one-half of these fines.

On December 5, 1839, the Commissioners charged Benjamin Dye, the sum of \$27 for a permit to do a merchandising business with an investment of \$2,700.

On January 22, 1840, the Commissioners examined the accounts of William B. Johnson for the building of the poor house and on January 24th, appointed Joseph R. John, Joseph Culbertson and Joseph M. Skinner the *first* directors of the poor house for the term of one year and until their successors are appointed and qualified.

On February 5, 1840, the Commissioners "met for the purpose of consulting and making further arrangements with A. E. Turnbull for building of a new court house in the town of Troy, Miami county, Ohio. "The Commissioners examined the several places offered as donations for to erect the said court house upon, to-wit: the donation offered by H. G. Philips and also a donation offered by Joseph H. Johns, Asa Coleman and others and have the same under consideration.

Vol. 4, page 150, February 8, 1840:

"This agreement between Richard Morrow, James Fergus and Michael Williams, Commissioners of the County of Miami and State of Ohio and Andrew E. Turn-





all, witnesseth that the specifications hereunto annexed marked (C) and the plans marked A, B, D, therewith accompanying and every clause thereof, is made a part of this agreement and the said Andrew E. Turnbull hereby agrees on or before the first day of January in the year 1842 at Troy, in the County of Miami aforesaid at his own proper expense to furnish all the materials necessary and proper for, and to do, perform, finish and complete in the manner herein stated, all the work set forth and referred to in the said specifications and plates.

In consideration whereof, the said Commissioners agree to pay to the said Andrew E. Turnbull for said materials and work in said specifications and plans referred to or mentioned the sum of (\$13,500) thirteen thousand and five hundred dollars as follows, to-wit: on the 20th day of May next, two thousand dollars and the balance of said sum as fast as the said work progresses and materials are furnished and delivered." This record is signed by the three Commissioners.

The specifications above referred to and marked (C) are in words and figures following, to-wit:

Troy, Ohio, Feb. 8, 1840.

*Specifications for building a Court House in Troy, Miami County, Ohio.*

This building to be 50 x 80 feet on the ground; the foundation wall to be 6 feet high, 2 feet 5 inches thick. Partition walls as per plan marked (A) two feet thick and six feet high. Foundation to be filled with earth level with the water table and the floor paved with brick. The walls to be of good stone laid in lime mortar. All the partition walls in said plan above the water table to be made of brick, 13 inches thick. All the fire proof rooms six in number to have stone jambs and caps with iron doors. The three doors facing the hall to have wooden doors in addition to the iron and which are to be made of pine, one and three-fourths inches thick; to be hung

with 4 x 4 inch square butts with zigzag holes with suitable locks and fastenings; said door to be cased with architraves and band mouldings. The base in said rooms and through the whole building to be ten inches high. All the window frames in the first story to be made of pine, walnut or poplar and to contain twelve lights of 14 x 20 glass the sash to be made of pine and seven-eighths inches thick. Windows to be cased with jambs and architraves same as doors. The three fire proof book safes to be made with groin arched ceiling. The three fire proof rooms to have ceiling joice 3 x 15 inches, 8 inches apart with a rough floor covered with sand twelve inches thick. The front stairs to be built either of plank or timber as Commissioners may direct with hand rails and ballisters. The back stairs to be made of plank with hand rails and ballisters. The three doors leading from the hall into the rooms which are not fire proof to be made of pine, one and three-fourths inches thick, to be panel doors. The front and back doors to be made as per plan. Front door two and a half, and rear panel two inches thick (with suitable locks and fastenings) of white pine.

The floor joists in the second story to be 3x16 inches of oak or ash, placed not more than twelve inches apart. The flooring to be laid of pine, ash or oak. All the windows in the second story to contain fifteen lights, 14x20 inch glass. Sash to be one and seven-eighths inches thick, made of pine. The window frames to be made of pine, walnut or poplar cased with jamb casings and pilasters. The partitions to be located as per plan marked (D.). The doors on the second floor to be panel and to be made one and three-fourths inches thick of pine cased with jambs and pilasters hung with 4x4 inch butts and suitable fastenings. The finish of the Court Room as per plan D. The ceiling of the second floor to be arched in such a manner as the Commissioners may direct. The outside walls of the whole





buildings above the water table to be of brick and to be twenty-two inches thick and thirty-eight feet high. The front of the building to be finished so as to correspond in every particular with the plan marked B. The roof of the building to be framed with King and Queen posts, (the principal rafters not to be over ten feet apart) and covered with tin.

All the outside doors and windows to have cut stone caps and sills.

Cut stone water table to continue round the whole building. Five cut stone steps in front of twelve-inch tread. Cut stone caps and bases to the Antics and cut stone bases to the columns. Columns and antics to be plastered with hydraulic cement. Caps of the columns to be made of wood to correspond with plan marked B. All the wood work (except the floor) to be painted with three coats of paint. The inside of the whole building to be painted with three-coat work. There are to be six flues in the walls with chimneys carried up four feet by two feet and seven feet high. The cupola to be finished on four sides as front view of Plate (B) and covered with tin. The Commissioners or their agent shall have the power and the privilege of enlarging, diminishing, altering or changing in any way they may wish any of the work plans or materials herein mentioned or referred to. And for any additions or subtractions shall add or deduct to or from the agreed price of the whole in proportion.

All the materials herein mentioned or referred to to be of a good quality suitable to the character and quality of the work and all the work to be done and executed in a workmanlike manner.

The Commissioners may reject any of the materials in any stage of the work, and if said rejected materials are afterward put into said work they shall be released from any obligation to pay further and may completely annul and set aside the contract of which this is a part.

These specifications are to be so con-

strued that if any omissions are made of materials or work necessary or proper to carry out the designs and plan of the building adopted by the Commissioners, the same are to be furnished and executed by the said Andrew E. Turnbull at his own proper expense.

(Signed)

A. E. TURNBULL,  
RICHARD MORROW,  
MICHAEL WILLIAMS,  
Commissioners.

Troy, Ohio, February 8, 1840.

The plans A, B, C, and D are deposited in the Auditor's office of Miami County. And thereupon the Commissioners adjourned.

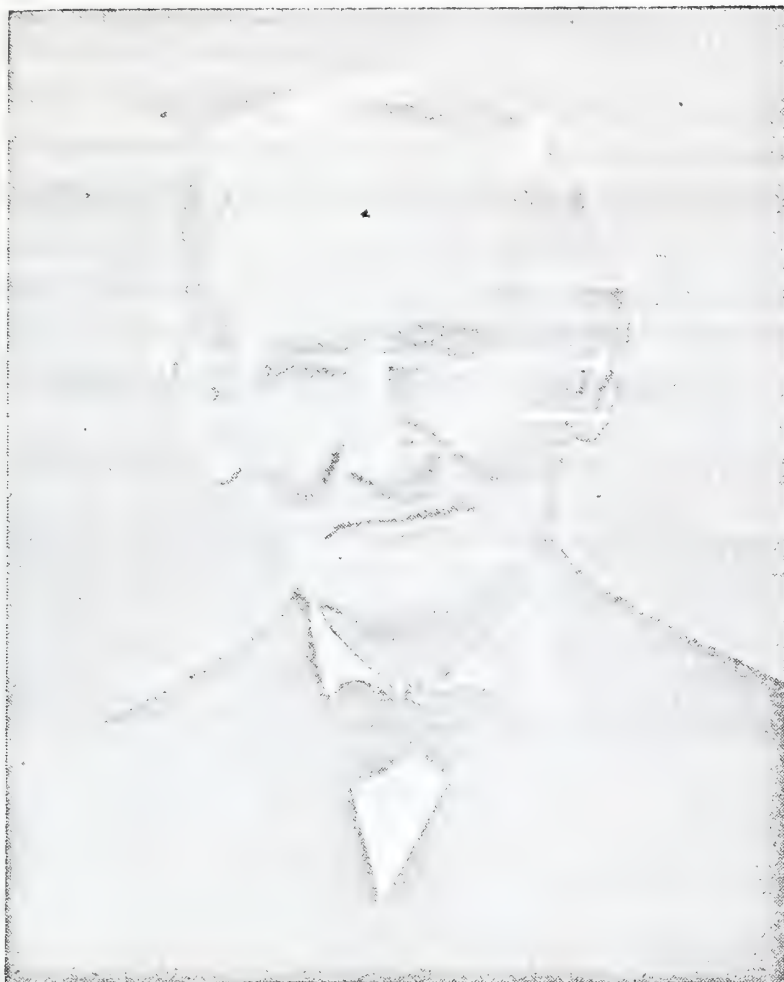
J. KNOOP,  
Clerk of Commissioners.

On November 20, 1840, "At the suggestion of several citizens the Commissioners agree to have crowned glass instead of the common cylinder glass, put in the windows of the new Court House in Troy, and order the auditor to pay Mr. Turnbull the difference."

It was in 1840 that the Board of Equalization came into existence and the record is full of appeals from assessments regarded too high by the owners, with which the Board sometimes decrease and sometimes increase the assessments. In very many cases, the assessment on land during this period at \$4.00 per acre was reduced by the Board to \$3.50 and \$3.00 per acre. This was also a period of petitions for new roads and the appointment and report of viewers.

On March 5, 1841, Vol. 4, page 202, may be found the first report of the Directors of the poor house, which shows 19 occupants taken care of in all a period of nine months. The report sets forth the condition of each of the inmates, some of which are rather amusing. "Ezra Snow, aged 61, is 'always complaining.' Polly Beedle, aged 26, 'fits and sickness.' Mrs. Spicer, aged 83, 'sick of the times.' Sally An-





### DENNIS COSLEY

The subject of the above picture was born in Berkeley county, Virginia, on June 20, 1816. At 15 years of age, he went to the village of Bridgeport, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, and became an apprentice in a woolen factory finishing same in 1839. In 1840, he contracted with George Seibert of Hagerstown, Maryland, to conduct his woolen factory in which capacity he served but one year, when he engaged in school teaching for a period of four years, with 35 or 40 scholars, being a subscription school. There were no free schools in Maryland at that time. He moved to Fayetteville, Pennsylvania, in 1845, and made coverlets of an excellent design and quality as is evidenced by one now in the possession of his son, Edwin M. The factory in which he had invested his entire savings burned down, leaving him with some stock of ready sale. In 1846, he moved to Xenia, Greene county, Ohio, where he again engaged in the business of manufacturing coverlets, which he continued in until 1864 with success, when he moved to the woolen mill on Pleasant Run, five miles southeast of Troy. This was the Studebaker mill of long standing which had manufactured the wool clip of all that section for many years, into rolls for the big wheel at home to spin into yarn. This factory burned down in 1865 and he moved to Troy in 1867 and engaged in the sale of woolen goods for several years when he retired. He was an Odd Fellow and a Mason and a devout and consistent member of the First Methodist church in Troy to which church he had in early life, given his allegiance and from strict adherence thereto he had never deviated. He died January 8, 1904, and was buried in Riverside cemetery. He was married at Mercersburg, Pa., on January 2, 1840, to Margaret Cromer, from which union seven children were born: George, September, 1840; Dennis W., June 24, 1842; Caroline M., November 13, 1843; Jeremiah E., March 5, 1845; Mary E., March 22, 1848; Harvey A., January 24, 1850; Margaret A., September 3, 1851. On April 20, 1852, Margaret Cromer Cosley died and was buried in Xenia, Ohio.

On June 16, 1858, Mr. Cosley united in marriage with Catharine Landis, of Highland county, Ohio, from which union five children were born: Edith E., August 20, 1862; Minnie L., January 9, 1864; Adelaide, November 26, 1865; Edwin M., March 4, 1869; Clara V., January 23, 1875. Catharine Landis Cosley died on November 4, 1917 and is buried in Riverside cemetery Troy. I am indebted to Edwin M. Cosley, the second youngest of the family for the dates in the above sketch.

### HARVEY A. COSLEY

The subject of this sketch, the sixth child of Dennis Cosley, was born January 24, 1850, was educated in the public schools of Xenia and Troy, Ohio, and entered the iron store of Hart & Harter, Troy, Ohio. Soon after leaving school, which, after the death of both proprietors, became his, and is yet being conducted under the name of H. A. Cosley, occupying the entire ground floor of the Masonic building with one of the most complete stocks of its kind in the Miami Valley.

On August 29th, 1874, he united in marriage with Sarah Ellen Weddell, who was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., April 18, 1852, from which union, seven children have been born: Anna Margaret, January 24, 1876; Harry Harter, December 27, 1877; John Weddell, July 31, 1880; George Weaver, August 12, 1885; Helen Suzanne, March 8, 1889; Robert Pritchard, April 22, 1891; and Martha Katherine, May 29, 1894. Mr. Cosley is a Knight Templar and a member of the Troy club. He and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, the music for which was managed for many years by Mr. Cosley and who for some years was superintendent of the Sabbath school. Few men in Miami county have rendered as much gratuitous services with his great musical ability in church, social and patriotic gatherings. Many a weeping heart has been lightened by his voice in song, over the body of departed dear ones.







### THE HOME OF CHARLES CLARENCE HOBART, 316 WEST FRANKLIN STREET

Mr. F. M. Sterrett, Troy, Ohio.

Dear Mr. Sterrett:—I have filled out, and return herewith my history. I am told that the side of Mount Mansfield, the highest peak of the green mountain range, broke from its rocky base, and slid down with a crash the day I was born. There were other remarkable disturbances. Unfortunately at that time records were not kept. The memory of people differ. I have never known definitely when I was born. I am sure I am past 50. I think I am less than 100. Considering the uneventful life of this character, the two mile posts are sufficiently illuminating.

In relation to the picture of the house, I have none. I would not care especially to be remembered by the house I lived in. If you think, however, that another picture in your book will add to it, I will get a photo.

If you want to say anything good about me, you might say that so long as the Republican Party stood for splendid principles, I was a Republican. When the party stopped standing for anything in particular, I found delightful company among Progressives. Some are finding something congenial among the Democrats, and some among the Socialists. At the present time I am part Republican, part Democrat, and part Socialist.

I wish the war had never occurred. The thought of the awful suffering and loss of life is too much even to contemplate. Above everything, however, is my desire to see the nation, that wants to live by plundering, and that is indifferent to suffering, crushed.

Another strong desire with me is to see men out from under the painful influence of liquor.

Still another desire with me is to see that all the people have equal rights and equal use of the land and of all things, that the Maker of the universe intended for all, and not for a select few.

Still another desire with me is that the nations as well as the individuals shall recognize fully their obligations to each other, and shall strive not for selfish ends, but to do justice.

Then I have also a desire that every man, woman and child should know what a good thing it is to have the affection of a good dog.

Possibly in some of the above mentioned mental attitudes, you may find the basis of a comment like this: "While in the community, he represented the man with a hoe, occasionally the clouds seemed to lift from his mind, and the spots revealed a faint power to distinguish between right and wrong."

Very truly yours,

(Signed) C. C. HOBART.

The Hobart Manufacturing company, of Troy, owes its origin to C. C. Hobart, who continues one of our principal Troy manufacturers. He was a candidate for Congress on the Progressive ticket in 1912, and has served Troy efficiently on the public service board. No dog goes hungry in Troy if Mr. Hobart knows of it. Sheriff Barnett said to him a few days ago, "Hobart, that d——n dog should be shot under the statutes since no tax is paid on him, but since I notice you buy meat for him and feed him, I hesitate to execute the law." Mr. Hobart replied, "I do not own the dog, Barnett and am not, therefore, entitled to pay his tax but see me before you shoot." Mr. Hobart is a member of the First Baptist church.





THE HOME OF JOHN A. McCURDY, 304 WEST MAIN STREET, TROY, OHIO

"I regard the fulsome eulogy in many biographical sketches as being born frequently in egotism and I warn you to go light on this every day Irishman," was the way I was admonished by my good friend and comrade and I write it down because it is extremely characteristic of him. He was born on the farm in Staunton township Miami county Ohio, on March 26, 1841, and lived with his father and mother, James and Mary Ann McDonald McCurdy, until young manhood. He was educated in the Troy High School and enlisted in Company B, 194th O. V. I. in February, 1865, served for awhile in West Virginia and on account of Lee's surrender was ordered to Washington, D. C., where the regiment served on guard duty until October 24, 1865, when it was mustered out. Mr. McCurdy was present at the trial of Wirz, before President of the Court Lew Wallace, whose grandfather, Andrew Wallace, plotted Troy and was the first treasurer of Miami county. Wirz was found guilty of the charge of murdering Union soldiers at the Andersonville prison in Georgia, and in the opinion of every man from the North, who was compelled to live in the foul place, was guilty many times over and richly deserved his fate.

Mr. McCurdy was married to Sarah M. Scott, of Elisabeth township, in October of 1874, and after her demise and burial in Riverside cemetery, married her sister, Margaret S. Scott, in October, 1879, who also departed this life in 1917 and is buried in Riverside cemetery. He is a member of the Troy Odd Fellows and Junior Order lodges and of Post 159, Department of Ohio, Grand Army of the Republic, and has served as Commander of the latter. His days are taken up in looking after his farm of 400 acres in Elisabeth township, which he keeps up and conducts on scientific principles. He served Miami county in the State Legislature for four years and four years as treasurer of Miami county. He is a man of strong convictions in whom every worthy citizen of Miami county has the fullest confidence in his integrity.

"Here is a sigh for those who love me,  
And a smile for those who hate,  
And whatever skies are above me,  
Here's a heart for any fate."

—Byron to Tom Moore.





### THE HOME OF WILLIAM E. LYTLE ON HIS FERTILE AND BEAUTIFUL FARM ONE MILE NORTH OF TROY

The subject of this sketch was born in a log cabin, near Lancaster, Ohio, on July 15, 1871, and lived with his father and mother, William H. Lytle and Margaret Bretz, attending the common schools, until his admission into the Ohio Northern University in 1890, from which institution he graduated in 1900 and was admitted to the practice of law, having had tuition under Judge Alread of Greenville, Ohio. He became a resident of Tipppecance City, Miami County, in 1901 and served as city solicitor of that place between 1906-10. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Miami County in 1910-11, which office he administered with signal ability under the most trying conditions. Miami County had voted dry and it became the duty of Mr. Lytle to enforce the law, under such violent and brutal opposition that he was waylaid and beaten on his road from church. He continued to courageously perform his duty and largely broke up illicit selling and turned more than \$1800 in fines in the county treasury. If the true story of those two years were written, it would appeal many good people of the county and raise Mr. Lytle in even a much higher estimation than he is now held and it would shame many, who would be held high for their lack of fidelity to a cause which they pretended to support. It was the law and Mr. Lytle, under this oath had to execute it and should have been loyally supported by those who voted for it and created it.

Mr. Lytle and family are members of the first Methodist Church of Troy. He has been for 25 years a member of the Knights of Pythias. He takes great pride in his farm where he raised last year, 75 bushels of corn and 40 bushels of wheat to the acre, and in the meantime has his share of law practice.





thony, aged 83, 'insane,' and several set down 'fever and ague.' The furniture and bedding for the year had cost \$544.30. The following entry is found:

"Expenses of paupers, including labor for improvements on farm and labor improvements in house and Superintendent's fees, \$952.27. The total expenses for first year, \$1870.59.

(Signed)  
JOSEPH CULBERTSON,  
JOSEPH R. JOHN,  
JOSEPH M. SKINNER,  
Directors.

The Commissioners appointed the same Directors for the ensuing year. These Directors received \$1.50 per day for services and their wages for the preceding year at that rate entitled and they were paid in the order named, \$7.50, \$9.00 and \$9.00.

Troy, Ohio, June 10, 1841.

"The Commissioners this day settled with William Brown, Treasurer of Miami County and found him properly charged with the sum of \$14,706.06, and find him credited with the sum of five thousand eight hundred and forty-eight dollars and twenty cents, and further that said treasurer has redeemed County orders to the amount of \$8,031, having a balance in the treasury of one thousand and eighteen dollars and ninety cents."

Troy, Ohio, July 5, A. D., 1841.

"The Commissioners of Miami County met this day, present, James Fergus, Michael Williams and Richard Morrow, and Jacob Knoop, Auditor and Clerk to Commissioners. The aforesaid County Commissioners met this day for the purpose of making settlement with A. E. Turnbull for the building of the new Court House in Troy, which was this day received of said A. E. Turnbull as fully answering the requisitions of the contract and specifications and find and allow the following account not specified in the contract, to-wit:

To difference in glass as per agreement -----	\$ 101 20
To iron window shutters for vault -----	35 57
To cornices around Court Room	150 00
To uncurrent money returned by Turnbull -----	115 00
Court House -----	13,500 00
Total -----	\$13,901 77

On July 6, 1841, a fence around the Court House was authorized, the front to be of cast iron. On the same date, the Auditor was instructed to advertise the old Court House for sale.

#### ASSIGNMENT OF THE ROOMS

The Commissioners of Miami County assigns rooms in the new Court House to the several officers as follows, to-wit:

On the lower floor, the first room on the right-hand side of the hall, to the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas; the second or middle room on the right-hand side of the hall, to the Auditor of Miami County; the third room on the right-hand side to the Recorder of Miami County; the first room on the left-hand side of the hall to the Clerk of the Supreme Court; and the second room on the left-hand side of the hall to the Treasurer of Miami County, and the third room on the left-hand side of the hall is reserved and assigned as a Grand Jury room. The small room in the north corner of the second floor is assigned to the Sheriff of Miami County as his office and the Commissioners of Miami County further order that the Sheriff of Miami County shall take charge of the Court room in the new Court House and keep the same in good order."

On August 10, 1841, the old Court House in the Public Square was sold to George Musinger for \$151, for which sum he gave his note with Asa Mayo as security, to be removed by January, 1842. Mr. Musinger also bought the fence around the old Court House for the sum of \$4.00.

At a meeting on December 6, 1841, the



Commissioners paid John Clark, of Tippecanoe for fixing the canal bridge at that place. This note is made for two reasons: First, John Clark was the pioneer of Tippecanoe, and this is the first record of canal bridge expense that I have been able to find.

On December 8, 1841, the Commissioners allowed "Thomas Furnas, late Sheriff of Miami County the sum of eighty cents for washing blankets and furnishing a tin pan for the jail."

On the same date they paid Andrew E. Turnbull the sum of \$953, balance due on the new Court House and another \$1,000 for the fence and other furnishings at the Court House.

On March 7, 1842, the Directors of the Poor House filed their second annual report which showed a total expense for the year of \$1,401.02, the number of paupers being 16, all of the clothing of the paupers made at the Poor House. Same Directors appointed for the ensuing year.

The records, at no place, have shown as they ought to have done, where the new Court House just finished, was located, and in this particular followed the example of silence on the subjected adopted by the Commissioners who built the first Court House in the Public Square and the jail. I have heretofore established with certainty where these latter buildings had stood. Most of the present generation know where the second Court House stood, but in another generation few would remember, and there would actually be no official record of this location. It is for the purpose of establishing numerous instances of this character that this history is written together with the additional purpose of correcting hundreds of cases of incorrectly written history by foreigners who had no thought of being serious in their compilations outside of the commercial interest. As heretofore stated, lot 42, at the corner of Main and Plum Streets, opposite the Sheriff's residence, occupied the one-fourth part of the northwest part

of that block and had been originally reserved for a jail lot and the jail and Sheriff's residence had been built there, and it was adjoining these buildings that the new Court House was built and continued as the place for holding Court until the present Court House was built on the square bounded by Main, Plum, Water and Short Streets. The foundation for this last Court House was laid on July 16, 1885, and the first session of Court was held there in 1889, with Judge Calvin D. Wright on the bench and John B. Fouts, Clerk. The first case filed was Jacob Wolf against Levi Barnett, on July 23, 1888, attorneys for the plaintiff, Kerr & Kerr, of Tippecanoe. The history which led up to the building of this last Court House will be hereafter related more fully than ever before.

On June 24, 1842, the Commissioners appointed John G. Telford in place of William Brown, Treasurer-elect, who refused to furnish the bond required by law. The Commissioners requested John G. Telford to exchange the following funds in the Treasury "with the least possible loss":

Indiana scrip, \$95. State Bank of Illinois, \$425. Granville Bank, \$7. Franklin Bank of Columbus, \$100. Lancaster Bank \$19. Shawneetown Bank, \$90; "for available funds."

On October 14, 1842, Vol. 4, page 251, a final settlement is again made with A. E. Turnbull, in which we learn that there was a spire and bell added to the Court House.

On June 6, 1845, the Commissioners settled with John G. Telford, County Treasurer and found him to be properly charged with \$7,716.61.2 for County taxes collected and \$2,681.04.4 as money from other sources, making the total of \$10,314.65.6, and that he was credited with \$8,415.39 and had on hand \$1,979.26.6.

At this meeting, Telford reports the loss of \$38 on the Indiana scrip held by the County.

"Also examined and found said Telford





had received \$875.10 money collected for the County from various sources other than the grand levy on which they allowed said Telford 5 per cent as his fees."

On June 16, 1843, the rate of taxation was fixed at 4 mills and a half for County purposes, and one and one-half mills for road purposes.

On July 1, 1843, a bridge across the canal on Main Street near the lock was provided for. The period of 1843 and 1844 is a road-making and bridge-building period. On March 5, 1844, the Poor House Directors made the fourth annual report through A. W. McNabb. There has been a change in the personnel of the Directors of which no record is to be found.

On June 4, 1844, the Commissioners, after making mature deliberation on the subject, assessed a tax on the practicing physicians and attorneys of Miami County, dividing the income of each class into two grades. On the first grade a tax of \$1.00 each and on the second grade a tax of 50 cents each. Journal 4, page 290.

August 3, 1847. The Commissioners visited the Poor House, and after a careful examination of the premises decided upon the following order to-wit:

That an addition shall be made under the direction of the Directors of the Poor House on the north side of the west end of the present building. To be built of brick with a stone foundation, one story high and running north 45 feet with a porch on the east side, to be divided into such apartments as said Poor House directors may direct, etc. Journal 4, page 364.

April 21, 1853. The Commissioners agreed to donate five hundred dollars to build a good bridge across the Miami at the Broad Ford, below Troy, with stone abutments and pier in the center. Journal 5, page 137.

December 7, 1853. The Commissioners resolved to build a new Jail, Probate Judge office and house for jailor and to commence immediately making the necessary arrangements to procure plans and ma-

terials for the jail, so that it may be completed at as early a day as possible.

August 13, 1851. The Commissioners of Miami County met this day at the Auditor's office for the transaction of business. Present, Samuel Kelly and Jacob Knoop and Thomas B. Kyle, Clerk.

It being made to appear by the certificate of Joseph Pearson, Sheriff of Miami County, on file in the Auditor's office, that upon the written application of more than twenty citizens of said County, more than thirty days previous to the 9th day of August, A. D., 1851, that he should give notice of a vote to be taken under the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, entitled, "An Act to authorize the Commissioners of Miami County to take stock in the "Mad River and Miami Central Railroad Company" and the "Dayton and Michigan Railroad Company" and that in accordance with said application and of the provisions of said Act, he had given notice by advertisement in the "Troy Times" and "Miami Independent," two newspapers printed and published in said County, and continued until the day of election, that the qualified electors of the Township of Union, Newton, Monroe, Concord, Staunton, Elizabeth, Lost Creek and Bethel should meet at their respective places of holding elections, on the ninth day of August A. D., 1851, and then and there vote for or against a subscription to the stock of the "Mad River and Miami Central Railroad Company" and the "Dayton and Michigan Railroad Company," sixty thousand dollars on each road. And it further appearing by the certificate of John G. Telford, Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for this County, also on file in said Auditor's office that on the vote taken on the 9th day of August instant, in pursuance of the provisions of the Act aforesaid resulted in favor of a subscription by the Commissioners of Miami County in the name and for the benefit of said County to the capital stock of the "Mad River and Miami Cen-



tral Railroad Company" and the "Dayton and Michigan Railroad Company" of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, sixty thousand dollars to each road.

"It is ordered that in accordance with the provisions of said Act, the Commissioners of this County subscribe in its name and for the benefit of Miami County to the capital stock of "The Dayton and Michigan Central Railroad Company" sixty thousand dollars, and thereupon the Commissioners subscribed upon the books of the said "Dayton and Michigan Railroad Company" for twelve hundred shares of \$50 each of the capital stock of said Company, amounting to sixty thousand dollars. And it having been agreed by and between the Commissioners of said County and the Board of Directors of said Dayton and Michigan Railroad Company, that, authorized by said Act, bonds should be issued directly to said Company in payment of said stock, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum from the 1st day of January, 1853, and payable annually at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company in the City of New York. It is ordered that bonds of said County be this day issued to the Dayton and Michigan Railroad Company to the amount of sixty thousand dollars in payment of said subscription by said County to the capital stock of said Company, made and executed by the Commissioners of said County, for and on the part of said County, pursuant to the provisions of said Act and of the agreement aforesaid, and payable to the Treasurer of said Dayton and Michigan Railroad Company, or the bearer, at the office of the Treasurer of said County on the 1st day of January, A. D., 1872, bearing interest at the rate of seven per centum per annum from and after the first day of January A. D., 1852, at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company in the City of New York, with twenty coupons or interest warrants attached to each of said bonds stating the number and amount of the

bond, the amount of one year's interest and when payable, etc., each to be signed by the Auditor of said County upon presentation of which at the proper time and place, said interest should be paid. That sixty of said bonds be issued for one thousand dollars each and numbered from 1 to 60 inclusive. Journal 5, page 94.

October 7, 1853. The Commissioners met especially for the consideration of subscribing sixty thousand dollars to the capital stock of the "Mad River and Miami Central Railroad Company," present, Jacob Knoop, Thomas B. Rose and Abner Rose, and Thomas B. Kyle, Clerk.

The Commissioners agree to subscribe sixty thousand dollars to the capital stock of the "Mad River and Miami Central Railroad Company" to be paid by transferring the capital stock of Miami County (belonging to the southern townships) in the "Dayton and Michigan Railroad Company" of sixty thousand dollars, to the "Mad River and Miami Central Railroad Company" provided that said "Mad River and Miami Central Railroad Company" take the said stock with such encumbrance or agreement as may exist between the Commissioners and the officers of the "Dayton and Michigan Railroad Company" and hereby authorize the Auditor of Miami County to make the transfer of said stock. Journal 5, page 151.

March 5, 1856. Commissioners met agreeable to adjournment, present B. F. Brown, R. Peterson and H. Mitchell and C. N. Hoagland, Clerk. The Commissioners then adopted the following preamble and resolutions:

"Whereas, the Commissioners on the 7th day of October, 1853, agreed to subscribe sixty thousand dollars to the 'Mad River and Miami Central Railroad Company' by transferring the stock of the southern townships in the 'Dayton and Michigan Railroad' and authorized the Auditor to make the transfer; therefore, resolved, That the agreement or order referred to is in direct opposition to the ex-





pressed will of the people interested and that the same is hereby rescinded and the power thereby conferred on the Auditor is hereby cancelled. Journal 5, page 233."

The records fail to show that any further action was ever taken by the Commissioners in reference to said subscription.

March 23, 1854. The Commissioners being satisfied that the present lot on which the jail is now located is quite too small for the erection of suitable buildings for the use of the County, hereby authorize Thos. B. Rose to conclude a contract with William I. Thomas for the lot opposite to the present County buildings, being lot No. 33 in the town of Troy, for which said William I. Thomas has agreed to take \$2,600, \$1,000 in hand and the balance in one and two years. (Said lot being the present location of said jail, etc.) Said Thos. B. Rose being also authorized to contract for materials for the construction of a jail, jailer's house and Probate Judge's office and Court room, as soon as the plans and necessary calculations can be made so that the buildings may at least be enclosed during the present season and also to superintend the work until some other definite arrangement or arrangements may be made or the work let by contract. Journal 5, page 165.

June 17, 1865. The Board agreed to accept the proposition of Elias Skinner to sell the County a fraction of land lying west of the D. & M. Railroad and adjoining the County farm, containing 23 to 24 acres at \$100 per acre, to be paid for when surveyed and a good and sufficient title shall have been made for the same. Journal 6, page 76.

February 20, 1873. The Board met, all present, and Messrs. Cairns and DeWeese, Infirmary Directors, were also in attendance. Plans and specifications for the proposed addition to the County Infirmary were submitted by A. A. McCandless, and after a careful examination were approved, and it was agreed that in case the

voters of the County, at the approaching election authorize the levying of a tax for that purpose, the plans and specifications should be adopted and proposals received for constructing the building on said plans at an expense not exceeding \$2,500. Journal 6, page 340.

April 9, 1873. The Board met in special session. Present, Saylor, Coate and Auditor. The Commissioners and Auditor proceeded to open the poll books of election held on the first Monday (7th) of April, 1873 for and against a tax for building an addition to the County Infirmary, and found after a careful canvas that there were for the tax 1607 votes and against the tax 2222 votes. Journal 6, page 345.

Regular monthly session, February 1, 1875. All members present. In the matter of erecting an addition to the County Infirmary building, this being the day fixed for hearing petitions for and remonstrances against said improvement, the Board signified their readiness to proceed and after hearing a petition read signed by F. A. Hardy and one hundred and twenty-two others and being notified by the Auditor that there were no remonstrances filed and being satisfied that said addition is necessary, and feeling it to be their imperative duty to make ample provision for the poor and unfortunate do now, by virtue of an Act passed April 27, 1869, and the subsequent amendments thereto, order said addition to be made and fix February 8, 1875 at 10 a. m., as the time to meet and examine plans, specifications and estimates which are being prepared by Frank Johnston, Architect. This meeting to be held in conjunction with the Infirmary Directors. Journal 6, page 435.

February 8, 1875. Board met pursuant to adjournment and in conjunction with two of the Infirmary Directors, proceeded to examine the drawings, plans and specifications as furnished by F. E. Johnston, Architect, and after a careful examination of same, on motion they were approved





and adopted, and Auditor instructed to advertise for sealed bids for the construction of said addition in accordance therewith. Journal 6, page 436.

February 12, 1876. Board met in called session. Members present, Clyne and Northcutt and Auditor, Clerk. A statement of the assets and liabilities of the Miami County Agricultural Society was presented by the Agricultural Board. Said statement of liabilities setting forth that the notes held by Eliza McKaig, secured by mortgage on the Miami County Fair Grounds do now, including interest, amount to fifteen hundred and sixteen dollars and fifty cents, and, in consequence of the failure of said Agricultural Society to pay the said interest, the whole amount is now due, and proceedings commenced to sell said Grounds by foreclosure of mortgage. And now comes said Agricultural Board and requests the Commissioners to pay the above named amount out of the County Treasury as provided by Section 3 of an Act entitled "An Act supplementary to an Act for the encouragement of agriculture" as amended March 38, 1871. And the Commissioners, after carefully considering the matter submitted the following proposition, viz.: That they would pay the said Eliza McKaig claim, provided the Agricultural Board would make the County a warranty deed for said Fair Grounds, they, the Commissioners, permitting the said deed to contain the following conditions, to-wit:

Said Agricultural Society shall have the privilege to use said Grounds for the purpose of holding County Fairs so long as said Society exists, provided that the said Fairs are held exclusively for the benefit of stock raisers, mechanical and agricultural products of Miami County, Ohio, unless otherwise arranged with the Board of Commissioners of said County. Further, that there shall be no intoxicating liquors sold upon the grounds during the time of holding regular Fairs on said Grounds, unless specially arranged to do

so with the Board of Commissioners of said County and when said Society ceases to exist as such (which shall be when said Society fails to hold Fairs as above stated for two successive years) the Commissioners may then appropriate said Grounds to whatever use they may deem best for the interest of the County, and said proposition being accepted by the Agricultural Board, the Auditor was instructed to issue his warrant on County Treasury in favor of said Eliza McKaig for said above named amount, upon presentation of said deed together with notes and mortgages. Journal 6, page 480.

August 7, 1877. Board met as per adjournment, all members being present. In the matter of the conveyance by John K. Knoop, deceased, of a certain tract of land situate in Elizabeth Township, containing one hundred and sixty acres, more or less, to the Commissioners of Miami County, subject only to the following conditions, to-wit:

"That a Children's Home be erected and maintained thereon," decided by unanimous vote to accept said donation and agree to erect and maintain a Children's Home thereon, provided a majority of the qualified electors of the County shall declare by their ballots to be in favor of establishing said "Children's Home." And the Commissioners do hereby with pleasure take this opportunity in behalf of the citizens of the County, whom they represent, and the homeless children who may be benefited thereby, to express their extreme gratitude to the donor for this liberal donation, believing that he is now receiving his reward in that Better Land, and is basking in the sunshine of Him who said, "Inasmuch as you have done it unto one of the least of these, etc." The Auditor was then instructed to give the necessary notice as is required by law that the matter shall be submitted at the next regular election in October, viz.: The question of establishing a "Children's Home" for the County and to provide funds for



the erection of said Home and the maintenance thereof. Journal 6, page 567.

The records fail to show that said election was held, but the following proceedings of the Commissioners would indicate that a majority of votes were cast favorable to said Home.

April 4, 1878. Commissioners met this day as per appointment with D. W. Gibbs, Architect, to examine the plans, etc., to be furnished by him for the Children's Home building. Present, Northcutt, Clyne and Branson, and Auditor, Clerk. Mr. Gibbs appeared with plans, specifications, etc., governing the construction of the new Home building and the same were carefully examined by the Board. The said plans, specifications, etc., were duly approved, subject to such changes as the Commissioners should see fit to make at any time, and if in their judgment any change should seem desirable—and were accepted, and Architect duly employed to supervise the erection of the said building, under the contract originally made with him for the making of the plans and superintendence therein of said buildings, etc. The Board then ordered the Auditor to have the necessary legal notices advertised of the letting of said construction of the Home buildings on the 8th day of May, 1878, inviting sealed proposals for such work, according to the law governing such matters, said proposals to be received until one o'clock p. m., of that day. They also ordered the printing of 100 copies of specifications, 150 copies of postal card notices to contractors, and 150 blank forms for bidders' proposals. Journal 7, page 47.

May 8, 1878. This being the day according to published notice, to receive and open bids for the construction of the "Children's Home" building upon the farm deeded to the County for that purpose by John K. Knoop, deceased, the Commissioners met at 9 o'clock a. m., all members being present and Auditor, as Clerk. A conference with the architect as to the matters relating to the letting, etc., during the fore-

noon and a recess taken until 1 o'clock p. m. Reassembled at 1 p. m., all present. The bids which had been filed with the Auditor up to 1 o'clock were then opened and publicly read and the same recorded on a schedule prepared for that purpose. Forty-six bids in all were opened, divided among the different classes of work. After carefully examining the same and permitting Dawson and Anderson to withdraw their bid upon the stone work, (they having made their figures under a misapprehension in regard to the specifications upon said stone work) and allowing Oliver Laporte also to withdraw his bid upon the same class of work on the same ground, they declared the successful bidders upon the different kinds of work to be as follows: Here follows a schedule of the successful bidders with the amounts bid by them respectively for the various kinds of work, the whole amounting to \$16,270.25. Journal 7, page 51.

October 21, 1880. The following resolution was adopted by the Commissioners and ordered to be put upon the minutes.

Whereas, in the construction of the Home buildings, but \$17,000 in County Bonds were originally issued, which bonds had but two years to run and which are now all paid; and whereas, the cost of construction of said buildings was in excess of \$25,000, so that the levy by taxation to pay the original bonds and to furnish said buildings and pay for the support of the institution since its organization has not been sufficient by reason of drawing largely upon said fund to pay the balance of the cost of construction; therefore, be it resolved, That the Board of Commissioners issue the sum of \$6000 of County Bonds bearing six per cent interest, to be sold for not less than par value, to reimburse the Children's Home Fund. Journal 7, page 315.

August 10, 1881. The Commissioners met this day in special session, all the members being present and the Auditor as Clerk. This being the day upon which the





Commissioners, by previous arrangement, were to meet D. W. Gibbs & Co., Architects, of Toledo, for the purpose of receiving plans to be submitted by them and to be examined by the Board, for the construction of the new wing at the Home building and also the new school house and chapel upon the Home grounds and the said architects being present with plans and specifications, details, etc., the said plans, estimates, etc., were carefully examined by the Board, and, upon motion, were approved and adopted. The Board, however, upon the advice of the Prosecuting Attorney, postponed immediate action in relation to the letting of said work to bidders. Journal 7, page 371.

January 15, 1883. The Commissioners instructed the Auditor to make certain changes in the specifications for the chapel and school house for the Children's Home, as indicated by them, and then proceed to advertise the letting of contract of the work of construction of said building as soon as possible.

March 7, 1883. In conformity with the provisions of Section 4010 R. S., requiring Commissioners of the County to provide necessary school rooms for Children's Homes, and Section No. 929 Revised Statutes, empowering them to issue bonds for the erection of buildings for Children's Homes, it is ordered that for the purpose of erecting a new school house at the said Home in this County, the sum of \$5000 in County Bonds be issued in denominations of \$1000 each, bearing six per cent interest, payable semi-annually. Journal 7, page 583.

April 17, 1883. The Commissioners met this day according to their order of adjournment at the March session to conclude the unfinished business of their regular session. All the members of the Board were present and the Auditor as Clerk. The bids filed for the construction of the school house at Children's Home, in accordance with the advertised notice calling for same, were this day opened, and,

upon examination, it was found that F. E. Johnston's proposal to do all the work according to the plans and specifications, to complete the building for the sum of seven thousand five hundred dollars, was the lowest bid for said work and, upon motion, all the Board voting aye, the work was awarded to him upon said bid, and he was notified to file his contract and bond as required by Statute (the same to be approved by the Prosecuting Attorney) within five days from this date. Journal 7, page 592.

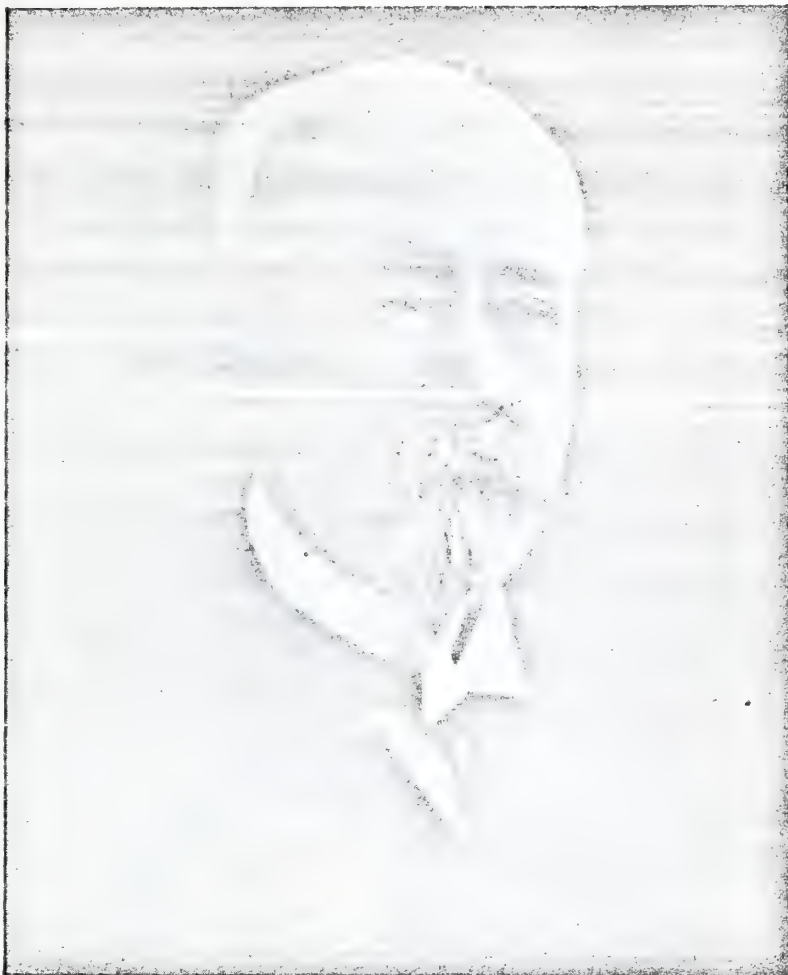
April 6, 1886. Board met as per adjournment of April 5, 1886, all members present, and the Auditor as Clerk of the Board.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and approved, the following order was then made:

Whereas, this Board has given notice as required by law of their intention to build an addition to the County Infirmary for the accommodation of the permanently insane; and, whereas, Charles C. Barnett has been employed as architect and has prepared plans and specifications as required by Section 795, Revised Statutes; and, whereas, said plans and specifications have been approved as provided by Section 797 Revised Statutes, as amended. (O. S. Vol. 77, page 72), it is therefore ordered by a unanimous vote of the Board that the Auditor be instructed to give notice, as required by law, that sealed bids will be received at his office until 12 o'clock noon of Thursday, May 20, 1886, for furnishing material and doing the work of constructing said building, as required by Section 798, Revised Statutes of Ohio. Journal 8, page 257.

May 20, 1886. Bids for the building of the new Insane Asylum at the Miami County Infirmary were opened and carefully examined and it was found that the bid of T. B. Townsend, to-wit, \$9799, for the whole work was the lowest and best bid and, on motion, said contract was awarded to him. Journal 8, page 264.





### JOHN MONTGOMERY CAMPBELL

John Montgomery Campbell was of Scotch origin, his ancestors coming to America before the Revolution. He was born on the farm in Montgomery County, Ohio, on March 8, 1838. He assisted in the farming, attended the local schools and taught school until October 28, 1861, on which date he enlisted in Company D, 71st O. V. I. from which he mustered out on December 3, 1864. His regiment fought at Shiloh, Tenn., April 6-7, 1862, Clarksville, Tenn., August 19, 1862, Fort Donnellson, Tenn., August 25, 1862, Cumberland Iron Works, Tenn., August 26, 1862, Clarksville Tenn., September 7, 1862, Jonesboro, Ga., August 31, to September 1, 1863, Lovejoy Station, Ga., September 2-6, 1864. In these campaigns, the subject of this sketch bore a brave soldier's part.

He returned to his father's farm and engaged in the notion trade with the Rhodehamel Brothers of Piqua, Miami County. While employed in this work, he met in Arcanum, Darke County, in the store of John Smith with whom he was trading, Miss Anna Carver of Miami County whom he wooed, won and married at Arcanum on December 22, 1867.

Mr. Campbell engaged in the elevator and dry goods business in Arcanum, Darke County, and for a short time in the elevator business in Eaton, Preble County, moving to Troy in 1877, he engaged in the dry goods and grain elevator business.

Conroy Carver Campbell, his only son, was born in Arcanum on October 12, 1870, and Elizabeth Margaret Campbell was born on July 4, 1872.

The subject of this sketch was an ardent Republican and was elected sheriff of Miami County in the fall of 1881 and served in that capacity until 1885. It is worthy of note to state that his four predecessors in this office and his two successors had been soldiers in the Civil War, making fourteen terms or twenty-eight years in all.

In 1887, Mr. Campbell moved to Hastings, Nebraska, but not being satisfied with that move, he returned to Troy the same year. It was while in Nebraska he conceived the idea of organizing The Troy National Bank which he did upon his return to Ohio, and was elected its first vice-president and in 1889 became president of said bank in which capacity he continued to serve for twenty years, when, on account of failing health, he resigned. It has been said that John M. Campbell knew more men in Miami County, by name, than any other man who had ever lived in the county. He was a genial, hand-shaking man and the bank under his management rapidly forged to the front of financial institutions in Miami County. His friends prevailed upon him to accept the presidency of the Miami County Savings Bank, organized in 1903, but his health again warned him to resign and this bank was sold to The Troy National January 1, 1913.

Mr. Campbell was a member of the Christian Church after moving to Troy but later joined the First Methodist Episcopal Church in which he was, for many years, a member of the Official Board. He was a member of Franklin Lodge, F. and A. M. of Troy and became a Knight Templar of Coleman Commandery.

He died on December 25, 1912 and was buried in Riverside Cemetery after an earnest life in which he had wrought out his full share of works well done.







**JOHN REYBURN WOODWARD**

The subject of this sketch and picture, was born on December 5, 1835, on the farm entered and owned by his father, known as "The Woodward Hill Farm." His father acquired the one acre on which the famous spring at the foot of the hill was located by purchase. John R. Woodward was educated in the local schools, at Springfield, and Antioch College. In his second year, he was compelled to leave college on account of sickness. When he left, he was furnished the following certificate: "This is to certify that John R. Woodward leaves this institution on account of ill health and under no censure from the faculty." Signed by Horace Mann, president. He married Marcella Bell, of Springfield, on October 14, 1856. From this union there were born William Bell and Ada Lee Woodward. He engaged in the sale of general nursery stock, conducting the farm of 160 acres at the same time, which he had inherited. He entered the army as captain of Company C, 71st O. V. I. in the fall of 1861. He led his company at Shiloh on April 6-7, 1862, and at Clarksville, Tenn., on August 19, 1862, when he resigned and returned to Miami County. On May 2, 1864, he was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel of the 147th O. V. I. and commanded Fort Marcy, Va., with four companies. When Generals Early and Breckenridge, of the Confederate army, attacked Washington on June 11, 1864, the regiment was ordered at midnight to Fort Stevens where it moved into the trenches as support to the first Maine and First Ohio batteries and remained in this position until July 4th. Colonel B. F. Rossou, a Mexican war veteran, surrendered the command to the right of the regiment to his Lieutenant Colonel on this occasion. Col. Woodward was a popular and efficient officer, having the full confidence of his men. He was mustered out on August 30, 1864, by reason of expiration of term of service.

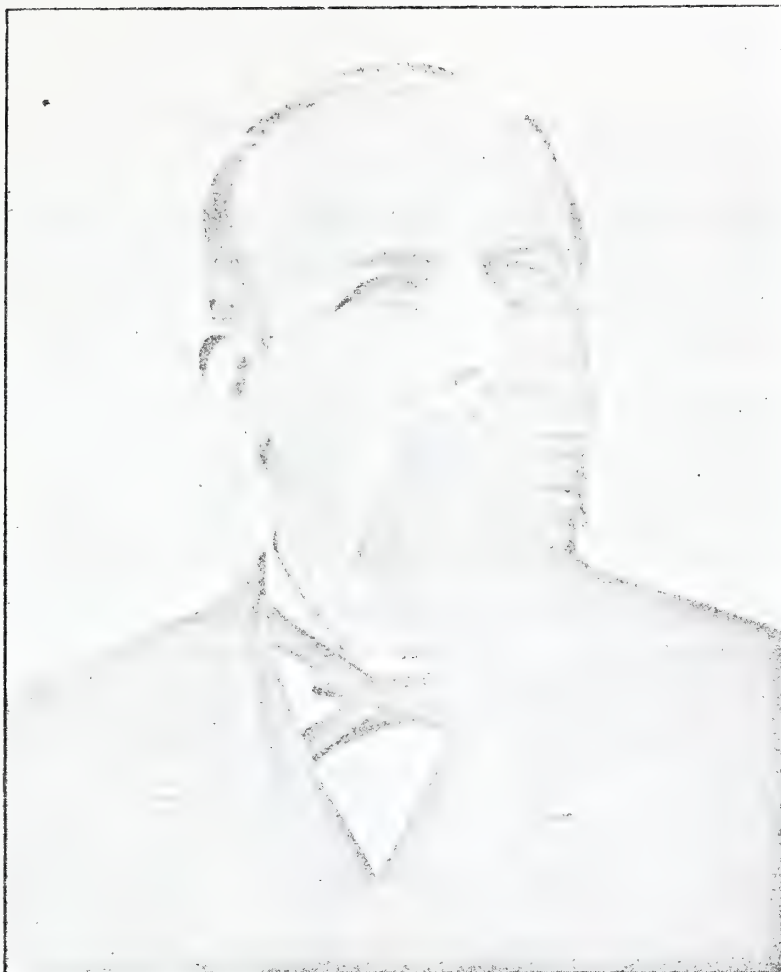
During his soldier life, the men to take care of the harvests were limited and the women were compelled to help. Mrs. Woodward, a slightly built lady, made a full hand in loading and mowing the wheat and hay for two seasons. She was a splendid prototype of the Spartan mothers then and has been noted ever since for her excellent work in patriotic societies. She lives with her daughter, Ada Lee, wife of H. J. Ritter, a prominent manufacturer in Tippecanoe, for four years representative of Miami County and chairman of the Finance Committee of the House. Mrs. Woodward is beloved by all who know her for her good works and amiable qualities. Such women cannot be too highly honored by future generations.

After the war, he embarked in the oil business in Pennsylvania and also developed road and draft horses and short horn cattle on his farm of 160 acres. His son-in-law, H. J. Ritter, was his faithful coadjutor in these latter enterprises.

Col. Woodward might have been designated without impropriety as the Bayard Chevalier of Miami County for his was an unusual handsome presence. He was the spirit of geniality and hospitality and his home on the hill was the scene of many interesting and long to be remembered social gatherings. I was a welcome guest at his home for many years and on November 20, 1876, I was there as a pallbearer for the dead body of my friend. A layman, Dr. S. D. Hartman, preached his funeral by the Colonel's request before his death.







### GEORGE GREEN

George Green, the subject of this sketch (whose portrait appears above), was born in the village of Elsham, Lincolnshire, England, July 16th, 1840. He came to America at the age of twelve years with his parents who located at Tippecanoe, Miami County.

On April 22nd, 1861, he came to Troy and enlisted in Company H of the 11th Ohio Volunteer Infantry regiment which was being formed here for the three months' service. When his term was out, he re-enlisted June 20th, 1861, in the same regiment and company for three years.

He was appointed Corporal of his Company, September 1st, 1861. After passing unscathed through all the desperate battles preceding, including charges on Mission Ridge, he was wounded at the battle of Resacca, Ga., May 14th, 1864. It was from the result of this wound he lost his left leg. He refused to take an anaesthetic when it was amputated.

He received an honorable discharge from the service June 1st, 1864, and was married to Harriet E. Baer, January 29th, 1871. To this union were born a daughter, Clara (now Mrs. Clara G. Jamison) and a son, David. He was a prominent member of the Episcopal Church in Troy; was a Trustee of the Troy Lodge I. O. O. F.; a Trustee of Trojan Lodge, K. of P.; a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and a U. V. L.

He was the Recorder of Miami County for a consecutive period of fifteen years, during which period he made a complete abstract of all land titles in Miami County which has proven of great benefit to the business interests of the county. This Abstract office has been successfully conducted by his widow, Harriet E. Green and her son, David Green since his death on February 10th, 1898.

The Eleventh Ohio Regiment was largely a Miami County organization, five of the ten companies having been recruited here. It was familiarly known as the "Gypsy" regiment but more frequently as the "fighting eleventh."

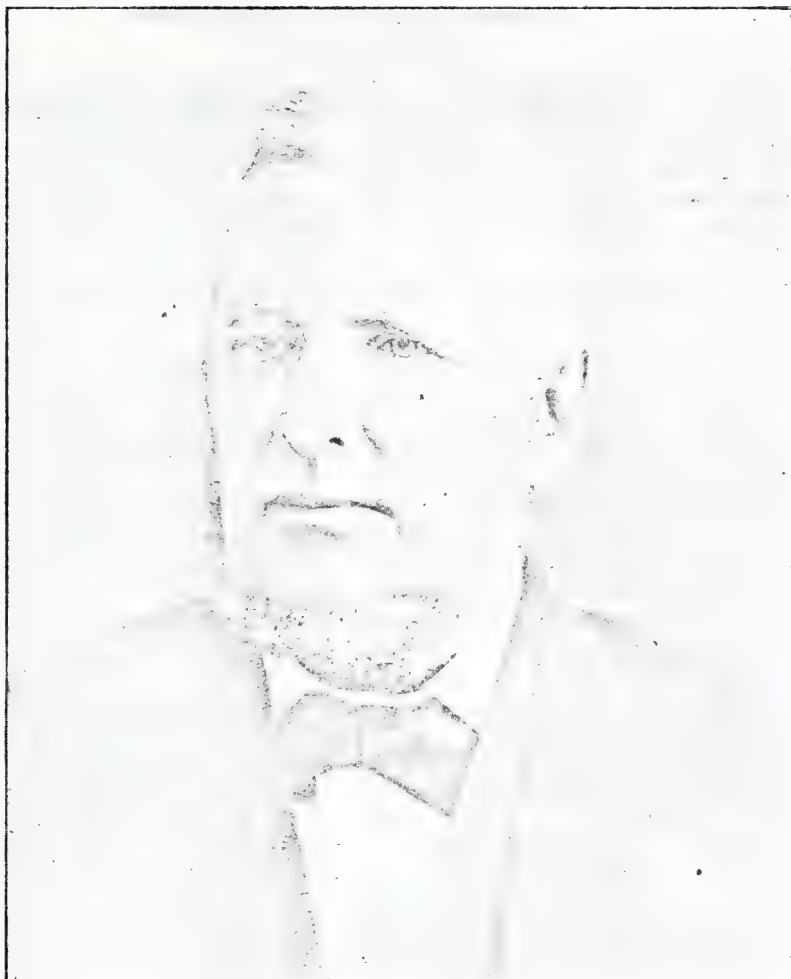
At the battle of Mission Ridge, one of the most daring assaults in the history of war, George Green distinguished himself by capturing a rebel flag, for which he received a medal of honor, being the only one awarded during the Civil War to a soldier from Miami County.

I have stood on the crest of Mission Ridge at the point where the Eleventh Ohio charged and marveled at the wonderful courage of these Miami County boys from the farm and shop, which out-rivaled the charge of the Light Brigade. George Green and H. H. Howard of the same Company were among the first to scale the crest. They made right for one of the enemy's flags, in the face of a hot fire of shot and driving the protectors before them. Green tore the emblem from the staff. While Green was securing the flag, Howard protected his comrade from the enemy with his gun. Corporal Green placed the flag in his bosom and with Howard pushed on with the Company in pursuit of the retreating rebels. After the battle, Corporal Green turned the flag over to Brigadier General Turchin and received his commendation. Both Green and Howard were recommended for promotion. For this deed of heroism, the Congress awarded him a medal of honor, a plate of which we herewith insert as an important historical incident of Miami County.

Among the treasures held by Harriet E. Green, the accomplished widow and excellent business woman, she guards none more jealously than this souvenir of a most gallant act performed by her husband in the service of his country.

I desire to here acknowledge the many courtesies I have received from her and her son David in compiling this work. Their knowledge of all Court House records and their generous willingness to impart information has lightened the heavy burden of many difficult investigations.





### SIDNEY LARKIN CHAFFEE

Sidney Larkin Chaffee, the subject of this sketch and picture, was of French origin, born at Danville, New York, on May 17, 1819, which place he left in young manhood, making the trip to Wyandotte county, Ohio, on foot, with but 75 cents in his pocket, sleeping out in the open air during the long journey. He often described to his family the incidents of this enterprise and made the little ones shiver at his description of the wolf and panthers howling around his camp fire. He came to Tippecanoe in 1840, when there were probably three houses in a forest of largely sugar tree timber. After working at Cowlesville for awhile, he established himself in the general merchandise business near the canal, convenient to transportation. He often went by packet to Cincinnati to purchase his goods.

He married Barbara Cecil, a member of a well known and popular family of Miami County, on September 13, 1849, from which union there were born Charles Bernard, Emma, Nettie, Blanche, Jay Ward and Willie Cecil. Of these there are now living, in October, 1917, Emma, Nettie, Blanche and Jay Ward.

Between 1855 and 1865 he purchased, fed and sold large droves of hogs and cattle, preparing them for market from the bi-product of his large distillery in Tippecanoe. He was alert to the higher interests of his community and gave freely to benevolent enterprises. The building of Chaffee's opera house was largely induced by civic pride. During the terrible scourge of cholera in 1849, he and Modecai Clark took their lives in their hands as soldier do in the fore front of battle, caring for the sick and burying the dead. His children and grand children partake of his public spirit. When the new township house, just finished, needed a clock, it was furnished by them. The following inscription is to be seen on the front door of this handsome building. "The clock on this building, presented in memory of Sidney Larkins and Barbara Chaffee by their children, grand children and great grand children." He had extensive farming interests in Miami County and in Indiana which occupied much of his time in later life. He was a Republican in politics, a genial gentleman with a big side to him, a good husband and a kind, indulgent father. He wrought strongly and left evidences of having been here that will always live. He died April 29, 1898, and his wife followed him on October 17, 1909.

"By fairy hands their knell is rung,  
By forms unseen their dirge is sung."





June 30, 1887. Contract for building cottage at the Children's Home was awarded to Trupp Weakley & Co., for the sum of \$2545.18. Journal 8, page 397.

March 31, 1888. Old Court House property sold at public auction to P. J. Gates, Joseph Henne and Troy Lodge No. 43, I. O. O. F., for \$7600. Journal 8, page 461.

Monthly meeting, May 5, 1884. The Board of Commissioners met this day. Present, Clark, Johnston, Henderson and Horatio Pearson, Auditor, as Clerk. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved and the following resolutions were then read and adopted.

Resolved, by the Board of Commissioners of Miami County, that for the purpose of better protection of the records of said County and to afford better facilities for the administration of justice therein, a new Court House is in our judgment needed.

Resolved, That in pursuance of an Act entitled, "An Act to authorize the Commissioners of Miami County to borrow money and erect a Court House at Troy, Ohio, the present County-seat of said County," passed April 10, 1884, we forthwith proceed to take necessary steps to carry out the provisions of said Act.

Resolved, That the Board finds that public intersets require the building and erection of a new Court House in said County, at a cost of not to exceed \$150,000, and that this Board decides to proceed and build and erect said new Court House, using the powers given this Board by the Special Act of the Legislature passed April 10, 1884.

The above resolutions were adopted by the following vote on call of the roll. Aye, Clark and J. C. Henderson. No, William Johnston. Journal 8, page 60.

June 6, 1884. Board of Commissioners met this day according to adjournment from yesterday. Present, Clark, Johnston and Henderson, and Horatio Pearson, Auditor, as Clerk.

Upon motion of Mr. Johnston, seconded

by Mr. Henderson, the Board passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the County Commissioners of Miami County hereby declare their intention to purchase and appropriate for the purpose of the location and erection of the new Court House and other public County buildings thereon, the following real estate, situate in the State of Ohio, Miami County, and in the Incorporated Village of Troy, being lots Nos. 34 and 35 of said village, and being the south half, lying on Main Street, of the square of land that lies between Main and Water and Plum and Short streets of said village, the cost of which purchase will exceed ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).

Resolved, That the Commissioners will consider and decide upon said proposed purchase and location at their meeting to be held for the purpose at the Court House in Troy, Ohio, on July 11, 1884, at 10:00 o'clock a. m. Upon the adoption of the above resolutions, the members of the Board voted as follows upon call of the roll. Clark, Johnston and Henderson, aye. Nays, none.

Upon motion, the Auditor was instructed to have the above resolutions published for four weeks prior to the proposed meeting of July 11, 1884, in the following papers published and of general circulation in the County, viz.: The Miami Union, The Tippecanoe Herald and The Piqua Leader, and also to have printed and circulated handbills giving such notice. Journal 8, page 75.

Special session, July 11, 1884. Board met pursuant to its adjournment of June 5th. Present, Clark, Johnston and Henderson, and the Auditor as Clerk. Upon the hearing of the matter of the location of the proposed new Court House, as set forth in the notice duly advertised by publication in The Miami Union of Troy, and The Piqua Leader of Piqua, the Board, upon motion, found:

1st. That said lots are necessary for the erection of a new Court House because



the present lands are insufficient and inadequate for said purpose.

2d. That said lots are the most eligible for said purpose.

3d. That due notice as required by law had been given of said intention to appropriate and purchase said lands for purpose and that the costs will exceed \$10,000.

4th. The Board of Commissioners declare said lands to be necessary for the erection of the new Court House thereon, and hereby declare their intention to purchase or appropriate and condemn said lands for said purpose and do hereby appropriate said lands for the erection of a new Court House and its necessary public buildings thereon.

5th. M. B. Earnhart, Prosecuting Attorney of said County, is hereby authorized to proceed at once, either in the Common Pleas Court or the Probate Court of said County, as he may elect, to appropriate and condemn said lands to the County, for the erection of said public buildings thereon. Upon the adoption of each and all of the above orders, the Board all vote aye on call of the roll. Journal 8, page 82.

September 8, 1884. The Board of Commissioners met this day in adjourned quarterly session. Present, Commissioners Clark, Johnston and Henderson, the County Auditor acting as Clerk of the Board.

The following resolution was introduced and publicly read and adopted, to-wit:

Whereas, the Commissioners of Miami County, Ohio, have decided to appropriate to the County Lots Nos. 34 and 35, Troy, Miami County, Ohio, to provide some suitable place for a Court House and its necessary public buildings, and,

Whereas, William Swailes and C. F. Grosvenor and Helen Grosvenor, owners in said lots, have submitted in writing their respective prices for their respective lands, and,

Whereas, the Prosecuting Attorney and the Board agree that these prices are not unreasonable and are as cheap as the same

can be obtained by condemnation suits, therefore,

Resolved, That the Board of Commissioners accept the terms of the respective lot owners of said lots 34 and 35, and will pay the cash when they receive warranty deeds of said owners, as set forth in their several written propositions to this Board, and that the Board will proceed and sell Court House Bonds of the County to realize the cash payment therefor. Journal 8, page 107.

September 20, 1884. The Board of Commissioners of Miami County have decided to appropriate to the County lots Nos. 34 and 35, Troy, Miami County, Ohio, to provide some suitable place for a Court House and other necessary public buildings, and

Whereas, Mrs. F. R. Baker and Miss S. E. Kyle, by their agent, W. H. Baker, owners in said lots, have submitted in writing their price for their land, and,

Whereas, the Prosecuting Attorney and the Board agree that their price is not unreasonable and as cheap as the same can be obtained by condemnation suits; therefore,

Resolved, That the Board of Commissioners accept the terms of said lot owners as set forth in their written proposition to this Board; and that the Board will proceed to sell Court House Bonds of the County to realize the cash to be used in payment therefor. Journal 8, page 109.

The above resolution to purchase lots Nos. 34 and 35, Troy, Ohio, from William Swailes, C. F. Grosvenor, Helen Grosvenor, Mrs. F. R. Baker and Miss S. E. Kyle do not recite the agreed purchase price thereof, but upon the completion of said contracts as shown by Journal 8, pages 110, 139, 140 and 142, the total sum paid was \$21,933.21.

The above named lots Nos. 34 and 35 comprise only the south half of the block occupied by the Court House and the records of the Commissioners fail to show any proceedings in relation to the north half thereof; deeds, however, for said por-





tion (being lots Nos. 12 and 13) from H. O. Evans, James Nesbitt and W. N. Foster to the County Commissioners are shown by the records of the Miami County Recorder (the consideration thereof totalling \$16,850), the Commissioners having been authorized to make such purchase, by a majority of the votes cast by the electors of Miami County at a special election held therein.

September 20, 1884. A resolution was adopted to employ J. W. Yost as architect to prepare and submit plans and specifications for the new Court House (Journal 8, page 110) and on January 2, 1885, said plans, etc., as submitted by said Yost were examined, approved and accepted by the Board (Journal 8, page 134) and on February 13, 1885, T. B. Townsend of Zanesville, Ohio, was awarded the contract (he being the lowest best bidder) for constructing said building for the sum of \$130,158.64. Journal 8, page 145.

The records fail to show just what was included in said plans and specifications, but numerous expenditures are shown to have been made thereafter, for changes in plans, furnishing, heating, lighting, frescoing, plumbing, construction of power house, grading and improving the grounds etc., etc., which will undoubtedly account for the discrepancy between said contract price of \$130,158.64 and the amount of Court House Bonds issued from time to time in various amounts (totalling \$350,000), as follows, to-wit:

January 1, 1885	\$24,000
July 1, 1885	48,000
April 23, 1886	30,000
January 1, 1887	60,000
May 4, 1885	48,000
November 16, 1885	30,000
July 1, 1886	60,000
July 1, 1887	50,000

In thirty years of use, the present Court House shows no appreciable signs of wear. It is as convenient to the people of Piqua

as it is to half the people of Troy, under the modern rapid transit.

#### THE SO-CALLED COURT HOUSE WAR

There have been so many exaggerations published about the bitterness of feeling engendered between Piqua and Troy over the location of the Court House for Miami county, commencing in 1807 and continued through all the years from that time until 1884, and especially since the fight on this latter date has been represented as malignant, that I have thought to relate briefly the history of the building of the present splendid edifice, said to be not only the most expensive but the best finished one in the State outside of the larger cities of the State.

The contest between two dry goods men or any two men or firms engaged in the same line of business in the same community can be considered a fair parallel in a smaller way of the feeling between Piqua and Troy, both anxious to secure the county seat of justice. When the first court was located at Staunton there were about sixty people living there and a similar number living in Washington, the name of the village afterward incorporated as Piqua. Court was held in the house of Peter Felix, the first resident of Miami county, from July, 1807, to December, 1809.

The second place of holding court for the county was in the house of Benjamin Overfield on the north east corner of Water and Mulberry streets, in the town of Troy. The structure was of logs, two stories, and built for a tavern for which it was used. The Court bar was upstairs and the other bar down stairs in the corner room. It has been nowhere recorded, so far as my investigation has gone, that the bar upstairs had a greater number of practitioners than the one down stairs. After the lapse of 111 years this house remains in good repair, now weather-boarded. After 8 years, or in 1815, a new court house was begun in the public square





but not finished for ten years afterward, or in 1825, making sixteen years that court was held in the Overfield tavern. Court was held in the third court house on the square for a period of twenty years or until 1845. At this time the population of Miami county was about 15,000. There were about 3,000 in Piqua and 2,000 in Troy. The two towns prior to 1837 were about equal in population but the Miami and Erie canal having been finished to Piqua on that date, and remaining the terminus for several years, became the supply point for the north east and north west, caused Piqua to forge ahead in population which position she ever afterward maintained until at the present time, she outnumbered Troy two to one.

When a fourth court house began to be agitated, being the second one to be owned by the county, the first organized effort upon the part of Piqua was made to defeat the project, with the hope that it might go to Piqua in time. The 1845 court house, located on lot 42 at Troy, now occupied by the Troy Post Office and opposite the Sheriff's residence on Main street, remained the seat of justice for forty-three years, or until 1888. At this time, the population of Piqua had grown as follows: in 1860, 4,616; in 1870, 5,967; in 1880, 6,036; while Troy had grown from 2,643 in 1860 to 3,005 in 1870 and 3,803 in 1880, and, therefore, Piqua had a population of one-third more than Troy.

Early in the legislative year of 1884, a bill was offered in the House which provided for the establishment of a superior court in the city of Piqua, which, if passed, it was believed might eventually transfer the county seat to Piqua, or it would at least prevent the building of a new court house in Troy, commensurate with the prospective wealth and necessities of the county. The gubernatorial campaign of 1883 was hotly contested and resulted in the election of George Hoadley and a Democratic legislature. During that campaign, I was the chairman of the

Miami County Central and Executive Republican committees, with Boyd E. Furnas, afterward auditor of Miami county, as the secretary; ex-Senator John W. Morris occupied a similar position for the Democratic party of the county. He then had his office near the river bridge on Market street in Troy. Early in January of 1884 I visited him in his office when the following conversation occurred: "Senator, I have just had an interview with S. K. Harter, H. W. Allen and W. H. H. Dye who have delegated me to solicit your aid in procuring legislation favorable to the erection of a new court house in Troy, and they have promised to support us, if you, myself and Furnas will go to Columbus at once and commence work." The Senator sprang up and seizing my hand said, "I am heartily with you, I think the ponies can put it over." In referring to "the ponies," the Senator was comparing his and my stature to that of the two men of large avoirdupois who had failed in a similar mission to the legislature, some years before. When we arrived in Columbus, our first act was to place an Atlas-Directory on the desks of the one hundred and twenty-three members of the House and the thirty-two members of the Senate, with an outline map of Miami county, on the marble mantel piece on the north side of the Chamber of Representatives. These Atlas-Directories contained a list of each voter in Miami county, located by quarter sections with a list of all business houses in the county, including those conducted by women. A colored map of each township and each school district was outlined in this book being the only colored school district map ever published in the United States. These books, placed on the desk of each legislator, were furnished without price by Sterrett and Furnas and represented the sum of \$1,555, at the retail price.

Our friends from the city of Piqua, headed by the Hon. Frank McKinney, former Congressman, at once came to Co-



lumbus to defeat our bill. Just prior to the passage of our bill by the House, a legislative committee was appointed to visit Piqua and Troy to look the situation over. Senator Morris and myself came over with them visiting Piqua first. We were driven over the city during the afternoon, and then to Troy, over the streets past each manufacturing plant, etc. The employes of each plant were lined up as the committee passed through. There were no idle people or animals in the city that evening. Everybody and everything was used in some way to impress our visitors that Troy was an exceedingly busy place. A list of people living in Troy and south of it was presented to them to show a larger population than north of it. A banquet was given them at the present Hotel Troy, at which the best to eat and drink in the valley was set before our guests. Some of the most staid citizens of Troy indulged in conduct that night never before or afterward practiced, and ordinarily regarded as reprehensible behavior. Our visitors, one and all, left us in such a degree of exhilaration, that they openly proclaimed from the car platform as they moved off that we could have a million dollar court house if we wanted such an one. It can safely be stated now, without the betrayal of any confidence that the people of Troy had superior information in relation to the visit of the committee and, therefore, greater opportunity to impress them.

At the last hearing before the committee, there were a half hundred prominent men from Piqua and Troy present using their influence with members, fraternizing as good neighbors should, one bent on passing and the other on defeating the bill. So far as the intercourse of the men composing these two delegations was concerned outside of the Legislature, they might have been present on the same friendly mission. When the bill passed the House and a re-consideration was at once offered and voted down, our county map

was carried from the House to the Senate Chamber by the Veteran Third Sergeant at Arms, Col. Fred Blenkner, with whom I had served in the 5th Battalion of Ohio Cavalry during the Civil War and who, in all, has served the State in that capacity for forty years.

Among a number of amusing incidents connected with that work, the one immediately after entering the Senate, is probably the most laughable. I had succeeded in pinning the Republican leader of the Senate against one of the large pillars on the west side of the Chamber, and Senator Morris had the Democratic leader on the other side of the same pillar, without he or I being aware of it. I was explaining to my man that the passage of the measure would largely aid the Republican party of Miami county and Senator Morris was explaining that the passage of the bill would greatly aid the Democratic party of Miami, when John's man stepped out and said to my man, "Senator Williams, we had best pass this bill or both your party and mine will go to the devil in Miami county," and so, with both leaders entering the lists in our favor, it was really but a matter of red tape or legislative formula to send it to engrossment.

The passage of our bill did not by any means insure the building of a new Court House. The bill only provided for the necessary legislative authority for the people of Miami county to vote on the proposition. With the universal disposition of a certain class of citizens to vote against any measure which will increase taxes and a practically unanimous vote against it in the city of Piqua, the measure could not possibly carry before the people. In this dilemma, it was agreed among prominent Republicans to elect Senator Morris as a member of the Troy Council which was done by a large majority. In 1852, when the C. H. & D. railroad was built through Miami County, Troy had subscribed liberally to its construction and the road was built through the town; but Piqua people,





under the belief that the managers of the road for business reasons would not dare miss them, subscribed not at all and the road was built a mile to the east of them which fact involved the business men of that city in a perpetual tax that they had been anxious to lift, up to that time, for a period of thirty years. This could only be accomplished by inducing the railroad to run a track on the west side of the river which could only be affected by obtaining the necessary right of way through Troy and no council in Troy had been willing to grant such a right over the streets.

In that day before election tickets were printed at the expense of the county, the several political committees had printed and paid for the tickets used at the polls. It was agreed between a few men in both Piqua and Troy who could control the matter that if the Council of Troy would grant the right of way for the C. H. & D. railroad through their city, the tickets of both political parties in Piqua would be printed with the Court House question blank. The contract was carried out in good faith by both sides. While the rights of way over the streets of Troy were given by the Council under the management of Senator Morris, the private rights of way became another consideration which, while it has no connection with the new Court House, ought to have this historical record in honor of the memory of Senator Morris. Trusting in the oral promise of Mr. Waite, then the superintendent of the railroad property, he purchased the necessary private rights of way between Piqua and Troy and presented his bill therefor, after Mr. Waite had been succeeded by a new superintendent who refused to ratify the prices paid. Over this, a law suit lasting several years dragged through the Court House that John had helped so much to create and the building of which had caused his costly litigation, resulting, as it did, in the loss of several thousands of dollars to him. If I were writing a personal history, my experience

with the new Court House would parallel that of Morris. In this relation I am reminded to here quote the humorous inscription:

"Here lies a man who lived an hundred years and had many troubles, most of which never happened."

In a hundred, aye, in two hundred years from now, when Piqua has grown South and Troy North, with a line of great industries along the barge canal bound to be built, some one will revert to these pages for a true history of the inception of the building of our splendid Court House, still standing on its strong foundations and imperishable material.

#### BRANDT

Was laid out and owned by John Peter Vorhees and Thomas Dover, March 23, 1839. Original plat recorded in Volume 17, pages 229 and 230, Miami County Record of Deeds.

#### BLOOMERTOWN

Was laid out and owned by George H. Finfrock, Aaron D. Camp, William Derr, William W. Sando, Samuel Sando and Simon B. Crick, January 18, 1883. Plat recorded Vol. 1, page 486, Plat Record.

#### BRADFORD

Was laid out and owned by Daniel R. Rice, August 15, 1888. Plat recorded Vol. 1, page 165, Record of Plats.

#### CASSTOWN

Owned and laid out by Rankin Westfall and Luke T. Dorsey, June 14, 1833. Plat recorded Vol. 10, page 366, Record of Deeds.

#### CHARLESTON

Laid out by Ignatus Friend, proprietor, May 12, 1815. Plat recorded Vol. 2, page 356, Record of Deeds.



**CONOVER**

Was laid out by Solomon G. Brecount, April 26, 1856. Plat recorded Vol. 1, page 57, Record of Plats.

**CLAYTON**

Laid out by Jacob Martin, proprietor, February 3, 1840. Plat recorded Vol. 18, page 233, Record of Deeds.

**COWLESVILLE**

Laid out by Samuel Y. Pearson, proprietor, October 10, 1842. Plat recorded Vol. 20, page 156, Record of Deeds.

**COVINGTON**

Was laid out and originally called Friendship. Plat filed September 16, 1816 and recorded in Vol. 3, page 94, Record of Deeds.

**DINGMANSBURG**

(Now in Shelby County) was laid out by Daniel V. Dingman, September 23, 1816. Plat recorded in Vol. 3, page 81, Record of Deeds.

**FLETCHER**

Was laid out by John H. Wolcott November 15, 1830. Plat recorded Volume 8, page 184, Record of Deeds.

**FREDERICKTOWN**

Was laid out by Leonard Eller, proprietor, September 25, 1828. Plat recorded in Vol. 7, page 14, Record of Deeds.

**GREENVILLE**

(Now in Darke County) was laid out by John Devor and Robert Gray, proprietors, August 10, 1808. Plat recorded Vol. 1, page 15, Record of Deeds.

**HARDIN**

(Now in Shelby County) was laid out by James Lenox, proprietor, October 12, 1816. Plat recorded in Vol. 3, page 83, Record of Deeds.

**HYATTSVILLE**

(Now a part of Tippecanoe) was laid

out May 4, 1833. Plat recorded in Vol. 10, page 285, Record of Deeds.

**HUNTERSVILLE**

(Now a part of Piqua) was laid out by David Hunter, January 5, 1838. Plat recorded Vol. 15, page 586, Record of Deeds.

**LENA**

(Formerly Elizabethtown) was laid out by Levi N. Robbins, proprietor, October 29, 1831. Plat recorded in Vol. 9, page 15, Record of Deeds.

**LAURA**

Was laid out by Riley McCool and John W. Sharp, proprietors, June 7, 1852. Plat recorded Vol. 1, page 13, Record of Plats.

**LUDLOW FALLS**

Was laid out by Samuel B. Smith, proprietor, May 16, 1882. Plat recorded Vol. 2, page 24, Record of Plats.

**MILTON**

Was laid out by Joseph Evans, proprietor, May 6, 1807, before this County was organized and separated from Montgomery County, and the original plat of same is of record in Montgomery County. Copy of said original plat recorded in Vol. 1, page 161, Record of Plats of Miami County.

**MIAMI CITY**

Was laid out by Michael G. Carver, Levi Hart and William B. Vandever, owner, January 11, 1850. Plat was recorded Vol. 25, page 453, Record of Deeds.

**NEW JEFFERSON**

(Now a part of Covington) was laid out by Robert and William Robinson, proprietors, August 29, 1828. Plat recorded in Vol. 6, page 522, Record of Deeds.

**NASHVILLE**

(Vacated by decree of Court at August Term, 1841) was laid out by David Byrket and Jacob Sheets, proprietors, Aug.





1, 1820. Plat recorded Vol. 4, page 229, Record of Deeds.

#### NEWTON

(Now known as Pleasant Hill) was laid out by Jacob K. Teeter, September 13, 1843. Plat recorded Vol. 20, page 551, Record of Deeds.

#### NEW LEBANON

Was laid out by John Holsapple, George Hatfield, David Longanecker, Joseph B. Carroll, Benjamin Longanecker, David Fetters, Daniel Snyder and John Ditmer, proprietors, May 19, 1845. Plat recorded Vol. 21, page 738, Record of Deeds.

#### PLEASANT HILL

(Formerly Newton) was incorporated April 9, 1866. Plat recorded Vol. 1, page 131 and 132, Record of Plats.

#### PIQUA

(Originally called Washington) was laid out by John Manning and Matthew Caldwell August 28, 1807. Plat recorded Vol. 1, pages 1 and 2, Record of Deeds.

#### PHONETON

Was laid out December 18, 1907. Plat recorded Vol. 2, page 239, Record of Plats.

#### ROSSVILLE

Was laid out by William Knowles, March 20, 1841. Plat recorded Vol. 19, page 98, Record of Deeds.

#### REDMAN

(Now a part of Covington) was laid out by J. R. Shuman, owner, February 19, 1877. Plat recorded in Vol. 1, page 377, Record of Plats.

#### STAUNTON

Was laid out by John Smith August 23, 1806, prior to the separation of Miami from Montgomery County, and original plat of same is of record in said County of Montgomery. Copy of Plat recorded

in Vol. 1, page 160, Miami County Record of Plats.

#### TROY

Was laid out December 16, 1807. Plat recorded in Vol. 1, page 3, Record of Deeds.

#### TIPPECANOE

Was laid out by John Clark, proprietor, April 13, 1840. Plat recorded Vol. 18, page 355, Record of Deeds.

#### VICTORY

(Now vacated) was laid out by John Brown proprietor, May 6, 1839. Plat recorded Vol 17, page 327, Record of Deeds.

#### WEST COVINGTON

Was laid out by J. R. Shuman, June 12, 1869. Plat recorded Vol. 1, page 210, Record of Plats.

Staunton and Milton are shown to be the oldest towns in the County, having been laid out prior to the organization of this County and its separation from Montgomery County, wherein the original plats of said towns are of record.

### ROSTER OF COUNTY OFFICIALS 1807—1918

#### TREASURERS

Andrew Wallace, William Brown, John G. Telford, Jacob Knoop, William C. Knight, Andrew Patterson, George S. Murray, George C. Clyde, M. D. Mitchell, A. L. McKinney, S. D. Frank, Theodore Sullivan, John A. McCurdy, D. W. Sinks, S. N. Todd, George H. Rundle, J. C. Ullery, John Prugh, E. J. Eby, Jesse Burkett, C. W. Kiser, R. N. Burwell, H. E. Scott and Clarence Marr.

#### AUDITORS

H. W. Culbertson, David Grosvenor, Thomas S. Barrett, Jacob Knoop, B. F. Powers, Thomas B. Kyle, James Nesbitt, C. N. Hoagland, J. W. Defrees, R. J. Douglas, George C. Clyde, N. C. Clyde, Eli Ten-







### THEODORE SULLIVAN

The subject of the above picture was of Irish extraction. His grandfather, James, first settled in the South, then moved to Clark county, Ohio, where Samuel Sullivan, the father of Theodore, was born. Samuel married Marie Crook, a sister of Gen. Crook, of Civil War and Indian fighting fame, from which union, ten children were born, of which Theodore was the third, born in Montgomery county, Ohio. He attended the local schools, Linden Hill academy, in New Carlisle, and Antioch at Yellow Springs. When 21 years of age, he was admitted to the bar in Dayton, Ohio, where he practiced for some years, connected with C. L. Vallandigham and John A. McMahon. In 1865, he married Miss M. J. S. Seager, of Indiana, whose people originally came to America from Birmingham, England. Mr. Sullivan's father owned the linseed oil mills of Tippecanoe, to which place Theodore moved in 1867 to assist his father. In 1872, he was elected treasurer of Miami county and served in that position until 1876, when he resumed the practice of the law, in which profession, as an attorney at the bar or as a judge on the bench, he remained until his death on September 10, 1910. He was an industrious lawyer, devoting great care in the preparation of his cases, which he invariably presented in a cool and dignified manner, much in contradistinction to some of his contemporaries who were wont to indulge in bluster and theatrical behavior. His choice of words before the judge and jury were marked by a simplicity that could be easily grasped and which always maintained the close attention of his hearers.

In 1891, he became a candidate before the Republican delegate convention for nomination as common pleas judge of Miami county. At this time, I lived in the city of St. Louis and was called back to Troy to assist him in his campaign, in which he was successful both in the convention and in the succeeding election. He served with distinction to himself and Miami county in this capacity for a period of eight years, when he was called to the higher bench of the circuit court, where he served the remainder of his life, dying in office. His conception of the honor and purity attached to the judicial ermine was as high as that of John Marshall, the great first chief justice and no act of his on the bench was ever known to lower that high standard. Off of the bench, he was a choice spirit in wit, repartee and encounter. He was fond of music and poetry, indulging in both in the hours of genial companionship. Walter Seager Sullivan, his son, for years a prominent business man of New York City, was born May 24, 1866, and Horace, the second son, was born September 24, 1873, and died April 15, 1877.





**THE HOME OF CHARLES J. HARR, 209 WEST FRANKLIN ST., TROY, O.**

If there are any better neighbors than Charley Harr; his wife and accomplished daughter, Grace. my wife and I have not found them and do not believe they exist.







THE HOME OF CHAS. W. TOBEY, 221 WEST FRANKLIN STREET, TROY, OHIO

The subject of this sketch was born in Dayton, Ohio, on June 17, 1855 and lived with his father and mother, Nathaniel and Martha Jane Worman Tobey, until their death. He was educated in the public schools of Dayton until he was ten years of age, when he came with his parents to Troy. He graduated from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in 1876 and became a partner of his father in the drug business in Troy, and continued in the same room for the past 42 years. He was one of the founders of the Ohio Pharmaceutical Association of which he was chairman of the first executive committee. He was the first delegate of that body to the National Retail Druggists Association. He was twice appointed to the Ohio State Board of Examiners for pharmacists. He was one of the original promoters of the Island Outing Club. On May 13, 1879, he united in marriage with Ella Reed, a daughter of Browning Reed, whose mother was a daughter of Daniel Babb, heretofore referred to in this work. His family worship at the First Presbyterian church. He is a Knight Templar and a Knight of Pythias and J. O. O. A. W. Like most of the successful business men, he possesses a farm in which he takes an intelligent interest.

Mr. Tobey possesses one of the wonderful Bibles of the world, published in Germany in 1624 and in an excellent state of preservation. The original owner was a German Huguenot Lutheran preacher and a rebel general, a Tobey ancestor, who escaped to England and came in the Mayflower to Cape Cod. This Bible descended through all the centuries to the youngest son, until it reached Nathaniel Tobey, the father of Chas. W., who was an only son. My personal information is that there is but one older Bible in the United States, now in the University of Chicago, Illinois.

Since my friend Charles lives three doors from me on the same street, and being a plain man with few frills, he would not thank me to write anything connected with his name, except plain unvarnished facts. Few men are now in business in Troy who commenced as early as he and none have a higher character for honorable transaction.





### THE HOME OF OGDEN EDWARDS

Peters Ave., Troy, Ohio

Eight generations ago, William Edwards married Agnes Spencer and settled at Hartford, Conn., about 1645. Their son Richard married Elizabeth Tuttle of New Haven. The son of Richard was graduated at Hartford in 1691 and preached at East Windsor until 1753 and died there at the age of 89 years.

His son Jonathan was graduated from Yale College in 1720 at the age of seventeen and preached at North Hampton, Massachusetts, until 1750. He was elected President of Princeton College in 1758. Robert Hall says "I consider Jonathan Edwards as the greatest of the sons of men. He ranks with the brightest luminaries of the Christian Church, not excluding any country or any age since the Apostles." Sir James McIntosh said of him, "This remarkable man was the metaphysician of America. His power of subtle argument, perhaps unmatched, certainly unsurpassed among men, was joined, as in some ancient mystics, with a character that raised his piety to fever heat." His treatise on "The Nature of True Virtue" and other works elicited high praise from Lord Kairnes and other distinguished scholars and was read throughout America.

Timothy Edward, a son of Rev. Jonathan Edwards, was married Sept. 25, 1760, to Rhoda Oeden and died in 1813. His sister married Rev. Aaron Burr and thus became the mother of Aaron Burr, Vice-president of the United States. Jonathan Edwards, a son of Timothy, was born Oct. 10, 1764 and died August 31, 1832. He married Lucy Woodbridge, Nov. 20, 1778, and their son, Mathias O., was born April 8, 1793, and died June 25, 1843. He wedded Sarah Bradley Oct. 12, 1815. His son Jonathan O. Edwards was born at Birmingham, New York, on August 13, 1825, and accompanied his father to Youngstown, Ohio. His death occurred in Troy, August 4, 1897. He enjoyed a national reputation as a breeder of Merino sheep and short horn cattle. He was married May 19th, 1859, to Joanna W. Allen, who was born at Ellsworth, Ohio, March 8, 1827. His son, Ogdén Edwards, the subject of this sketch, was born at Youngstown, Ohio, August 29, 1860, and was educated in the public schools of that city and at Rayen College. He was united in marriage to Kate King on Dec. 7, 1893, from which union three children have been born, Jonathan Ogdén, April 2, 1895, Elmore King August 10, 1897, Frederick Andrews July 19, 1901.

Mr. Edwards came to Troy in 1890 and conducted the grain elevator at the C. H. & D. tracks and one at his mills, a mile south of Troy which he conducted for twenty years in connection with manufacturing flour and corn meal and conducting his farm.

His position in the community is in consonance with his illustrious parentage. He and his family worship at the Presbyterian Church. He now ranks himself as a farmer.





ney, W. I. Tenney, C. C. Barnett, Horatio Pearson, Boyd E. Furnas, Elmer E. Pearson, Albert E. Sinks, M. T. Staley, C. N. Peters.

#### COMMON PLEAS JUDGES

R. S. Hart, Ebenezer Parsons, Ichabod Corwin, Robert C. Fulton, Geo. D. Burgess, H. H. Williams, Calvin D. Wright, Theodore Sullivan, Walter D. Jones.

#### CLERKS OF THE COURT

Cornelius Westfall, John G. Telford, Thomas J. S. Smith, Benjamin W. Leavell, Barton S. Kyle, Charles V. Royce, Smith Talbott, J. W. Cruikshank, John B. Latchford, J. B. Fouts, Abbott E. Childs, E. A. Jackson, J. H. Landis, Cloyd Smith, Brooks Johnson.

#### PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS

The last history of Miami County gives E. Adams as the first man who held this office, whereas the first one was Arthur St. Clair, who was the first Governor of Ohio and who was followed by Isaac G. Burnett. E. Adams, Arthur St. Clair, William I. Thomas, Thomas S. Barrett, Ralph S. Hart, Ebenezer Parsons, H. G. Sellers, M. H. Jones, James T. Janvier, Walter S. Thomas, W. F. Ross, H. H. Williams, C. D. Wright, Moses B. Earnhart, Samuel Jones, Thomas B. Kyle, J. Harrison Smith, Alva B. Campbell, William E. Lytle, J. Guy O'Donnell, Frank C. Goodrich, Raymond Kerr.

#### PROBATE JUDGES

The last history of Miami County gives Joseph Pearson as the first one to fill the office, whereas the new constitution of 1852, first providing for this office, it was filled by Benjamin F. Powers until 1854, when Mr. Pearson completed his four-year term as Sheriff and was elected to the position of Probate Judge for the term of three years and re-elected in 1857, going out of the office in 1861, when he was succeeded as follows: Samuel Davis, W. N.

Foster, A. L. McKinney, W. C. Johnston, W. J. Clyde, John C. Geyer, William Freshour, J. Harrison Smith, E. W. Maier and L. E. St. John.

Judge William M. Rockel says:

"Considering the vast interests to be adjudicated upon by this Court, and the very great confidence and trust placed in the person occupying the position of Probate Judge by persons interested in the administration of estate and like affairs of a trust character, the position ought to be occupied not only by a man of good legal training, but of a very high moral character."

#### REPRESENTATIVES

Arthur Stewart, Fielding Lowrey, Joseph Evans, James Blue, T. W. Furnas, Samuel Kyle, Robert Montgomery, Asa Coleman, James Fergus, John P. Finley, William Mendenhall, Leander Munsell, William Fielding, John McCorkle, William Barbee, Amos Perry, John Wilson, Thomas J. Smith, Stacey Taylor, Hiram Bell, John Briggs, Justin Hamilton, Thomas Shidler, John McClure, David Alexander, James Bryson, J. W. Riley, David H. Morris, Stephen Johnston, Joseph Potter, W. A. Weston, Tansy Julian, Joseph Worley, Henry S. Mayo, Augustus Fenner, Levi N. Booher, Eli Tenney, M. H. Jones, W. B. McClung, S. E. Brown, J. H. Randall, David Alexander, J. C. Ullery, J. P. Williamson, George C. Clyde, Joseph E. Pearson, Samuel Sullivan, M. W. Hays, D. M. Murry, Noah H. Albaugh, John A. Sterrett, instead of James A., in the last County history; Van S. Deaton, John A. McCurdy, W. I. Tenney, H. J. Ritter, Van S. Deaton and Lorin E. Pearson.

#### SENATORS

The Counties of Darke, Miami and Shelby have constituted the Twelfth Senatorial District of Ohio since the constitution of 1852. This County has been honored by William I. Thomas, John W. Mor-





ris, A. C. Cable, Jennison Hall and George S. Long.

### CONGRESSMEN

Miami County has furnished the following Congressmen: William McLean, J. F. McKinney, Robert M. Murray, Elihu S. Williams, Martin K. Gantz and Thos. B. Kyie.

### COMMISSIONERS

William Barbee, Henry Gerard, James McCorkle, James Naylor, Alexander Ewing, Thomas Coppock, Alexander McNutt, James Fergus, John Wilson, William Mendenhall, James Orr, James Johnston, Oliver Benton, Hugh Scott, William Wiley, Robert Morrison, Michael Williams, James Brown, E. P. Davis, Samuel Pierce, Richard Morrow, Jacob Knoop, Sr., Samuel Kelley, W. C. Knight, William Elliott, D. H. Morris, Isaac Sheets, William Scott, J. N. Wolcott, Jacob Knoop, James B. Rose, Abner Jones, Ralph Peterson, B. F. Brown, Howard Mitchell, Jeremiah Fennner, Jacob Rohrer, J. C. Coate, James Sims, Jr., D. M. Houser, Nathan Jackson, James Saylor, D. M. Coate, Isaac Clyne, W. H. Northcutt, D. C. Bronson, William Johnston, Edmund Lewis, John W. Widney, John C. Henderson, John T. Knoop, David C. Statler, B. B. Scarff, S. D. Frank, W. H. Alexander, Robert Martindale, Havilah Coppock, Ira T. Jackson, B. F. Smith, J. B. Studebaker, W. G. Wilson, W. B. Segner, J. E. Anderson, Thomas C. Brown, Jos. M. Fink, Chas. H. Jackson, Oscar W. Pearson, B. S. Levering, C. M. Hunt. The Board sitting in 1918 are as follows: Chas. H. Jackson, Chas. W. Jensen and John McCandless.

### SHERIFFS

From 1907 to 1910 Stephen Dye, 1810 to L. Munsell, 1822 to 1826 R. Culbertson, 1812 T. W. Furnas, 1812 to 1816 Stephen Dye, 1816 to 1820 Levi Hart, 1820 to 1822 1826 to 1832 T. W. Furnas, 1832 to 1836 John Shideler, 1836 to 1839 Joseph De

Frees, 1839 to 1841 T. W. Furnas, 1841 to 1846 Stephen Johnston, 1846 to 1850 Thomas Jay, 1850 to 1854 Joseph Pearson, 1854, J. M. Roe. From the August term, 1854 to the October term 1855, Daniel Ellis, Coroner, acted as Sheriff; October, 1855 to 1860, S. E. Hustler; 1860 to 1863, (December term), J. Hart; 1863 (December term), Joseph C. Horton, Coroner, Acting Sheriff; 1864 to 1866 C. T. Baer, 1866 to 1870 S. D. Frank, 1870 to 1874 William Evans, 1874 to 1878 D. L. Lee, 1878 to 1882 D. C. Miller, 1882 to 1886 J. M. Campbell, 1886 to 1890 A. M. Heywood, 1890 to 1894 T. W. Ashworth, 1894 to 1898 E. M. Wilbee, 1898 to 1902 F. E. Scobey, 1902 to 1906 W. E. Rogers, 1906 to 1911 R. H. Gibson, 1911 to 1915 Louis Paul, 1915 to 1918 Joe Barnett.

In the last history of Miami County Levi Hart is made to serve from 1812 to 1816, whereas it was Stephen Dye who served during that period, and Hart served between 1816 and 1820. John Shidler is made to serve from 1826 to 1832 whereas it was T. W. Furnas who served during that period, and John Shidler served from 1832 to 1836. Stephen Johnston is made to serve from 1841 to 1846, whereas it was 46 to 50 while T. W. Furnas served in 41-46. From the March term to the August term of 1854, the records show a vacancy. The last County history makes Daniel Ellis the Sheriff in 1854, whereas Mr. Ellis was never Sheriff, but as Coroner of Miami County, at the October term of 1854, he acted as Sheriff. The former history of the County does not mention Simon E. Hustler as having held the office of Sheriff, and yet he was elected in 1855 and served until 1860. In the last history of Miami County no mention is made of the fact that J. C. Horton, Coroner, served as Sheriff during the December term of 1863.

### SURVEYORS

Armstrong Brandon, Fielding Lowrey, Andrew Wallace, Daniel Hoover, B. S.



Cox, John Devor, James Creegan, William E. Flinn, J. T. Tullis, Simon Loop, James Hanks, John H. Wolcott, Jacob Knoop, John B. Fish, William Giffin, J. E. Alexander, John N. Rouzer, A. C. Buchanan, E. P. Kellogg, H. O. Evans, R. F. Walker, John W. Dowler, Harry J. Walker, H. E. Whitlock, Louis P. Knoop, Maurice A. Gantz.

### INFIRMARY DIRECTORS

The last history of Miami County makes James McKaig, Jacob Counts and Asa Coleman as the first three, whereas it was Joseph R. John, Joseph Culbertson and Joseph M. Skinner. The historical fact being established by the Journal of the Commissioners on January 20, 1840, the first report of these directors will be found in Vol. 4, page 202 of the journal. Four years afterward the report was signed by A. W. McNabb. It was after this date that the three first named gentlemen served, and then George Throckmorton, David Huston, S. M. Dickson, William H. Gahagan, James H. Pea, John D. DeWeese, Geo. B. Frye, Jacob Knoop, William Hamilton, S. A. Cairns, Stephen Genslinger, Joseph Bains, B. N. Langston, Samuel Bowerman, John E. Anderson, Harrison Gear, I. M. Aspinall, E. E. Thompson, E. F. Sayres, L. L. Speagh, William E. Foster Frank Beck, Havilah Coppock, J. W. Underwood.

### CORONERS

The last history of Miami County states that J. W. Means was the first coroner and follows him with Dr. J. W. Calvin, Dr. Charles Gaines, Dr. John Beamer and Dr. Van S. Deaton. Since the predecessor of Dr. Means was Dr. John G. Senior and his predecessor was Dr. Van S. Deaton, and his predecessor was Dr. L. E. Kitzmiller, who served for a dozen years and since we have shown that Dannel Ellis was Coroner in 1854, acting Sheriff for J. M. Roe, resigned, and that both John Hart and Joseph C. Horton were acting Sheriffs, in the December term of 1863, and the

further fact that the constitution of 1802 provided specifically for the election of a Coroner, and that therefore there had been Coroners elected for 79 years before Dr. Means was elected, we are led to exclaim, our friend did not "dig" very deep in that particular historical field.

### RECORDERS

Cornelius Westfall, William Barbee, Zachariah Riley, Geo. D. Burgess, J. Widener, J. P. Williamson, Hiram M. Lukens, George Green, Isaac A. Landis, E. J. Eby, J. O. Davis, J. C. Moore, Clarkson Coate, Perry Moyer, B. S. Mohler and Barton Baker.

### THE FIRST GRAND JURY

The following Grand Jury was impaneled in 1807: James Blue, foreman; James L. McKinney, Henry Orbison, Joseph McKorkle, Daniel Knoop, Theodore Sanders, Michael Blue, Matthew Caldwell, John Huston, William Miller, Andrew Dye, Jr., John Wallace, John Jenkins, James Youart, with Isaac Holt as Constable. The first indictments found by the Grand Jury were against George Overpeck and Alonzo Shaw, both for assault and battery. S. S. McKinney was the first attorney in Piqua, and William I. Thomas the first in Troy.

The following interesting account of the manner in which Court was held in that early day has been written by M. H. Jones, from whom a facsimile letter is reproduced in this book:

"On one occasion the Court came to Troy in their buggy in the evening, and went to the Court House and got all the papers in all the cases from the Clerk, read them and considered them in their room at the hotel that night, decided them, putting a slip in each package announcing their decision, took them back to the Clerk before breakfast the next morning, called his attention to their decisions and told the Clerk to tell all the lawyers when they came in and after an early breakfast they started in their buggy to hold Court in the





next County. You can imagine the pious ejaculations of the lawyers when they came into Court to try their cases."

In 1816 was tried the murder case of a man named Armstrong, and sentenced to be hung, but was afterward commuted to a term of imprisonment.

In 1855 Mrs. Jane Elizabeth Ragan of Piqua was tried for the murder of her husband, with Ralph S. Hart on the bench and M. H. Jones as Prosecuting Attorney, assisted by Ebenezer Parsons. The defense was conducted by John A. Corwin, of Urbana, James S. Hart and S. S. McKinney, and although there was no doubt of her guilt the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty."

In the summer of 1859, the Hobatta murder case was tried which resulted in a penitentiary sentence and his pardon after 11 years.

In 1880, George Mitchell, colored, was indicted for the murder of his wife, before H. H. Williams on the bench and Moses B. Earnhart, Prosecutor. He was found guilty and hung in an enclosure on the northwest side of the Court House, by Daniel C. Miller, Sheriff, on September 17, 1880. As a witness of that execution, I was gratified when the law was changed providing that all executions should take place in the penitentiary at Columbus.

In 1893 Jefferson Shank was tried for the murder of his wife before Theodore Sullivan as Judge and Thomas B. Kyle, Prosecutor, and was sentenced to the State Prison for life, but becoming a trusty, he was soon afterward pardoned.

In one hundred and eleven years, including the acquittal of young Knoop in 1916, of the charge of murdering young Favorite, there have been seven murder trials, one execution, two State Prison sentences and four acquittals.

#### THE RANDOLPH SLAVES

John Randolph, born in Chesterfield County, Va., June 2, 1773, was a descendant of Pocahontas, inherited many slaves,

but like Washington, provided for their liberation in his last testament. His political persuasions were not well defined and his social status was an anomalous one. Indeed, he has been described as an Ishmaelite—"his hand against every man's and every man's hand against him." At his death in 1833, it was discovered that he had provided that a tract of land in the State of Ohio should be purchased for his slaves numbering some 200, but on account of a contest, instituted by some of his heirs these colored people were not sent in Ohio until 1846, when, after reaching Cincinnati, they traveled up the valley and arrived at their destination in Mercer County, but being badly received there the most of them came South and settled in Piqua, Troy and in Union Township of Miami County, where several hundred of their descendants now live, most of whom are good and well-to-do citizens. These people are supposed to have a good title to the Mercer County land, probably forfeited on account of non-payment of taxes and such other lapses as prevented them from recovering possession after years of litigation. These slaves were numbered and described and many of them will be found recorded in the Miami County records. Most of the younger ones had trustees appointed over them and most of the older ones selected trustees. That portion of them who selected Troy for their home arrived here in a canal boat and debarked on Mulberry Street. Grandfather S. O. Binkley became the trustee of a coal-black boy who bore the name of Watt Jones, and whom the older residents of Troy will recollect as a somewhat novel character, and for many years had the distinction of being the only colored man in Troy who voted the Democratic ticket. Both Mr. Binkley and his wife Julia had been brought up in Hagerstown, Md., and in North Carolina respectively, and were familiar with colored help. Grandmother Binkley had reason to doubt the honesty of Watt and left a dime on the dining-



room table which she found missing after visit there from Watt. She made inquiry of him about it and he replied: "Indeed, double trufe, I kain't tell a lie; I didn't take it." Being sure he had taken it, she said, "Watt, if you tell me the truth I will not punish you," when Watt replied, "The cat's got my tongue," whereupon Grandma went to the yard, and cutting a peach-tree switch, went back and found Watt hiding under the table, and she again demanded the truth, and it was then Watt said to her, "Let me think a minute," and after cocking his head on one side, with seeming deep concentration and mental strain finally saw the light and admitted his peculation. For some years I was the Chairman of the County Republican Committee and fixed an evening to convince Watt of the error of his ways from a political standpoint. After I had reminded him that he could not certainly be wiser than all the rest of his people, who invariably voted the Republican ticket, and that party had freed his people from bondage, and that the immortal Lincoln had penned the document that liberated 4,000,000 of them, Watt excitedly replied to me, "Hold on there, Frank! that isn't the truf. Abe Lincoln didn't free the slaves, Mr. Jeff Davis freed the niggers. He brought on the war and that's what freed 'em." Watt was so manifestly in earnest in his circuitous reasoning that I abandoned all hope of his conversion thereafter, and when I would afterward tell the story in his presence as I often did, it would at once start Watt off on a line of vindicating his belief.

On page 30, Vol. 42, Miami County Records of Deeds, is the history of the trusteeship of Elijah Coate and Andrew Stevens, over sixteen of these Randolph slaves with a description of the land which they owned in Union Township.

On page 82, Volume 3, Miami County Record of Deeds, is the following entry:

I hereby certify that Amy, a black woman, the bearer of this, I bought a slave

in Kentucky when between two and three years of age and brought her to the State of Ohio with her mother and others; that I gave her to one of my daughters till she was eighteen years old and she had served her time faithfully and is now legally free from me and all claiming under me. Given under my hand this 27th day of June, A. D., 1816.

WILLIAM WOOD.

WILLIAM G. WOOD.

In that day, and many years afterward, slave catchers came into Miami County to reclaim those who had fled from bondage, and sometimes take those who were actually free into slavery. In 1826, a school house of bricks was erected on the southeast corner of the present Edwards school house block, which was afterward used by the colored people as a church, and afterward occupied by a colored woman who came to Troy unannounced and engaged in washing for people and performing such other work as she could procure. It was noticed that she always locked the door after entering her house and would but partially open it when any one sought admission. One day there came riding up Main Street two horsemen, finely mounted, who rode straight for the old meeting house and demanded admission thereto, but recieving no answer broke the door down and searched the house, to find no one in it, after which, stopping at the hotel (then kept on the northwest corner of the Public Square), and drinking at the bar, they proceeded on their return to Kentucky. The woman had hid in a small room in the chapel, which escaped the attention of the slave hunters. After their departure she soon afterward left for parts unknown. For many years before the Civil War there was in operation what was known as "The Underground Railroad" from Kentucky to Canada. When the black man or woman, seeking freedom, crossed the Ohio River they had information as to where the first station was lo-



cated, and there the agent transferred the fugitive to the next station, usually after night, and thus on to liberty. There were several stations in Miami County. The Quakers and Dunkard religious societies,

who extensively populated the Stillwater Valley, were strong anti-slavery people, and probably none of them were adverse to aiding these fugitives.





## CHAPTER XXI.

### MIAMI COUNTY IN THE WARS

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The Piqua and Troy Chapters of "The Daughters of the American Revolution" have located in Miami County, the following graves of Revolutionary soldiers:

John Campbell, Forest Hill Cemetery.  
Andrew Small, Forest Hill Cemetery.  
David Manson, Brown School House Cemetery.

Levi Munsell, Fletcher Cemetery.  
Benjamin Pegg, Hilliard Cemetery.  
Lewis Boyer, Wesley Chapel Cemetery.  
Miles Williams, half mile north of Lena Cemetery.

Samuel Mitchell, McKendree Chapel Cemetery.

John Byrns, McKendree Chapel Cemetery.

Henry Harter, McKendree Chapel Cemetery.

Jacob Counts, Raper Chapel Cemetery.  
Joseph Rollin, Raper Chapel Cemetery.  
Samuel Winans, Raper Chapel Cemetery.

Joseph Moll, Raper Chapel Cemetery.

Daniel Bailey, Raper Chapel Cemetery.

David Stewart, Raper Chapel Cemetery.

James Orr, Raper Chapel Cemetery.

Michael Miller, Raper Chapel Cemetery.

Alexander Telford, Rose Hill Cemetery.

William Meredith, Rose Hill Cemetery.

Aaron Tullis, Rose Hill Cemetery.

David Morris, Sailors' Cemetery.

— Covault, Lost Creek Cemetery.

Andrew Dye, Sr., Pleasant Hill Cemetery.

John Gerard, Staunton Cemetery.

Charles Carroll, West Branch, Quaker Church Cemetery.

Joseph Rollins, buried at Raper Chapel, fought in the battle of Bunker Hill. Henry Harter, buried at McKendree Chapel,

spent the severe winter of the revolution at Valley Forge with Washington. Michael Miller, buried at Raper Chapel, fought under the command of Lafayette.

On July 4, 1837, there was a meeting of all revolutionary soldiers then living in Miami County, held in Troy, at which thirteen toasts were replied to, and the Troy guard led the parade, and the ladies laid a table to accommodate one hundred guests.

#### MIAMI COUNTY IN THE WAR OF 1812

Unless a battle was fought within the limits of the county, or it resulted in the settlement of the same, or it was commanded by some one who became prominently connected with the county, a county history cannot be considered a proper medium through which to describe it. The war of 1812, while not declared until that date, had its actual beginning at the battle of Tippecanoe, six miles north of Lafayette, Indiana, in 1811.

Former county history states that Tecumseh, the great Indian statesman and leader, commanded at that battle, which was not the case. The prophet, his brother, commanded in that battle, the result of which forever disgraced him in the eyes of his brother Tecumseh, and the Shawnee Indians. Tecumseh had returned from his mission among the southern Indians to Detroit, and it was precisely for this reason that General Harrison brought on the battle, because he knew Tecumseh might return any day.

There was but one company recruited in Miami County for the war of 1812. Two forts, one at Piqua and one at Covington, were erected on Miami County soil during that war. The company was commanded by Captain George Buchanan,



acting principally as rangers on the frontier, with headquarters at Ft. Rowdy, afterward Ft. Buchanan, located at Covington. The regular militia of the county was called out several times for short periods as emergency seemed to require, even for as short a period as 15 days. The principal officers of the militia, who performed service then was Major Charles Wolverton, Captain Reuben Westfall, Captain William Luce and Captain Jacob Mann, the grandfather of our present dry goods friend in Troy, Jacob Mann.

Notwithstanding the unimportant work performed by Miami County in a military way, the most important work of the whole war in the interest of its successful termination was performed within the borders of Miami County, under the authority of the Government. John Johnston held some 6000 Indians, women and children, from various tribes, away from the war-path at Upper Piqua, at the mouth of Loramie Creek, and it was the maintenance of these Indians, in friendly relations during the period of hostilities, that counted a great deal toward the result. Councils were held with these Indians by Governor Meigs and United States Senator Jeremiah Morrow, who kept them in constant touch with the President. During this period these Indians were largely fed and clothed by the Government, and to whom, also, many presents were given.

The story of the Gerard and Dilbone murders, in August, 1813, in Spring Creek Township, has been written about in connection with the war of 1812, and made to appear as having been brought about and induced by that conflict, whereas, those murders could have been committed by white men, so far as the motive for their commission was concerned. It was an act of war, but was superinduced by a personal quarrel between Gerard, Dilbone and the elder Indian, who was accompanied by an Indian boy. Daniel Gerard lived four miles north of Troy, on Spring Creek, and with his neighbor, Ross, was hewing tim-

ber a hundred yards from the house when shot. Ross fled and gave the alarm, when the Indians fled without disturbing the family. Since the British Government was at that time offering a bounty for the scalps of Americans, it is evident money-making did not furnish the motive. Two miles further north, Dilbone and his wife were pulling flax, near a cornfield when attacked. After being shot Dilbone ran and hid and lived until the evening of the next day, when discovered. The Indian and boy had but one rifle between them and after killing Mrs. Dilbone, left that behind, scarcely to be accounted for as the act of a warrior. They were simply "bad Indians" and took advantage of war times to commit an act that had been frequently committed by white men before and since the Dilbone crime. One of our county histories, records Dilbone's family as the second one that settled in Spring Creek Township, but this is a mistake, since the land office records show his land was entered in 1813 but a short time before his murder.

#### THE MEXICAN WAR

There was only a part of a company recruited in Miami County for the war with Mexico and they were attached to a Dayton Company. There was a large per cent of the people here then who viewed that war, as Tom Corwin did, when he said from his place in Congress: "If I were a Mexican as I am an American, I would welcome you with bloody hands to hospitable graves," but there are few today who entertain any other view than that the acquisition of Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, California and Nevada and a part of Colorado and Oklahoma was an unmixed blessing to civilization. These States, once a part of priest-ridden, revolutionary Mexico, now contain 12,000,000 of happy and contented people. In the galaxy of union, Texas is fifth in population. Her domain is so broad that when the morning mocking birds carol their sons amid the diamond dewdrops in the giant cypress trees



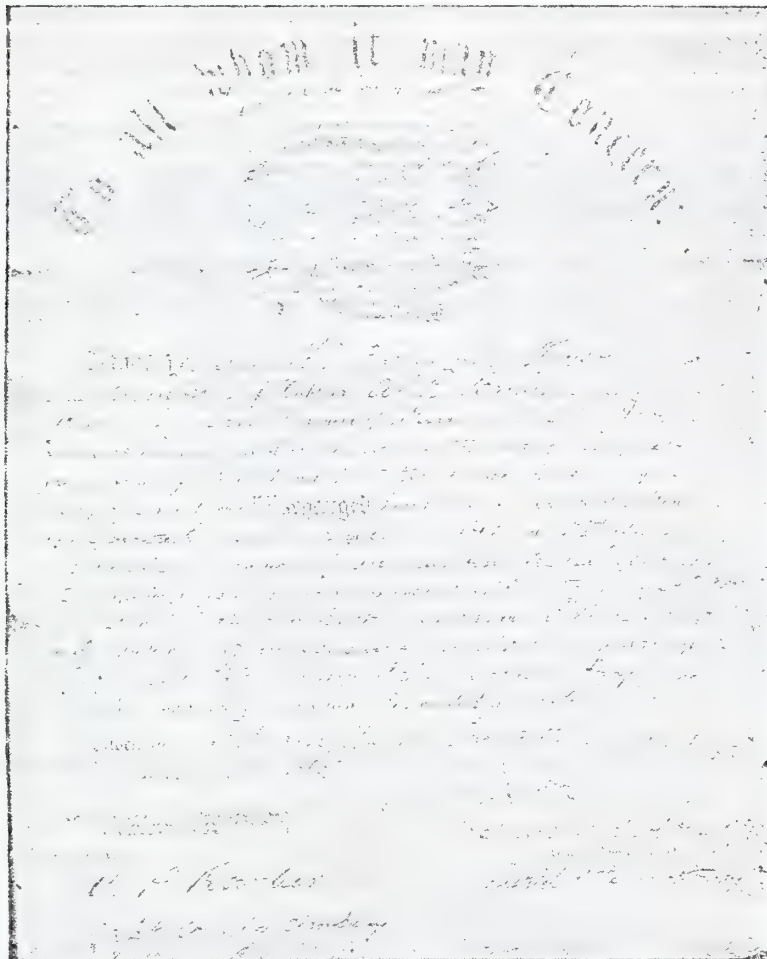




### The Dog "Trust"

Supposedly the only dog in history mustered in and out of the United States Army. Trained by Samuel H. Shannon, whose sketch and portrait appears on another page. The discharge of "Trust," on next page, is recorded in the Court House of Miami County.





## Discharge of Dog "Trust"



[illegible]

### EXPRESS RECEIPT

For the body of Jacob Right Sterrett, shot in the battle of Chickamauga, late in the evening of the second day's fight, September 26, 1863, in the act of capturing a Confederate flag.

W. W. Lyle, to whom this receipt was issued and who shipped the body, was the well known and loved Chaplain of that famous fighting organization, who just before the beginning of that great struggle addressed a throne of grace, while the regiment surrounded him, with uncovered heads.







### THE KNOOP CABIN

Was erected in 1800, on Section 4, Staunton township, and still standing. It was one of the first of four cabins erected in Miami county, the others being Peter Felix of Staunton; Job Gard at Piqua, and Samuel Morrison on Honey Creek. It is probable that Simon Landry had also erected a cabin at that time at Staunton and that David H. Morris also at near the mouth of Honey Creek.



on her eastern border, the heights of Mont Blanco and the plains of El Paso do not behold the god of day for more than an hour afterward. Thirty years ago Oklahoma was exclusively owned and largely populated by the North American Indian. With great leaps and bounds, one of the most remarkable transformations in the history of civilization transpired within her borders. Beautiful modern cities have sprung out of her plains; her golden grain fields, her white cotton fields and her oil of commerce now pour their rich treasures into the laps of 2,000,000 happy and contented people. California, once the home of the Mexican and Spanish grandee, with hacienda seats, surrounded by hundreds of thousands of acres, has divided her lands into smaller holdings now occupied by frugal husbandmen, who have made the Golden State greater and richer than some of the kingdoms of the Old World.

When Scott unfurled the Stars and Stripes over the ancient halls of the Montezumas, it should have remained there forever, to the end that all of Mexico might now be as great as Texas, California and Oklahoma. There is no reason in the world, except the reason of bad government, why Chihuahua, with a similar soil and climate should not be as great as Texas just across the Rio Grande.

#### THE WAR OF THE REBELLION

The War of the Rebellion, which for the hope of abating sectional hatred, is most frequently referred to as the Civil War, can never be historically denominated other than the War of the Rebellion, in the fact that the Government has issued 116 volumes of history that so designate it, and besides, the men of the North and South are now fighting side by side and shoulder to shoulder through a second war, common to both, since their tremendous family quarrel, begetting as it has a closer and stronger union of these States than ever before.

The first gun fired at Fort Sumpter, as it rang around the world, electrified the Puritan of the North and the Cavalier of the South into an exhibition of warlike qualities unknown to the annals of the ages. With a mighty uprising, the civilization of Plymouth Rock and the civilization of Jamestown sprang to arms against each other, in the most destructive of all modern wars, before the present world war now raging in Europe and more especially on the Belgian Plains and Flanders. A battle line 2000 miles in length was formed, extending from the Atlantic to the Rio Grande and behind that line on one side about 2,250,000 men fought to perpetuate the Union founded by the fathers, and about 1,500,000 men on the other side sought to destroy that Union.

The really vital issue involved in the mighty struggle was whether slave labor could continue to exist, side by side with the dignity of free labor and that question could only be settled through the seething cauldron of war and it was settled, and settled right when all sections of the Union were started on even terms and abreast with each other in the onward sweep of civilization.

It is not my province here to relate how the white flag waved over Donnellson; how our battalions stood like a wall of iron on that last day at Shiloh; how the waves of the battle surged and rolled at Gettysburg amid the mightiest artillery combat ever before witnessed on this or any other continent; how Hooker fought above the clouds at Lookout; how Sherman marched down to the sea; how Sheridan, the greatest cavalry captain of the age, rode on his white flecked black charger through this historic valley of the Shenandoah; how the brave men of the North and the brave men of the South fought and fell in many a bloody angle and the final triumph of Grant, the Silent Soldier, at Appomattox.





COL. STERRETT CLEARS UP DIS-  
PUTE OVER THE MEN  
WHO ENLISTED

Interesting Letter from J. F. Noland Gives  
Number in Each Regiment Who Enlist-  
ed During Civil War—Statistics Also  
Given.

Troy, O., Oct. 4, 1917.

*Editor Troy Daily Times.*

Howe's History of Ohio, gives the num-  
ber of soldiers from Miami County in the  
Civil War at 5200, and this figure has been  
continually quoted as correct history, while  
I have in several public addresses, claimed  
the number was practically 3200.

The Piqua Call has been publishing let-  
ters recently written, of J. F. Noland, the  
President of the 71st O. V. I. Association,  
and to him I have written in order that  
this question might be as definitely fixed as  
possible in my forthcoming history of Mi-  
ami County.

Very truly,

FRANK M. STERRETT.

176 East Northwood Ave.

Columbus, O., Sept. 24, 1917.

*Col. F. M. Sterrett, Troy, Ohio.*

DEAR SIR—Answering your letter of the  
16th received a few days ago, marked on  
envelope, "Delayed account incomplete ad-  
dress," in which you request me to give  
you my estimate of the number of men  
serving in the Civil War from Miami  
County, I respectfully submit the follow-  
ing:

11th Ohio Infantry	479 men
1st Ohio Infantry	104 men
44th Ohio Infantry and 8th Cav.	460 men
71st Ohio Infantry	400 men
61st Ohio Infantry	60 men
48th Ohio Infantry	100 men
11th Ohio Cavalry	126 men
8th Ohio Battery	80 men
94th Ohio Infantry	300 men
110th Ohio Infantry	300 men
147th Ohio Infantry	853 men

5th U. S. Colored	50 men
U. S. Navy	50 men

Total	3362 men
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There were four companies in the 11th  
Ohio from Miami County and I find those  
four companies have 447 names on their  
rolls, but I find also Company "E" was  
broken up in 1862 and a new company of  
recruits took its place. The men of the  
original "E" were assigned to other com-  
panies, and 22 of them to the Miami Coun-  
ty companies which should be subtracted  
from 447 on their rolls; then four should  
be added because there was at least that  
many of the original field and staff of the  
regiment from Miami County.

As the 109 recruits in the new company  
"E" were obtained by reuniting parties  
from the regiment, sent to their respective  
home districts, I estimate fifty of them  
were from Miami County. As you may see  
I have given the matter of the composition  
of the 11th pretty careful examination and  
I think my figures above given are about  
as near correct as can be obtained by one  
at this late date, who was not a member  
of that regiment. You will note, too, I  
have increased the number in the 11th,  
over the number given in my paper to the  
Piqua Call. I have also increased the num-  
ber in the 44th and 8th Cavalry over the  
Call statement, due to further investiga-  
tion. I have found there was a bunch of  
men from Miami County in the 12th Ohio  
Cavalry, but I have been unable to ascer-  
tain how many. I think the company  
which they joined was from Shelby Coun-  
ty. It has been claimed there were some  
men from Miami County in the 42d Ohio.  
The roster of the 42d in the Adjutant Gen-  
eral's office show where each of its ten com-  
panies are from, and none are credited to  
Miami.

St. Paris and other places in Champaign  
furnished part of one company and some  
of those men may have since made their  
home in Miami County. Some individuals



from Miami County no doubt served in other organizations than I have named, but they are offset by men from other counties, serving in these organizations. I estimate three hundred men from the county served two or more enlistments. Deducting those from the 3300 and you have about 3200 men from the county who served in the Civil War.

As the population of the county in 1860 was 29,959, 800 of whom were colored, the county did well to send 3200 to the war.

Very truly,

J. F. NOLAND.

There were 100 men in addition to Mr. Noland's list, members of Company B, 194th O. V. I. Among these were John A. McCurdy, W. K. Dunlap, Benjamin Erisman, Willis N. Hance, William Stith, of Troy, and Henry Knoon and Capt. J. C. Class, of Casstown, and the remainder from other points in the County.

According to N. W. Cady, there were about twenty men from Miami County in Garfield's regiment, the 42d, among whom was John T. Knoon, former County Commissioner; N. W. Cady, Benjamin Watson and Henry Heiner, of Troy. There were perhaps an equal number in the 12th Ohio Cavalry. Abbott E. Childs, of Troy, a sketch of whose life and a portrait of whom appears in this book, and Jacob Frank, of Troy, were two of them. In any event there need not ever again be any dispute on this question. It is safe to say that at the beginning of the war, one half of our population were women and of the remaining half more than one-half were children. It follows, therefore, that one out of each two men over 18 years of age at that time were soldiers in the field. There were so few adult men left at home that the women were compelled to harvest the grain in numerous cases.

#### THE ELEVENTH O. V. I.

This regiment was organized at Camp

Dennison, Ohio, from June 20, 1861, to September 3, 1862, for three years. The original members (except veterans) were mustered out in June 1864, by reason of expiration of term of service, and the veterans and recruits consolidated into a battalion and were retained in service until June 11, 1865, when it was mustered out in accordance with an order from the War Department. This regiment took part in the following battles:

Hawk's Nest, West Virginia, August 20, 1861.

Gauley Bridge, West Virginia, November 10, 1861.

Princeton, West Virginia, May 15, 16, 18, 1862.

Bull Run Bridge, Virginia, August 27, 1862.

Frederick, Maryland, September 12, 1862.

South Mountain, Maryland, September 14, 1862.

Antietam, Maryland, September 17, 1862.

Hoover's Gap, Tennessee, June 25, 1863.

Tullahoma, Tennessee, July 1, 1863.

Chickamauga, Tennessee, September 19 and 20, 1863.

Lookout Mountain, Tennessee, November 24, 1863.

Mission Ridge, Tennessee, November 25, 1863.

Ringgold, Georgia, November 27, 1863.

Buzzard's Roost, Georgia, February 25, 1864.

Resaca, Georgia, May 14, 1864.

#### FORTY-FOURTH O. V. I.

This regiment was organized at Springfield, Ohio, September 12 to October 14, 1861, for three years' service. Its designation was changed to the Eighth O. V. C. in June, 1864. It participated in the following battles:

Lewisburg, West Virginia, May 23, 1862.

Dutton's Hill, Kentucky, March 30, 1863.





## EIGHTH O. V. C.

This regiment, formerly the Forty-fourth O. V. I., participated in the following battles:

Covington, Virginia, June 9, 1864.  
 Otter Creek, Virginia, June 15, 1864.  
 Lynchburg, Virginia, June 17 and 18, 1864.  
 Liberty, Virginia, June 19, 1864.  
 Winchester, Virginia, July 24, 1864.  
 Dartinsburg, West Virginia, September 18, 1864.  
 Winchester, Virginia, September 19, 1864.  
 Fisher's Hill, Virginia, September 22, 1864.  
 North Shenandoah, Virginia (Luray Valley) October 7, 1864.  
 Cedar Creek, Virginia, October 19, 1864.  
 Beverly, West Virginia, October 29, 1864.  
 Beverly, West Virginia, January 11, 1865.

## SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT O. V. I.

This regiment was organized at Camp Dave Tod, Troy, Ohio, and Paducah, Ky., from September, 1861 to January, 1862, to serve three years. On the expiration of its term of service, the original members (except veterans) were mustered out, and the organization, composed of veterans and recruits, retained in service until November 30, 1865, when it was mustered out in accordance with an order from the War Department. It participated in the following battles:

Shiloh, Tennessee, April 6 and 7, 1862.  
 Clarksville, Tennessee, August 19, 1862.  
 Fort Donelson, Tennessee, August 25, 1862.  
 Cumberland Iron Works, Tennessee, August 26, 1862.  
 Clarksville, Tennessee, September 7, 1862.  
 Jonesboro, Georgia, August 31 to September 1, 1864.  
 Lovejoy Station, Georgia, September 2 to 6, 1864.

Columbia, Tennessee (Duck Run), November 24 to 28, 1864.

Nashville, Tennessee, December 15 to 16, 1864.

## NINETY-FOURTH O. V. I.

This regiment was organized at Camp Piqua, Ohio, August 24, 1862, to serve three years. It was mustered out of service June 5, 1865, in accordance with an order from the War Department. It participated in the following battles:

Tate's Ferry, Kentucky, August 31, 1862.  
 Perryville, Kentucky, October 6, 1862.  
 Stone River, Tennessee, December 31, 1862, to January 2, 1863.  
 Tullahoma campaign, June 23, 1863.  
 Dug Gap, September 11, 1863.  
 Chickamauga, Georgia, September 19-20, 1863.  
 Lookout Mountain, Tennessee, November 24, 1863.  
 Mission Ridge, Tennessee, November 25, 1863.  
 Resaca, Georgia, May 13 to 16, 1864.  
 Dallas, Georgia, May 27 to 29, 1864.  
 Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 3 to 30, 1864.  
 Smyrna Gap Camp Ground, Georgia, July 3-4, 1864.  
 Chattahoochie River, Georgia, July 6-10, 1864.  
 Peach Tree Creek, Georgia, July 20, 1864.  
 Atlanta, Georgia, ((Hoods-fire Sortie), July 22, 1864.  
 Atlanta, Georgia, (Siege of) July 28 to September 2, 1864.  
 Jonesboro, Georgia, August 31 to September 1, 1864.  
 Bentonville, North Carolina, March 19-21, 1865.  
 Johnson's Surrender, April 26, 1865.  
 On page 165, second paragraph, first column, in the last Chicago history of Miami County of 1909, I find the following:  
 "The record of the One Hundred and Tenth is one to be proud of. It had more





men killed, wounded and missing than any other regiment during the war."

Since the first Colonel of this regiment, General J. Warren Keifer has been my lifetime friend, and the last Colonel Otho H. Binkley, was my uncle by marriage, and a great number of the rank and file were my boyhood friends and many of them my schoolmates, I would not desire to belittle the splendid battle record of this really tip-top body of men, but the truth of history compels me to herewith embody the statistics on this subject, so very little understood and so often a matter of discussion, compiled as it was from official reports.

(Copy)

*Comrade F. M. Sterrett, Troy, Ohio.*

Dear Comrade—Enclosed find the statistics you ask for in your recent letter.

*Regimental Losses in Any Single Battle*

First Minnesota, Gettysburg, engaged 262, killed 47, wounded 168, total 215, per cent 82.

One Hundred and Forty-fourth Pennsylvania, Gettysburg, engaged 198, killed 25, wounded 103, missing 21, total 149, per cent. 75.

One Hundred and First New York, Manassas, engaged 168, killed 6, wounded 101, missing 17, total 124, per cent 73.

Twenty-fifth Massachusetts, Cold Harbor, engaged 300, killed 53, wounded 139, missing 28, total 220, per cent 70.

Thirty-sixth Wisconsin, Bethesda Church, engaged 240, killed 20, wounded 108, missing 38, total 166, per cent 69.

Twentieth Massachusetts, Fredericksburg, engaged 238, killed 25, wounded 138, total 163, per cent 68.

Eighth Vermont, Cedar Creek, engaged 156, killed 17, wounded 66, missing 23, total 105, per cent 67.

Eighty-first Pennsylvania, Fredericksburg, engaged 261, killed 15, wounded 141, missing 20, total 176, per cent 67.

Twelfth Massachusetts, Antietam, engaged 334, killed 49, wounded 165, missing 10, total 224, per cent 67.

First Maine Heavy Artillery, Petersburg, engaged 950, killed 115, wounded 489, missing 28, total 632, per cent, 66.

*Killed in Battle During Entire Service*

Second Wisconsin, total enrollment 1203, total killed 238, per cent 19.7.

First Maine Heavy Artillery, total enrollment 2202, total killed 423, per cent 19.2.

Fifty-seventh Massachusetts, total enrollment 1052, total killed 202, per cent 19.1.

Sixty-ninth New York, total enrollment 1513, total killed 259, per cent 17.1.

One Hundred and Fortieth Pennsylvania, total enrollment 1132, total killed 198, per cent 17.4.

Seventh Wisconsin, total enrollment 1630, total killed 281, per cent, 17.2.

Eleventh Pennsylvania Reserves, total enrollment 1179, total killed 196, per cent 16.6.

One Hundred and Forty-first Pennsylvania, total enrollment 1037, total killed 167, per cent 16.1.

One Hundred and Forty-second Pennsylvania, total enrollment 935, total killed 155, per cent 16.5.

First Minnesota, total enrollment 1242, total killed 187, per cent. 15.

One Hundred and Tenth Ohio, total enrollment 1165, total killed 126, per cent 10.8.

In the first table above those that died from wounds are not included in the number killed.

In the second table is included killed and died of wounds.

I trust the above gives you the information wanted.

Yours in F., C. and L.,

WILLIAM S. MATTHEWS,

A. A. General.

ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH O. V. I.

This regiment was organized at Camp Piqua, Ohio, October 3, 1862, to serve three years. It was mustered out of service June 25, 1865, in accordance with an



order from the War Department. It participated in the battles of:

Union Mills, Va. (Winchester), June 13, 1863.

Winchester Heights, Virginia, June 14, 1863.

Stephenson's Depot, Virginia, June 15, 1863.

Wapping's Heights, Virginia, July 23, 1863.

Brandy Station, Virginia, November 8, 1863.

Mine Run, or Orange Grove, Virginia, November 27, 1863.

Wilderness, Virginia, May 5 and 7, 1864.  
Spottsylvania Court House, Virginia, May 9-12, 1864.

New River, Virginia, May 14, 1864.

Cold Harbor, Virginia, June 12, 1864.

Petersburg, Va., June 22-23, 1864.

Ream's Station, Virginia, June 29, 1864.

Monocacy, Maryland, July 9, 1864.

Snicker's Gap, Charleston, Hattown and Smithfield, August, 1864.

O'Pequan, Virginia, September 19, 1864.

Fisher's Hill, Virginia, September 22, 1864.

Cedar Creek, Virginia, October 19, 1864.

Cedar Springs, Virginia, November 12, 1864.

Petersburg, Virginia, March 25, 1865.

Petersburg, Virginia, assault, April 2, 1865.

Jettersville, Virginia, April 5, 1865.

Sailor's Cr., Virginia, April 6, 1865.

Appomattox, Virginia, April 9, 1865.

#### ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY- SEVENTH O. V. I.

This regiment organized at Camp Dennison, Ohio, May 16, 1864, to serve 100 days. It was composed of the Twenty-fifth Regiment and Eighty-seventh Battalion, Ohio National Guard, from Miami County.

On the 20th day of May the regiment started for Washington City. Upon arrival, it reported to General Augur, and was ordered on duty at Fort Ethan Allen.

On the 27th day of May, four companies were ordered to Fort Marcy. On the 1st of June, Company A was detached to perform guard duty at Division Headquarters, and remained there during its term of service. At midnight on the 11th of June, the regiment was ordered to Fort Reno. Marching as far as Fort Stevens, the One Hundred and Forty-seventh moved into the trenches as support to the First Maine and First Ohio Batteries.

In this position the regiment remained until July 4, when it returned to Fort Ethan Allen. On the 23d of August it was ordered to report at Camp Dennison, Ohio, and was mustered out on August 30, 1864, on expiration of term of service.

(Troy, Ohio, Times, December 24, 1863).  
FROM THE FIFTH IND. OHIO VOL-  
UNTEER CAVALRY.

Camp Ijams, Ky., Dec. 9, 1863.

*Editor Troy Times.*

Having nothing to do this bleak winter morning, I have concluded to pen a few lines for The Times. I am a member of Company D, Fifth Ind. Battalion, O. V. Cavalry, have been a resident of the Trojan City and a reader of your paper. We are now posted at Flemingsburg to guard against the Mountain guerrillas coming down in this region. We have been here for the past three months and have in that time made several "ring hunts" in the mountains against the bushwhackers that infest them; the result of our scouts has been the capture, in all of 45 of the guerrillas, one lieutenant-colonel, one captain, and two lieutenants. The lieutenant-colonel's name is Oliver Patton, a brother of James Patton, of Covington, Ky., who was engaged with Cathcart in the plot to release the prisoners at Camp Chase, Johnson's Island and other places. We sent him to Cincinnati Barracks with a thirty-two pound ball attached to his leg. He has since been sentenced to be shot. He has, or soon *will* have his *rights*.





We have become a terror to those lawless mountaineers and all that is necessary to make them "skedaddle" is to let them know that the Fifth is after them. They have not got quite so exalted opinion of the Kentucky boys. One hundred and sixty men in command of Pete Everetts two weeks ago made a raid on Mount Sterling, 22 miles from this place, burned the Court House, with all the papers contained in the offices of the Auditor, Treasurer, Recorder, etc. They also burned a large amount of Government property and all of this time the Fortieth Kentucky, under Colonel True, were within one mile of town. Colonel True is highly censured by the citizens for not having the roads properly picketed, and for not following up as quickly as he might. Cowardice or incompetency are certainly to blame. On the reception of the news, the Fifth was ordered after the plunderers and were in advance. Forty of Everett's men were captured by the Ohio and Kentucky boys and so severely punished the rest that they will not be likely to "try it on" again. We have earned a good name among the citizens of this part of the county by our good service and behavior. Several weeks ago we were ordered from this place to Lexington, Ky. Several of the most prominent citizens of this county immediately got up a petition and themselves took it and presented it to General Boyle to have us remain here, instead of sending their own troops, the Fortieth Kentucky.

Our time expires the 28th of February. Many of the boys will re-enlist. We have erected comfortable winter quarters and are a jolly set of boys. We get the news daily in our shanty, besides taking two or three county papers. The shanty of which I am a member contains ten men from Darke and Clark Counties. We have something like the comforts of home, having a huge fireplace in one side of the shanty and the room papered. We, of course, do not have quite as many domestics and knick-knacks to eat as we had at home.

The boys, however, (of course I don't) go for the neighboring hen roosts and bee stands frequently. This may be hardly considered Christianlike, but the boys act on the principle that "might makes right" and that "all things are fair in time of war."

The boys at this place are jubilant, and, in fact, this seems to be the feeling that pervades the army everywhere; as far as my knowledge and observation extends. I do not think there has ever been a time since the outbreak of the rebellion that the army has been in as good spirits. And why not! We now have the assurance that while we are trying to crush out and exterminate treason in the South, there is a noble, patriotic people at home who support us in the effort.

The result of the late election for Governor of Ohio has put a new nerve and determination in every soldier's heart and they newly resolve that they will never lay down their arms until this traitorous foe is conquered and shall return to their allegiance. Without "signers" too, if necessary. Their "peculiar institution" is doomed and Heaven hasten the day when not a bondsman shall remain in this great republic. Then shall our flag be a flag of freedom and liberty, and when their institution of slavery is gone they will have the consciousness of knowing that they brought it about themselves.

I shall close for this time. If anything of importance occurs in this region of the country, I will try to inform you of it.

FRANK.

The above letter was resurrected from the old files of The Troy Times, now in the Congressional Library at Washington, D. C., through the courtesy of Mr. Welty, our Congressman, and published here to illustrate the viewpoint of a soldier just turned 18 years of age, 54 years ago, just after the exciting election between Brough and Vallandigham, in which the former was elected by 101,000 majority. It also affords me the opportunity of relating an in-



teresting experience which resulted from the writing of that letter. Our division headquarters were located at Boone's Knob, on the Kentucky River, in Jessamine County, and commanded by General Frye, who had killed General Zollicoffer of the Confederate Army at the battle of Mill Springs. His adjutant general was W. W. Woodward, formerly of Miami County, and at one time a merchant in New Carlisle, in Clark County. The Troy Times, containing the above script, reached those headquarters in due time, and an order was immediately issued for my arrest to be sent under guard on the charge of writing contraband war news, contrary to the regulations of the United States Army, made and provided. My commander, Major Ijams, believing that I would hurry through as rapidly without a guard as with one, assumed the responsibility of disregarding that feature of the order. The Major wrote a letter to General Frye and had it signed by each commissioned officer of the battalion in which they offered to enter into bonds and forfeit their lives for the patriotism of Sergeant Sterrett and further represented that what I had written was without any knowledge of the law, and recommended that I be returned to my command without prejudice. Quartermaster Holm furnished me with transportation by omnibus to Maysville, the nearest Ohio River point, and from there to Cincinnati by the Bostonia No. 3.

Arriving at Maysville the transportation was found valueless on account of the river being unnavigable on account of great ice cakes floating in its channel. There was no other regular means of reaching Cincinnati, and I remained in the Eagle Hotel for three days at the rate of \$3 per day, with a total capital of \$10. Several members of the Kentucky Legislature, also ice-bound, stopping at the Eagle, finally made up a party for Germantown by sleigh, and from thence by omnibus over the dry ridge road to Fal-

mouth, Kentucky on the Central railroad, about half way between Cincinnati and Nicholasville, the then termini of the Kentucky Central.

Arriving at Falmouth, without money, having paid my fare with vouchers on Quartermaster Holmes, my better plan, in the cause of expedition and in the interest of my Major would have been to beat my way to Nicholasville, but, having a letter from Holm to Captain Taggart, quartermaster in Cincinnati, instructing him to furnish me with transportation, I beat my way to the latter place and arrived there on Saturday afternoon, the first week of January, 1864, the coldest month ever experience in the State of Kentucky up to that date.

There were no railroad bridges across the Ohio River at that time and the ferryboats could not run on account of the fields of ice coming down the channel. The only means of crossing the river for several days was by skiff, edging between the cakes of ice and the latter pushed aside with the oars. I boldly took a seat in a boat conducted by two colored men and, arriving on the Ohio side, ran rapidly up the wharf amid the cries of my colored friends to come back and pay the one dollar charge for crossing.

Reporting to Captain Taggart, I was furnished transportation to Nicholasville and informed that no train left before Monday morning, and being furnished with a letter to a sergeant in command of the military prison at Newport, I again ran the ice blockade and reported to him without having informed any one that I was penniless, or that I was actually a prisoner under arrest. The sergeant in command of more than a hundred prisoners, confined in barrack rooms, wishing to go to his home over Sunday, asked me to take charge, since I held his rank, which I did, until Monday morning, and thus probably furnished the only case on record of a military prisoner in command of a military prison. My duty consisted in







### SAMUEL KNOOP STATLER

The grandfather of Samuel Knoop Statler was of Holland origin and moved from Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, to Ohio in 1799. He settled on the farm, two miles south of Piqua, in 1802 and this really beautiful place with its marvelously clean and neat surroundings has remained in the family to the present day.

The father of Samuel Knoop Statler, George, was born in 1798 and was the youngest in a family of seven boys and four girls.

The subject of the above plate was born on the home farm on March 18th, 1844 and died there on July 1, 1917. He was educated in the local schools and enlisted in the Naval Service of the United States on November 18th, 1863, for the term of one year. In a manouever of the Carondelet on the Mississippi river, to which he was attached, he was accidentally wounded with a bullet which sent him to the hospital in Memphis, Tennessee, from which he was discharged on October 24th, 1864, and at the same time from the service.

His mother was a sister of John, George, Jacob and William Knoop of Staunton Township. The three first named were called the "Bachelor Knoops," William being the only one to marry.

Samuel was married to Clara Ellen Kinsman, born in Salem, Massachusetts, on February 18th, 1874, and from this union were born Elizabeth Kinsman Statler and George Herbert Statler.

Elizabeth Kinsman Statler married William Harr of Troy on November 23, 1898, from which union one child, Catherine, was born.

George Herbert Statler was born on June 27, 1881, and married to Minnie Schemmel on April 23rd, 1912, from which union were born Neil Schemmel Statler, January 1, 1913 and Jean Louise Statler March 7th, 1915. George lives on the home farm consisting of one hundred and sixty acres in excellent cultivation, with modern improvements. A spring, west of the three residences, furnishes water to the barns and houses, by gravity. George also superintends the Midway place, consisting of 250 acres.

Samuel Knoop Statler was superintendent of construction of the Miami Gas Line Company down the Miami Valley. He was the owner of bank stocks and an officer in two of the Piqua banks. He occupied a high position in the financial affairs of Miami County and no citizen stood higher in the estimation of his fellow-man for integrity and usefulness.

William Sabin Statler, and James Watson Statler were brothers of Samuel, who with his sister, Harriet, were joint owners in the farm lands. William Sabin and Harriet remain on the old place—endured to them by 115 years of family ownership and occupancy. Harriet has not married. She takes an active and intelligent interest in all home matters, especially in young Neill Schemmel and Jean Louise. I am under special obligations to her for courtesies extended to me while at their beautiful home







JOSEPH PEARSON

Joseph Pearson was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, on January 23, 1809, and emigrated with his parents to the settlement at Staunton, Miami County, joining their old Pennsylvania neighbors, John, Jacob, George and William Knoop, who preceded them in 1797 and who, with others, built a stockade at the apex of the bend in the Miami, below Troy, as a protection against the Indians.

Young Pearson engaged for some years in the saddlery business. He was married to Mariah Ludlow on November 13, 1835, who was a grand daughter of Col. Israel Ludlow, who, with Generals St. Clair, Dayton and Wilkinson, founded the city of Dayton immediately after the Greenville Treaty in 1795.

From this union there were born four sons, William Ludlow Pearson September 10, 1836; Benjamin Israel Pearson, in 1840; Joseph Elbridge Pearson, May 27, 1842; and George Harvey Pearson, on May 3, 1845; all of whom, in this year of 1917 have passed away except George. The only girl of the family was born in October, 1853, and died in 1862.

Joseph Pearson was appointed Post Master of Troy in 1845 and served until 1849. At the October election of that year, he was elected sheriff of Miami County and served until the close of 1854, at which time, he was elected Probate Judge of Miami County and served until 1861. He was known in private life as an upright citizen and in official life as an efficient and courteous official. He died in 1871. His devoted wife remained with her family until the year 1898, passing to the beyond at the ripe old age of 32.

William Ludlow Pearson was prominent in the dry goods business, Joseph Elbridge in the wholesale and retail grocery business and various other important successful business ventures. He represented Miami County in the State Legislature for one term, to the credit of himself and his constituents; Benjamin Israel was with his brother, Joseph Elbridge, in the grocery trade for some years and also engaged in the sale of general nursery stock.

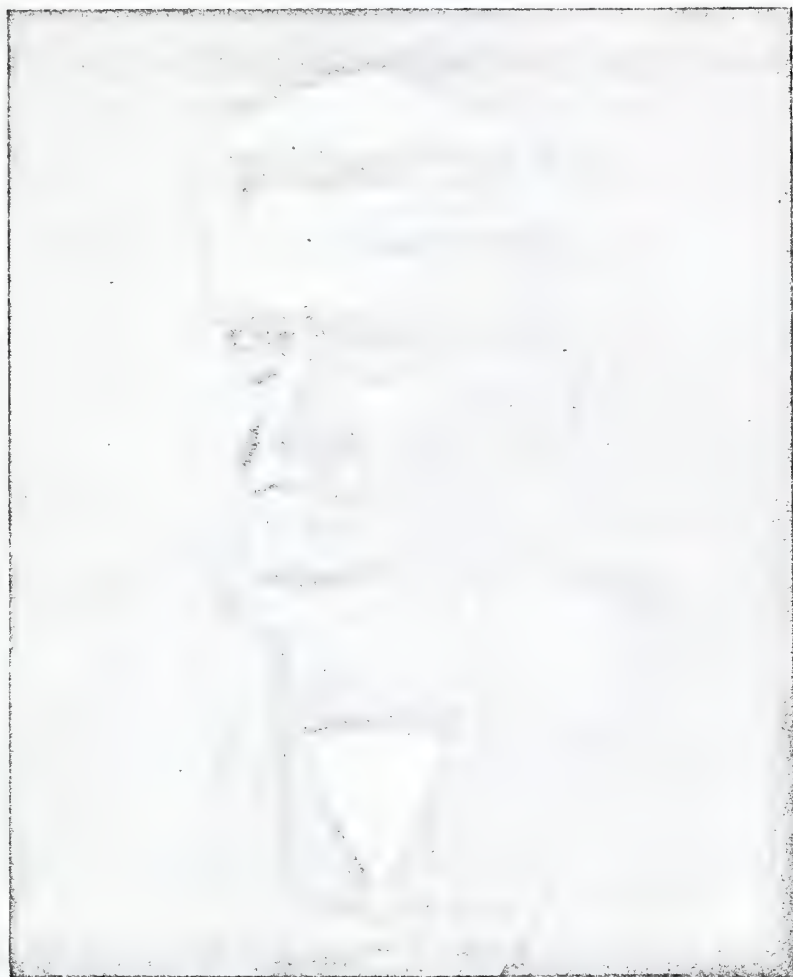
The descent will be through Joseph Elbridge who was married to Mary Studebaker in 1870. From this union was born Joseph Elbridge, Jr., on June 25, 1871, who was married to Alice McCullough on June 2, 1890, and from this union was born Walter, on August 21, 1892.

George Harvey, the subject of this sketch, with his wife, lives in his pretty home on Franklin street in Troy. He was married to Rose Shaeffer, daughter of Eckert and Josephine Helen Shaeffer December 18, 1883.

From this union was born George Elbridge on July 17, 1886, who lived until June 17, 1906, when he left his stricken parents, in the blush of young manhood when life seemed opening to him with all of its unknown but enticing possibilities, leaving his father, cousin Joseph E. and his son, Walter, as the only male descendants of his family.

George Harvey Pearson is the proprietor of the Pearson Block of store rooms and apartments at the corner of Main and Walnut streets and the owner of farm lands which furnish him genial employment while the tide runs out. His wife is one of the energetic matrons of Troy, much engaged in good works.





### JACOB ROHRER

On account of religious persecution, in the latter part of the seventeenth century, the followers of Meno Simon, a Swiss reformer, came to the land of brotherly love, about which they had heard so much, and settled at the present site of Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

Among the immigrants were the forbears of Jacob Rohrer, the subject of this sketch and picture, who was born at Lancaster, on October 13, 1815.

When he was 21 years of age, he came to Montgomery County, with his mother, where two of his brothers had preceded him. The Pennsylvania railroad was quite primitive in that day. The ascent of the Allegheny Mountains was made on an inclined plane with wooden rails.

He purchased the home farm, west of Hyattsville, in 1837, but did not move there until 1842. He married Elizabeth Kindig on Christmas day, 1838, whose cradle he had rocked when a boy, back in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Rohrer once said to me, that he sold butter in that day for five cents a pound, eggs at three cents per dozen, corn 20 cents per bushel, and wheat at 37 cents per bushel.

The taxes on his farm of 187 acres was \$17 per year.

He served as Commissioner of Miami County from 1861 to 1866. He founded the Ford and Company Wheel Works, was the president and principal stockholder. He was also president of the furniture factory. He helped to found the strawboard factory, the glucose works, president of the Tippecanoe National Bank, a director for 30 years of the First National Bank of Troy and a stockholder and director in the Troy Wagon and Carriage Works.

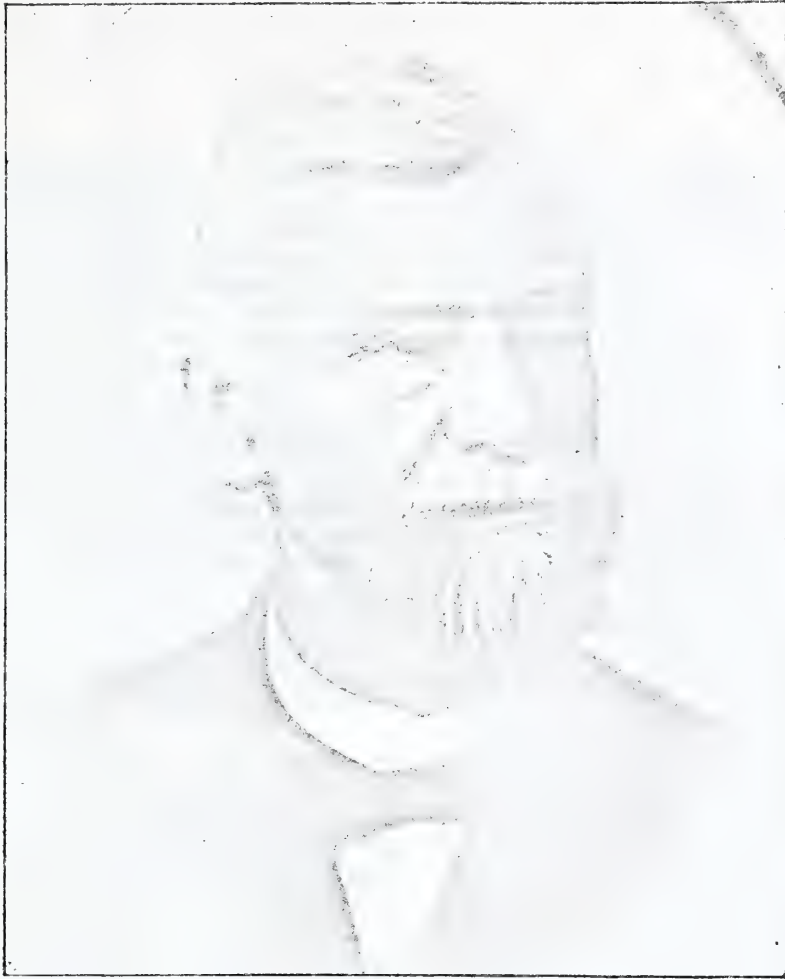
Three children blessed his marriage, Mary, Ida, and John H. Mary married I. C. Leonard, Ida married A. R. Carver, and John married Rose Benham.

Elizabeth Kindig Rohrer died on February 20, 1894, and Jacob Rohrer on May 25, 1910.

"Oh! a wonderful stream is the river of time,  
As it runs through the realm of tears,  
With a familiar rhythm and a musical rhyme,  
And a broader sweep and a surge sublime,  
As it blends in the ocean of years."







### SAMUEL KYLE HARTER

Samuel Kyle Harter, whose picture appears in connection with this sketch, came of revolutionary stock. His grandfather, Henry Harter, a Revolutionary soldier, rests in the McKendrie burial ground, in Elizabeth township. His father, Jacob Harter, came to Miami county from Cynthiana, Kentucky, early in the century. The Harter home place was near Pleasant run and the woolen mill, which at one time received its power from this stream.

Before attaining his majority, he taught penmanship, which he continued for some years until his eyesight warned him to discontinue that work. He purchased an interest in the hardware business with Uncle Mack Hart and operated under the firm name of Hart & Harter from 1845 to 1865 when Uncle Mack retired from the firm. When Mr. Harter had money to spare from his business, he invested in Miami county farm lands until he became the largest owner of this character of property in the county.

He had an unusually high sense of the responsibility of citizenship and although a man of the closest business application, he took time to discharge the duties of mayor, councilman, member of the school board, and trustee of the Knoop Children's Home.

He was married to Olivia Meredith, also of Revolutionary stock, in 1853, and from this union, five children were born, three dying in infancy and Sabin in the bright flush of young manhood. Mary Jane, the widow of William M. Hayner, living in her beautiful home in Troy, is now the only surviving member.

In his later life, he traveled, with chosen friends and his wife, throughout this country and Europe. Having an artistic temperament, he especially enjoyed the art galleries.

He and his wife were consistent pillars and supporters of the First Methodist Church of Troy. He was a member of the Franklin lodge of Masons in Troy.

He frequently advanced money for the education of young men. He once said to me, "When I have money to risk where the security is not certain, I venture it on young men. If I do not get it back, it is not actually lost."

While he obeyed a rigid formula of personal morals, he was singularly free from bigotry. It was easy for him to condone faults in others. He believed that environment created faults that under different surroundings might have been virtues.

He died in 1898 and is buried in Riverside cemetery. His wife followed him on May 13, 1901, and lies by his side.

"Love led them on; and faith, who knew them best  
Thy handmaids, clad them o'er with purple beams  
And azure wings, that up they flew so drest,  
And spake the truth of thee in glorious themes.  
Before the Judge, who thenceforth bid them rest,  
And drink thy fill of pure immortal streams."



calling the roll morning and evening and seeing after "lights out."

The Kentucky Central was primitive in those days, and we did not arrive at Nicholasville until late in the afternoon, and I had been without food since early morning, and was five miles from Boone's Knob my objective, which I was supposed to walk for want of any other means. An old darky woman was selling pies on the depot platform, which I circled around twice, with full intent to hook one of them and give leg bail, but thinking better of it, I took my course along the turnpike for my destination, and had walked something over a mile when, going in my direction, I procured a ride behind a splendid iron grey horse, hitched to a light open buggy, driven by a gentleman of kindly demeanor who proved to be the division quartermaster of General Frye.

When we arrived at the Knob he pointed out the headquarters on a hill, probably seventy-five feet above the road, being a frame building about 40x100, with a 10-foot hallway on the lower and upper floors, with bedrooms on either side. I entered the office, being the first room to the right, and saluted a sergeant in charge and inquired for General Frye, who, he reported, was at supper with his staff. While waiting for them I learned that General Frye, with his division, was to start the next day to the relief of Burnside, then being besieged by Longstreet at Knoxville and that General Ammon, of the regular army was to take command on the Kentucky River. I also learned that W. W. Woodward was an Ohio man and not a Kentuckian as I had supposed. When the latter came into the room (a man of splendid presence), a brother of Colonel John R. Woodward, whose picture appears in this work, the sergeant informed me of his rank. Saluting him, I handed him my papers, which he was reading when General Frye came in smoking a cigar, held in a small pipe. Woodward handed the papers to Frye with the re-

mark: "This is the Sterrett case from Flemingsburg." After reading my papers Frye said: "Yes, something must be done to stop this indiscriminate writing of war news upon the part of privates and non-commissioned officers."

It was at this time my heart went down into my boots, and I mentally ejaculated, "Six months on the entrenchments." At this juncture, Woodward seized my hand and led me to a corner of the room and said: "Are you any akin to Judge Sterrett?" I replied, "I am his unfortunate son," and then followed a consultation between the General and his Adjutant that resulted in a letter being written to my Major, exonerating me from intentional wrong-doing. I then told Woodward I had not eaten since early morning, upon which he conducted me to the rear end of the barracks and ordered the two colored women on duty to feed me. Among the hill-top memories of my life, I shall hold the memory of that meal in a high place for, although it consisted of fried ham, brown gravy and corn bread, it seemed then I had never tasted anything half so delicious. It developed that Woodward had at one time made an assignment of his mercantile business to my father who had straightened out his affairs so satisfactorily that they became staunch friends.

The next morning, upon my request, I was furnished a furlough for a visit home and soon after, General Ammon, a little, weazened faced man, relieved Gen. Frye of command and retained Woodward for his Adjutant-General. Noticing me, he said to Woodward, "Who is this cavalry sergeant?" When the proper explanation was made, General Ammon said, "Where is his guard?" and that question answered the General said, "Order Major Ijams to these headquarters at once."

This conversation was accompanied by some expletives that convinced me that the General not only had a violent temper and a command of stronger language than





I had ever heard before, but that it augured no good to my trustful Major. I followed the advice of my friend Woodward and got to Nicholasville and on a train for Cincinnati as soon as possible.

After two weeks in Troy and at home in the country, fed on the fat of the land, kissing my mother and sweetheart good-bye, I returned to my command. When I stepped out of the coach in front of the old brick hotel at Flemingsburg, Major Ijams saluted me and inquired, "Did you have a good time at headquarters, Frank?" and when I had replied in the affirmative, he said, "You fared a derned sight better than I did." The Major being a faithful Methodist, used "dern" as his only by-word. He explained to me that General Ammon had "cussed him black and blue" and threatened his commission for sending me without a guard.

The following letter from my comrade, John T. Clarke, of Jefferson City, was written me soon after the Department Encampment at Hannibal, Mo., which I attended as a Past Department Commander and which, I think, points its own moral and patriotic lesson which justifies its appearance here.

Jefferson City, Mo., May 19, 1915.

*Col. Frank Sterrett, Troy, Ohio.*

Dear Comrade—On my return from Hannibal I visited my daughter, who resides at Webster Groves, and hence the delay in furnishing you the inscriptions on the monument at Salem Church, Va.

Salem Church is four miles west of Fredericksburg and six miles from Chancellorsville.

Here a desperate battle was fought on the 3d and 4th of May, 1863, by a portion of Lee's army and the Sixth Army Corps, commanded by General John Sedgwick.

The old brick church is standing there now full of bullet marks from top to bottom, and within the churchyard is a large tree which has a hole through it made by a cannonball into which may be placed a No. 10 boot.

A few feet from the church is a small monument placed there by survivors of the Twenty-third New Jersey Infantry in memory of their comrades who fell in that battle. The inscription is as follows:

"Erected by the survivors of the Twenty-third New Jersey Infantry in memory of their comrades who fell on this field of battle."

On the opposite side, and incased in the granite of this monument is a bronze tablet containing these words:

"To the brave Alabama boys, our opponents on this field of battle, whose memory we honor, this tablet is dedicated."

No other battle field in the world's history ever contained a monument upon which was inscribed such a tribute to the enemy.

The Twenty-third New Jersey was commanded by Colonel E. Burd Grubb. Last Monday I called on Col. Thos. B. Rodgers and was glad to find him much improved in health.

With many thanks to you for your kindness to me at Hannibal, I am sincerely,

Your friend,

JOHN T. CLARKE.

Two millions and a quarter of these men wrote into the Constitution of this Union of States:

Across the horizon of an advancing civilization, with sword and bayonets for pens and the life blood of 260,000 of their comrades for ink, the imperishable doctrine of equal rights to all mankind.

Since the surrender at Appomattox, beneath the famous apple tree, a million and three quarters of these men, after building empires in the West, marched down the western declivity of life, passed its sunset, and pitched their tents on eternal camping ground in the midst of the everlasting plains of light.

Two hundred and fifty thousand of these men, at an average age of 76 years, with frost on their heads that will never melt, are standing at attention upon the





borders of immortality, waiting for the command to cross over into new fields of perpetual peace; new visions and souls thrilled with immortal hopes.

It was their sons, who forever swept from the Western Hemisphere four hundred years of Spanish tyranny, and to the grandsons has been given largely the duty of destroying the military dynasties of the houses of Hohenzollern and Hapsburg, the greatest remaining exponents of the divine rights of kings.

### MIAMI COUNTY IN THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

Companies A and K of the Third Regiment, Ohio National Guard, from Covington and Piqua respectively, served in that 90-day struggle, but did not leave the United States. The most of their time was spent at Tampa, Fla.

Company A was commanded by Captain Weaver, who died in the service and was succeeded in command by Lieutenant Hubbard of Company K. William H. Gross, of Covington was Major of the Third Regiment in this service.

I cannot refrain from telling the story at this point, of how I became acquainted with Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, the Commander of the Rough Riders, in this service. I was in the city of Buffalo at the time of the funeral arrangements of President McKinley, and at the time was the Adjutant General of the Grand Army of the Republic. McKinley died on September 14, and Roosevelt was sworn in as President at the Wilcox mansion on the 15th. On the 15th, a Grand Army committee was appointed at a meeting in the Custom House to wait on the President in relation to the appointment of a guard of honor to the dead body of McKinley, of which I was the Chairman. When the President came into the Wilcox parlor with my card in his hand, he at once said in his quick, brusque manner, "Which is General Sterrett?"

I arose and saluted and preferred our

request, whereupon he wrote and handed me the following note:

"Cortelyou, comply with the request of these comrades. It is that which the dead President would have desired and it is what I desire."

On handing this communication to the former private secretary, he sent us to Major Bingham who for many years acted as the major domo at the White House, and it was he who detailed the following guard of honor in the order named: Frank M. Sterrett, Adjutant General; of the Department of Missouri; Alfred Lyth, Past Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief; Joseph W. Kay, Past Department Commander of New York; William F. Billings, Commander of Post No. 9, Department of New York, and Charles A. Orr, Commander of the Department of New York.

I commanded this guard from Buffalo, N. Y., to Washington, D. C., in charge of the body of the dead President, and arrived in Washington on the 16th of September, 1901, where I turned over the command to my newly-elected chief, Ell. Torrance, of Minneapolis, Minn., with whom the guard continued until the body was laid away at Canton, O., on September 19, 1901. Even the hillsides from Buffalo to Washington, and from thence to Canton were continuously occupied with tens of thousands of people with uncovered heads, watching the progress of the historical funeral train. In every case, where the train stopped, the two favorite hymns of the dead President, "Lead, Kindly Light" and "Nearer My God to Thee" were sung by the people. At Harrisburg, it seemed that a hundred thousand lifted their voices in "Nearer My God to Thee" in a volume of sound that seemed to lift the dome of heaven and ascend to the throne of God.

Before our train arrived at Williamsport, Pa., President Roosevelt requested my presence in his car, on the 16th of September, for the purpose of making notes of my knowledge of the history of the order, expressing himself in strong and elo-



quent phrases in admiration of our work. I afterward wrote down the substance of this interview and asked his permission to publish the same, which he readily granted and which I handed to the Associated Press agents at Williamsport, Pa., and which soon afterward appeared in most of the newspapers of America. During my conversation with the President, who continually addressed me as General, I said: "Mr. President, I did not earn my title in the field," to which he at once replied: "No difference, I would rather have the right to wear your little bronze button than be President." I ventured to humorously suggest to him that he had it in his power to remedy any defect in my title, at which his eyes twinkled and his great teeth became more visible, but no practical results followed.

I have many pictures of the scenes along the line of this historic funeral cortege, in which this guard of honor appear, either in the front or rear of the funeral car, and especially as they ascend the west steps of the rotunda of the Capitol. This story has never been published, except as the names of the guard of honor appear in the general history of that event and I have thought it should be preserved in some permanent form intimately connected as it is with one of the greatest tragedies of our country's history and in which a Miami County man played a part.

#### THE MANSION OF ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, VIRGINIA

This home was the property of George Washington Parke Custis, the adopted son of George Washington, whose daughter Mary married Lieutenant Robert E. Lee of the United States army, who afterward became the commander-in-chief of the Confederate armies, who inherited this property of 1100 acres, after the death of Mr. Custis and which was confiscated by the Government and used as a National Cemetery, and now ranks as the greatest one in the world.

In the early part of June, 1864, an order from General Augur, commanding then, the defenses around Washington, on dress parade, at Fort Ethan Allen, seven miles distant from Arlington, commanding that a detail of seven men be made from the 147th and 169th Regiments O. V. I. to assist Hergesheimer and McMath of the United States Coast Survey in laying out the National Cemetery at Arlington Heights. Newton J. Harter, of Troy, was the Assistant Adjutant General of the Brigade, composed of the two above named regiments, and I was his clerk. The order was therefore familiar to me, since it was my duty to open the mail and make out the countersign, supposedly under the eye of the Adjutant General. I was detailed and placed in charge of the squad and reported them to the above-named officers in charge of the Survey, and it was here I remained in the service until my discharge on the 29th of August, 1864. Facing the picture, my room was at the right of the column on that side. When I took charge of it, there were a number of mathematical drawings in a cupboard to which was attached the signature of Fitzhugh Lee, a nephew of Robert E. Lee, who made his home with his uncle for some time. There were also a number of school books used by members of the Lee family, one of which, a French Grammar, had inscribed on the fly leaf the name of Agnes Lee, which I brought home with me and afterward returned to the lady, then living with her father, who was President of the Virginia University.

"Mr. Custis was the author of a number of remarkable orations, of several plays, and of recollections of Washington published at various times in the "National Intelligencer." He was fond of painting and in the latter part of his life executed a number of pictures of revolutionary battles. These pictures were hanging in the hallway which divided the house, to right and left into two equal portions. On a line drawn on the right and left sides of the







mansion, extended, were the slave quarters, facing each other across a court. To the rear of this court are buried some 1700 soldier dead of the Civil War, among them Philip H. Sheridan and George Crook. The Washington Monument, the White House, and the City of Washington, D. C., are in plain view, just across the Potomac. It has been written many times and so far as I have been able to discover has never been disputed, that early in 1861, President Lincoln instructed General Winfield Scott to offer General Lee the chief command of the Union armies, and that in answer to a letter from Scott, Lee rode across the aqueduct bridge at Georgetown and came on horseback at night to consult with Scott in relation to that tender, at which time he had a commission from the Confederate Government at Richmond to enter that service. That General Lee was a great soldier and a high-toned gentleman is universally admitted, but that his apologists are justified or he himself is relieved from censure because, as he says, his first allegiance was to the State of Virginia, is another question. Why did he not see fit to remain in the Union with that half of his State that refused to go out?

On the 12th of June, 1864, General De Russey and staff and the surveying party, stood on the roof of this mansion watching the smoke of battle in front of Washington, where Breckenridge and Early were endeavoring to force an entry, where the 147th Regiment from Miami County was a participant. At one time the smoke of battle covered the flag on Fort Stevens and DeRussey ordered me to bring up the Al-i-dade, from our tripod instrument, a stronger instrument than his, which upon looking through he exclaimed with elation, "The flag is still up."

It was at the time when Lincoln stood upon the parapet of Fort Stevens, his tall form and his high hat forming a conspicuous target for sharp shooters. For many years, the President of the United States

has made the Memorial Day address at Arlington Heights.

### SOME COMFORT FOR SOLDIERS' MOTHERS

It is on the mothers that falls the most acute distress over the horrors of war. Anything which can be truthfully affirmed that will have a tendency to alleviate this condition of mind is proper and timely. When they are informed that but four men out of each one hundred enlistments during our Civil War, lost their lives from all causes, the most destructive of all modern wars and there is a yearly loss of life of 2 per cent in the peaceful avocations of mining and railroading, or that the chance of death in the army is only twice as great as in several of the peaceful pursuits, military service is at least partially robbed of its terror.

It has been frequently stated that the war now raging in Europe is more destructive of life than any former war, but this is almost certain to be untrue. The Canadian Government has sent, in round numbers 500,000 troops to the French front and their average service has been eighteen months. A recent semi-official report shows a loss of 21,000 lives in this Canadian contingent or about 3½ per cent per year, instead of four as in our Civil War.

In our Civil War, much of the fighting was done at close quarters and frequently hand to hand, while the majority of fighting in Europe is done with big guns, with the troops on each side miles apart. To the loss of life must be added the enormous waste of war.

In the play of Anthony and Cleopatra staged 31 years before Christ, Shakespeare makes one of his characters say, "The time of universal peace is near," and from this we may readily suppose that the thought and hope for peace now, and our belief now that after the present stupendous struggle in Europe has ended, a



perpetual peace will ensue; has always been the hope of the world in every period of it. In the light of all past history, however, and in view of the growth of democracy throughout the world, we are certainly nearing that long hoped for millennium.

“Till the war drums throb no longer,  
And the battle flags are furled;  
In the parliament of men,  
The federation of the world,  
There the common sense of most shall hold  
A grateful realm in awe,  
And kindly earth shall slumber  
Lapt in universal law.  
Flowers for the mourned ones, fresh in  
    their bloom,  
Gifts of the grateful brighten their tomb;  
Sing the glad anthems, loved they so well  
Speak of their loyalty, deeds of theirs tell;  
Visit each grave with a floral oblation,  
Leave, where they slumber, love's sweet  
    decoration.”



## CHAPTER XXII.

### AGRICULTURE AND POPULATION

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According to the census of 1910, there were in the United States 6,361,502 farms containing 878,798,000 acres, of which 478,472,000 acres were improved. The lands in farms represents somewhat less than one-half, 46.2 per cent of the total land area of the country, while the improved land represents somewhat over one half, 54.4 per cent of the total acreage of land in farms. Improved land in farms thus represents almost exactly one-fourth, 25.1 per cent of the total land area of the country. On the average the farms of the United States contain 138.1 acres of which on the average, over one-half, 75.2 acres, are improved land. In 1900, the total value of farms in the country was \$20,439,901,090 and in 1910 it was almost exactly double, being \$40,991,449,090. If the same rate of increase should maintain until 1920, which, on account of the great increase in land values and the large increase in the value of farm implements seems probable, the farm lands of the country will have a value of more than \$81,000,000,000. When we know that the total wealth in the United States in 1912, at the last estimate was \$87,000,000,000, it is not improbable that our total wealth at the coming date will be \$300,000,000,000, no doubt more than England, France and Germany combined.

In 1909, the last available statistics, there were 98,382,665 acres planted in corn; 35,159,441 acres in oats; 44,262,592 acres in wheat; 7,968,706 acres in barley; 878,048 acres in buckwheat; 2,195,561 acres in rye; 610,175 acres in rough rice; 573,622 acres in kummer and spelt; 1,635,153 acres in Kaffir corn and milo maize. These cereals then occupied 40 per cent of

all farm lands in the United States, and contributed 48.6 per cent of the value of all crops. Ohio was sixth in the number of acres cultivated in cereals and the value of production, being outstripped by Michigan, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Minnesota, and yet Ohio, in the previous decade of years had yielded more corn and wheat per acre than either of the five States which surpass her in acreage. Kentucky, North Carolina and Virginia surpass Ohio in the number of acres and value of tobacco crop. Of this, in 1909, Miami County planted 9,224 acres in tobacco and raised 8,199,161 pounds or an average of about 900 pounds to the acre. It would sell for more than \$2,000,000 in this year of 1917. The tobacco crop in Miami County this year will approximate \$2,000,000 in value.

In 1909, Miami County harvested 3,481,762 bushels of corn from 71,226 acres, or in excess of 48 bushels to the acre. Only one County in the State surpassed her acreage, Madison County, with 92,209 acres and 3,796,638 bushels, or about 41 bushels to the acre. Ohio is the first corn State in the Union and Miami County is the first corn County in Ohio.

The Mosaic law says: "Thou shalt not let thy cattle gender with a diverse kind; thou shalt not sow thy field with mingled seed," and yet there are those who advocate the virtue of hybridization in corn. The census report of 1900 says: "The male flowers producing the stamens and pollen are borne at the top of the plant and the female flowers, being the petals and producing the seeds are borne at the lower nodes is, of course, to every one familiar with the corn plant, but the important advantage which this arrangement affords seems not to have been appreciated. With





other crops belonging to the grass family the stamens and pistils are produced in the same flower or flower cluster, and to procure hybrid seed, it is necessary for the breeder to perform the somewhat delicate operation of emasculating and to apply the pollen to the stigmas by hand, laboriously hybridizing one seed at a time.

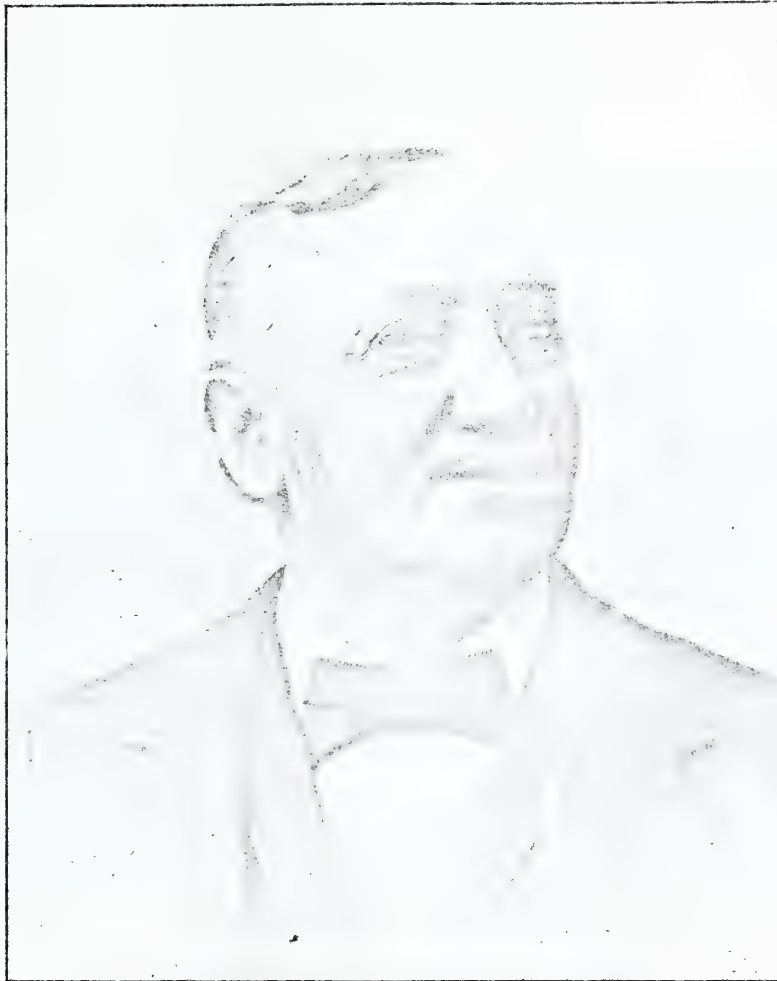
In corn the separation of the flowers makes it easy to produce hybrid corn seed on a large scale. It is only necessary to plant in alternate rows and remove the tassel of the female to produce hybrid seed and it is necessary that the pollen of one variety should fall on the pollen of another variety. Where only a small quantity of seed is required, as for experimental purposes, the simplest method is to enclose the ears before the silks appear, and the tassels before they begin to shed pollen, in strong paper bags, secured by soft copper wire. The bags placed on the tassels will soon contain a quantity of pollen which should be dusted on the silks after they have protruded two or three inches from the tip of the ear. As soon as the ears are pollinated the bags should be replaced to protect them from foreign pollen. A second or third application of pollen at intervals of a day or two may be necessary, in order to secure complete pollination. The relatively large quantity of seed procured from a single pollination makes the production of hybrid seed by this method practicable, even where considerable quantity of seed is required. One person working three hours a day for three days should secure two or three hundred hybrid ears, and selecting these down to one-fourth, the remaining fifty or seventy-five ears should plant from four to six acres.

The average increase obtained by Dr. E. M. East, of Connecticut, by this method in four crosses was 73 per cent. Similar results in New York and Texas experiments conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture with numerous imported primitive types crossed with one another and with United States varieties,

gave increased yields in fourteen out of sixteen cases, the average increase being 53 per cent. C. G. Williams, of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, in Bulletin 282, February, 1915, says: "Ear row tests and subsequent crossing of the best ears in isolated and breeding plots show possibilities of increasing the yield of corn five to ten bushels per acre, but it seems difficult to go much beyond this amount."

It would seem that Ohio experiments in hybridization has not been as successful as in other States or in the Government tests, and for this reason Mr. George R. Eastwood, Superintendent of the Miami County Experiment Farm, informs me that this branch of corn-growing has not been taken up in Miami County. It would seem however, that I am justified in calling the attention of the farmers of Miami County to this subject. Over one-half of the Indian corn crop of the United States is contributed from five States, and over two-thirds from seven States in the following order: Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Indiana, Ohio. These seven States are known as the corn surplus States, because they are practically the only States which supply the commercial centers with corn. Twenty-one of the States produce corn but consume it at home. Corn is not grown in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany and other countries further north except occasionally as a vegetable, on account of the lack of heat and sunshine during the growing season. Argentina has developed the largest body of land adapted to raising Indian corn of any country outside of the United States. On account of the limited area adapted to the cultivation of this plant, the land that produces it is bound to increase in value as population increases. Indeed, at the rate of increase in population, it will be but a few years until the United States will use all of its wheat and corn at home. In 1909 Miami County had 18,089 cattle, of which 9,904 were dairy cows, 12,776 horses, 676 mules, 25,771 swine, 5,446 sheep, 179,555 poultry





PHILLIP J. GATES

The subject of the above portrait was born in Bensheim, Germany, on April 26, 1841. His parents came to America during his infancy and landed in New Orleans, from which place they afterwards moved to Cincinnati where he received his education in the public schools of that city. He came to Troy in 1863.

He was married to Margaret Ziegenfelder on October 15, 1867, from which union were born George, Edwin, Gertrude and Clifford. George married and from this union, one son, Phillip D., was born, who became the apple of his grandfather's eye.

Mr. Gates commenced business in his own name, soon after his marriage and rapidly advanced until he was the leading merchant tailor in Troy and among the foremost in the Miami Valley, occupying the two rooms where the Troy National Bank is now located, in 1818, and besides a large store in Piqua.

His eminence in local business circles was largely based on his sincerity, Urbanity and superior workmanship.

Phillip J. Gates was not only a careful business man, but equally sincere in the performance of public duty. When the legislature of Ohio empowered the city of Troy to issue \$100,000 in bonds to encourage the location of manufacturing concerns, he was one of the three men selected to supervise the expenditure. He also served efficiently for 6 years as a member of the school board and for several years on the public service board.

Mr. Gates was one of the oldest members of the Royal Arcanum. One of his last acts was to write a check to pay his insurance in that order.

With his partner and brother-in-law, Charles Ziegenfelder, he laid out and sold two large additions to Troy, one of them the handsome Lincoln and Garfield avenue district.

He was a member of Franklin lodge of Masons and a member of the Coleman Commandery of Knights Templars. I was his confidential friend for 40 years and in him recognized a man of large social and congenial qualities.

He died on July 29, 1910, and was buried in Riverside Cemetery. His son, George, followed him in 1912, and Edwin in 1913. His wife, daughter Gertrude, son Clifford and grandson, Phillip D., survive him.

A high privilege of authorship is to thus permanently perpetuate the memory of so good and useful a man, who had in his nature the capacity of true friendship.



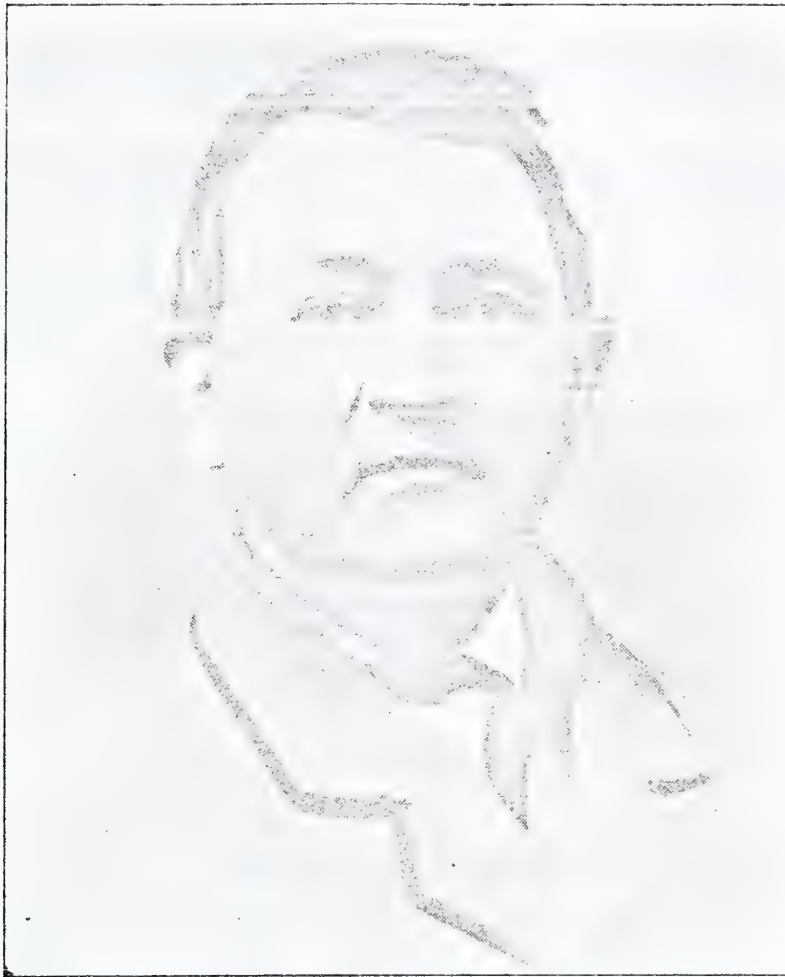




### THE HOME OF FRANK CLIFFORD GOODRICH

Frank Clifford Goodrich was born at Sharon, Noble county, Ohio, on July 25, 1874, and came to Troy with his parents in 1883. He attended the common schools at Sharon and Troy and later graduated from the Troy high school. He was made a bachelor of arts at the Ohio Wesleyan university, at Delaware, Ohio, in 1898, and studied law in the office of Judge H. H. Williams and Robert J. Smith at Troy and was admitted to the bar in December, 1900. In February, 1902, he opened an office in Troy. In the following May he was appointed City Solicitor by Mayor J. O. Davis, and was elected to that office in 1903 and again in 1905. He married Miss Eva Elder in June, 1903, who had been five years the deputy clerk of Miami county and who had been born and raised in Troy. From this union were born two children, Stanley and Lucy Goodrich. Mr. Goodrich was elected prosecuting attorney of Miami county in 1914 and served with distinction until 1916. He is a member of the Methodist church and past officer, Troy lodge No. 43, I. O. O. F.; Concord Encampment No. 23, I. O. O. F.; Troy lodge No. 833, B. P. O. E.; Trojan lodge No. 110, K. P.; Concord Castle No. 43, K. G. E.; Camp No 5381, M. W. A.; and Troy Council No. 191, Jr. O. U. A. M.





### SAMUEL WASHINGTON STERRETT

Was born on Pretty Prairie in Champaign county, Ohio, on November 19, 1810, and was bound to Benjamin Goodin, of Elisabeth township, Miami county, when he was 12 years of age, Aunt Ellen Goodin being his aunt. He was started out in life at 21 years of age, with a horse, bridle, saddle and rifle and followed the carpenters trade. He married Sarah Ullery, of Elisabeth township in 1833, and from this union ten children were born, five boys and five girls: Eliza, in 1836; Lucinda in 1838; William H., in 1840; Jacob R., in 1843; John A., in 1848; Sarah Catharine, in 1852; Elisabeth Ellen in 1854; Benjamin G., in 1856; and Luvina Belle, in 1860.

From 1836 to 1840, the subject of this sketch superintended the Voorhees Mills and distillery in Elisabeth township. From 1840 to 1843, he superintended the Sheets mills in Section 34, Elisabeth township. In 1843, he purchased the Sterrett mills and distillery on Honey creek, which he conducted for 20 years in person or through employees except that the distillery was discontinued about 1845 on account of the opposition of my mother, a very devout woman, who at that early day was opposed to whiskey in any form although it was used in practically every household of that day. Soon after, my father became a member of the McKendree Society and was officially connected with these Methodists until his death.

He was a justice of the peace for 12 years and a county commissioner for nine years in Clark county. He wrote the deeds, contracts and other legal papers for a considerable area of country, acting as assignee, administrator or executor in a large number of cases.

He was a provident man but was generous in church and charity. Having descended from revolutionary stock, he was an intense patriot. During the Civil War, he presided often at war meetings and was the president of the relief committee for soldiers' families for his county. The following entry appears in the family Bible in his handwriting: "Jacob R. Sterrett died of wounds received at the battle of Chickamauga, Georgia, September 20, 1863. May my posterity to the latest generation remember that some of their blood was shed in defense of the Republic." He was a self-made man, having received but six months of schooling. He belonged to that early, rugged type, on whom dignity and power sat, strongly delineated. He died on December 28, 1885 and was buried in McKendree church yard by the side of Benny, Belle and Jacob R. His friend, Rev. H. Y. Kuhr, preached his funeral from the text, "For he was a good man."

Samuel Sterrett Faulkner, a grandson of Samuel Washington Sterrett, was born in Troy, Ohio, on April 12, 1880. Elmer Mahlon Faulkner his father was a prominent druggist in Troy and land owner in Clark county, bordering on Miami, who died in Troy, on June 22, 1917, and buried in Riverside cemetery. His mother, Elisabeth Ellen Sterrett, lives on the adjoining lot to her son on Simpson street in Troy. Sterrett graduated from the Troy high school and from the college of pharmacy at the Northern university of Ohio, at Ada. On October 6, 1902, he married Sadie Beadle, from which union one child was born, Dorothy Faulkner. He and his wife attend the First Presbyterian church of Troy. He is a member of the United Commercial Travellers. He was connected for many years with his father in the drug business. Of recent years, with a partner, he has acted as the agent of the Ford Automobile company, with exclusive territory in Miami and Montgomery county. He is a clean cut, conservative business man, with an apparent future of usefulness. His firm contracted to sell 2000 Ford automobiles in the year, 1917.





### ALBERT H. VANCE

The subject of this sketch and the original of the above portrait was born in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, on February 13, 1833; the son of James Vance and Elizabeth Everhart. He was educated principally at Moscow, Clermont county, Ohio. When Albert was eighteen years of age he came to Troy and finished his education under William Norris Edwards.

On August 28, 1861, he was married to Martha Ann Skinner, from which union four sons were born, all of whom died in infancy except Charles Freeman Vance. Returning from a hasty bridal trip to Cincinnati, he attended a breakfast at the home of his brother-in-law, Elias Skinner, given in honor of the soldiers from Troy, enlisted in the 41st O. V. I. He left immediately for Springfield, Ohio, as a member of Company A of that regiment, commanded by Captain Alpheus Moore, who afterward became the Colonel of that splendid organization. He reenlisted in Company A of the 8th O. V. C. on January 4, 1864, and was promoted to hospital steward and mustered out July 30, 1865.

On his return to Troy he became instructor of music in the public schools of Troy and remained in that position until the time of his death. No man was better known in Troy and few, if any, were better loved. He went in and out among the students for more than 50 years, a marked and remarkable figure of the community which he adorned.

He was a lovable character; demonstrated by the universal affection bestowed upon him by all the citizens of Troy, especially by the young.

In 1908, he and his accomplished and lovable wife accompanied his son, Charles Freeman Vance, to the Philippine Islands, when he was seventy-six years of age, and returned via Europe, thus completing the circuit of the globe.

Charles Freeman Vance, the only son of Albert H. Vance, was born in Troy, Ohio, on October 15, 1871, and educated in Troy High School and the Ohio State University and is, by occupation, a civil engineer. He was baptized in the Presbyterian Church and is a member of Franklin Lodge of the Masonic Fraternity.

He was a second and first lieutenant for some years in the Ohio National Guard. He enlisted in the 41st U. S. Volunteers in October, 1899, and served respectively as Sergeant, Quartermaster Sergeant and Sergeant-Major. On March 4, 1901, he received a commission as Supervisor of Bataan Province and acted under the orders of William H. Taft and Fred Dent Grant. He was promoted to Pampanga Province in 1902 and to Pangasinan Province in 1904 and then to engineer of the Moro Province, Department of Mindanao and Sulu, in 1905. In 1910 he was made Superintendent and Chief Engineer of the Iwahig Penal Colony.

He came back to Troy in 1915, since which time he has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession. When the United States declared war on Germany, he at once became employed on government work; first, at Fairfield, then at Chillicothe, Ohio, and, at present, at Jacksonville, Florida.





and 578 colonies of bees. She had 1,580 farms, embracing 90,672 acres, operated by owners, and 1,721 farms operated by tenants, and 27 farms operated by managers. We produced 932,609 eggs. We received from the sale of animals \$645,931, and the value of animals slaughtered was \$235,395.

### INDIAN CORN

Have you any idea what the corn grown in the United States this year will amount to? I have before me the latest estimates of the Agricultural Department. From its statisticians, scattered throughout every corn-raising section of the Union, it has figured up the possibilities. It estimates the amount at just about 3,200,000,000 bushels, and you cannot buy a bushel of it anywhere for less than \$1.40. The average price November 1 was \$1.46 per bu. The total value of the crop is more than \$4,000,000,000. If it were turned into gold eagles, worth \$20 each, there would be 200,000,000 of them, so many that if the Wandering Jew, who is supposed to live forever, had sat down before a pile of such gold pieces 100 years before the pilgrims landed on Plymouth Rock and counted a gold piece to the minute, from then until now, he would be still on the job.

The sum is so great that before the war began it would have paid our public debt four times over. It is so great that it will pay the interest on any debt we are likely to incur. At 5 per cent it would equal the dividends on more than \$80,000,000,000. The crop this year is equal in value to all the money we had in circulation in 1916. It is equal to more than half the value of all our farm animals, and to more than that of all the manufactures we exported last year.

Looking upon our corn fields as one great gold mine, we shall get out of them in a single year more than sixteen times as much as all the precious metals we have taken from Alaska since we bought that

country from the Russians. We shall get forty times as much as all the gold mined in the United States within the past twelve months and thrice as much as all the gold taken out of South Africa since the precious metal was discovered at Johannesburg many years ago.

The total is more than eight times as great as all the gold and silver product of the whole earth in any one year since the world began. Moreover, we shall have just as much from this same mine next year, and for every year during the ages to come. This gold mine renews itself. Like the widow's cruse, it is always full, and it will feed the United States to the end of time.

And now look again at the magnitude of the crop and consider the mighty mass of foodstuffs, of which it is made. A single grain of corn planted in the earth often yields more than a thousand fold. I have raised many an ear on my farm which had more than 900 kernels on the cob, and I have had two or three ears on a single stalk.

The volume of the corn crop is beyond comprehension. To say that it measures more than 3,200,000,000 bushels of shelled corn gives no idea of its immensity. To see what the figures mean, let us load the corn upon wagons. We shall put 40 bushels, or more than a ton, in each wagon. Such a load would be enough for two horses. We shall try to load the whole crop and shall start the procession eastward, putting the noses of the horses at the tailboards of the wagons in front of them, allotting to each team 40 feet on the roadway. How far away do you think the first wagon would be when the last wagon was moving? Suppose we start at the Mississippi River, would it be in Pittsburg on the other side of Ohio? No. In Boston, on the coast of the Atlantic? No. Suppose we could bridge the ocean, would it be where our army is fighting in France? No. The caravan would reach far beyond that. It would extend on and on across



Russia. It would reach over Siberia, across the Pacific Ocean and come back to the Mississippi Valley where it started. Even then the train would have hardly begun, and not one-twentieth of the crop would yet have been loaded. The train of wagons would reach more than 600,000 miles, sufficient to make a line of teams, 200 abreast, all the way from Philadelphia to San Francisco. It would fill 200 Lincoln highways with solid corn. If we could bridge the skies and start the crop toward the moon we should have a double row of teams, each carrying a ton shelled corn reaching from the earth to that dead planet and 150,000 miles beyond. If we could load it on cars at 1000 bushels to the car the train would girdle the globe at the equator with many miles to spare.

And this mass consists entirely of food-stuffs, the most nutritious, the most heating and most energy-producing of any known to man. The crop is big enough, if it were equally divided among us, to support the life of the whole nation, and leave some to spare. It would give 32 bushels to every man, woman and child in our country, or enough to supply every one of our families with three bushels of meal every week for the whole year to come.

In actual quantity corn is the greatest food crop of the world. This year it will exceed the wheat crop, which comes from the four quarters of the earth, and it will be of enormous value in the war situation. A vast amount of it will be fed at home and a caravan of ships will carry another portion abroad in the shape of meat and corn meal to be used to make war bread of one kind or another.

Indeed, the value of the corn crop as a war asset could be greatly increased, if more were used in the shape of corn meal instead of being manufactured into meat on the farms. As it is now one-fourth of our corn is consumed by horses and mules, another fourth is eaten by hogs, and sev-

eral hundred million bushels are fed to the cows.

A vast amount goes to make beef, and something like 60,000,000 bushels are annually consumed by our sheep. It is the high price of corn that makes the high price of meat, and I might say also the high prices of other foods which could be replaced by our eating corn meal.

We might grind the corn and ship it to Europe, but the people there have no idea of its value, with the exception, perhaps, as a stock food. The prejudice against it is such that it would be impossible to introduce it except as a mixture with wheat or rye flour, and the best solution of the problem will be for us to eat the corn at home and ship our wheat and wheat flour to Europe.

Indeed, there is no reason why corn should not take the place of wheat in every American family. As it is now we are using a barrel of wheat flour per head every year. A barrel of wheat flour means five bushels of wheat, and at that estimate the total amount of wheat taken to feed us is 500,000,000 bushels per annum. Suppose we should exchange that wheat for corn, the amount of corn consumed will be less than one-sixth of our crop and we would have a half billion bushels more wheat to feed our allies in Europe. Suppose we cut down our wheat flour consumption four-fifths, we can send 400,000,000 bushels across the water and this would largely supply the food demands of our allies. There is no better way in which every family in the United States can do its bit than in changing its bread diet from wheat to corn in one shape or another.

In the early history of this country we had practically no wheat to speak of. We learned from the Indians how to raise corn and our colonial ancestors were brought up on it. For decades after the United States became a nation the chief cereal of the people consisted of ground maize and hominy, and the food was such that





it made them the strongest of men. The health of the United States would be equally good today if corn meal should take the place of wheat flour.

I have before me a number of estimates as to the value of corn as a food-stuff. They show that it equals, and, as far as the price is concerned, is superior to almost any other. The late Surgeon General Billings, who had to figure on the food of our army, estimated corn meal and wheat flour as of about equal value, pound for pound, in the production of heat and potential energy. Dr. Harvey Wiley, when he was chief chemist of the Department of Agriculture, gave a report saying that corn was about as digestible as wheat and that it was a most excellent food as a fat producer, muscle producer, bone producer and blood producer. The National Association of White Corn Millers has recently shown that white corn flour can be mixed with wheat flour in the proportion of 15 per cent in the making of all bread and cakes and that such a mixture would save \$200,000,000 a year in the food bill of the country. This mixture has the approval of the National Government, including the Council of National Defense.

The Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture has been experimenting for the past four years in the making of bread containing mixtures of other flours with wheat flour. It is said that their experiments show that 25 per cent of white corn flour can be mixed with wheat flour and the result will be a better bread from every standpoint. It is claimed that the corn flour contains more food value than the wheat flour. The following is a comparative analysis of the two:

	Fancy patent wheat flour.	White corn flour.
Water	13.00	13.00
Protein	11.00	8.50
Fat	1.00	1.25

Carbohydrates	73.90	75.75
Fiber	0.50	0.75
Ash	0.60	0.75
	100.00	100.00

From this it will be seen that the two flours are about the same in proteins and carbohydrates. The corn flour exceeds in fat and it has also more lysine, a substance which is favorable to bodily growth. What is true of corn flour is also true of corn meal, and the latter is much cheaper than wheat flour. A pound of corn meal, retailing at five cents, has the same food values as ten cents' worth of wheat flour, ten cents' worth of rice, 50 cents' worth of potatoes, 70 cents' worth of eggs and 80 cents' worth of beefsteak. These are facts, the results of analyses.

In 1909, the value of all crops in Miami County was \$3,977,496. We had 79,491 apple trees and 62,208 bushels of apples, less than a bushel per tree, which ought to bring us to a realizing sense of proper cultivation and spraying. We had 20,913 peach and nectarine trees and 6,398 bushels on them. We had 18,584 pear trees and 2,436 bushels of fruit on them. We had 26,868 plum and prune trees and 1,221 bushels of fruit on them. We had 35,132 cherry trees and 10,000 bushels of cherries. We had 7,688 grape vines and had 135,190 pounds of grapes or over 17 pounds to the vine, which ought to convince us that we have a good grape county and that we probably should plant more and give it as careful attention as we do our Indian corn. We had 32 acres of strawberries and had 31,000 quarts which at 10 cents a quart would amount to \$3100 or about \$100 per acre, which ought to teach us that Miami County is good soil and climate for strawberries and can be grown with large profit.

The pioneers of Miami County cultivated Indian corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley and flax, but Indian corn then as now, was the principal crop. In the early date, when the soil was virgin, the same atten-



tion given to the crop now given, would have produced more bushels than than now, and yet the production per acre has not varied much from the beginning. In the history of Miami County, 1909, I find the following:

"Until 1846 there had been no thought of an Agricultural Society. In fact, the situation did not demand one. As the County advanced in agriculture, the needs of an institution of this kind became apparent."

While this is not by any means a vital error, it is nevertheless a mistake and should be corrected. The County Commissioners appropriated the sum of \$35 in 1836, ten years before the Society was formed, to the Miami County Agricultural Society "when organized," and on two other occasions in the 40s, a similar sum, as elsewhere related in this work. This action of the Commissioners was evidently for the purpose of stimulating thought and action toward the desired end which finally brought action in 1846 when at a meeting called for the purpose, in Troy, a committee was appointed, consisting of William Griffin, David H. Morris, William I. Thomas and William B. McClung to draft a constitution and by-laws for the government of the organization, resolved to be formed. The following is the constitution of the Miami County Agricultural Society reported by the committee on the 26th of September, 1846, at which time the following officers were elected: President, William I. Thomas; Vice Presidents, William C. Knight, Cyrus Heywood, David Jenkins; Corresponding Secretary, D. H. Morris; Recording Secretary, G. D. Burgess; Treasurer, Jacob Knoop; Librarian, H. D. Stoud; Committee on Agriculture, John Hamilton, chairman; Daniel Brown, James McClain, Zimri Heald, William Giffen.

The first county fair was held in the barn of W. H. Gahagan, on East Main Street, and the subsequent fairs were held in the same place and at the fair grounds,

where the Troy Water Works now stands, up to 1856 when the fair board purchased from William Senior the ground on Union Street, commencing at the point where that street crosses the canal and continuing to the northern limit of the Fairview Addition to Troy, about 40 acres in all.

The fairs were held here for a period of 15 years. In 1871, Mrs. Eliza McKim sold to the Agricultural Board the present fair grounds, located one mile north of the Public Square in Troy, on the west side of the Piqua turnpike. Under a State law, two directors are now elected from each township and these 24 men constitute the Agricultural Board, who have full charge of the affairs of the Society. In the past several years there has been an attendance of not less than 20,000 on "big Thursday" and the crowd on that day this year was estimated at 45,000. The receipts were larger than ever before.

In 1916, a cement amphitheater was erected at a cost of \$34,000 with a seating capacity of 2860, which will compare favorably with any in the State. Some of the low records in trotting and pacing have been made on this very excellent half mile track.

Article 1. This Association shall be called The Miami County Agricultural Society.

Article II. The object of the Society shall be the circulation of general intelligence and practical instruction in all the branches of agriculture.

1. By the establishment of a permanent library of the best books and periodicals, illustrative of the principles and practice of the sciences.

2. By the establishment of a correspondence with other bodies seeking the same object.

3. By procuring the most rare and valuable kinds of seeds, plants, shrubs and trees.

4. By the establishment of exhibitions at which premiums shall be awarded for the improvements of soil, tillage, crops,





manures, implements of husbandry, stocks, articles of domestic industry, and such other articles, productions and improvements as may be deemed worthy of encouragement; and the adoption of other means for the general circulation of knowledge on the subjects embraced by the Society.

Article III. The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, three Vice-Presidents, Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary, Treasurer, Librarian, Standing Committee of five persons on Agriculture, and a Board of Directors to be composed of the President, Vice-Presidents, and Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, which Board shall have the charge and general management of the property and business of the Society, subject, however, to the order and direction thereof.

Article IV. All the officers shall be chosen by ballot, at the annual meeting of the Society, which shall be held on the first Saturday in September in each year at such hour and place as the Directors shall order.

Art. V. All special meetings of the Society shall be called by the Recording Secretary on the requisition of a majority of the Directors, or of any five members, made in writing therefor; a notice thereof, as well as of all general meetings shall be published in one or more of the newspapers of the county fifteen days at least before each meeting.

Article VI. Any person may become a life member of the Society on the payment of \$10 into the Treasury at any one time.

Article VII. This Constitution may be altered or amended by the votes of two-thirds of the members present at any regular meeting, providing the same shall have been proposed in writing at a previous regular meeting.

The following are the subscribers to the Constitution of the Miami County Agricultural Society:

Z. Heald, Cyrus Haywood, Wesley Haywood, Daniel Bates, James M. Dye, Daniel Brown, L. H. Booher, William I. Thomas, John Hamilton, William B. McLung, Geo. Clide, Joshua Peck, James McCain, G. A. Clyde, Joshua Peck, James McCain, G. A. McLung, James Fordyce, J. McKaig, John C. Winans, H. S. Mayo, G. D. Burgess, John B. Fith, E. Parsons, B. F. Brown, John Knoop, Jacob Knoop, John H. Knoop, George Knoop, James Hoyt, John C. Dye, Jacob Rohrer, John McLung, Minor L. Dye, Samuel R. Youart, James McCorde, William Barton, Andrew D. Sayres, Moses H. Branson, Joseph Brown, Isaac T. Rollins, James Brown, J. M. McCampbell, James T. Orbison, H. Smead, S. K. Orr, George A. Murray, F. N. Marley, Philip Trabing, William Cottingham, C. B. Clarke, Isaac Peck, Joseph Pearson, William K. Cromer, Findley Telford, M. Dye, John D. Fowler, Jacob Knoop, Jr., William Giffen, L. Riley, D. Jenkins, D. R. Tullis, James Telford, A. Morris, B. F. Tullis, James Murphy, A. W. McNabb, Isaac Pearson, John Syp, Mr. Correy, John McCullough, Thomas Pearson, Robert Pearson, Jr., David Gibbs, Daniel Rice, William Tullis, John Peck, Samuel Pearce, J. M. Hart, Martin Kessler, A. Fenner, William C. Knight, John H. Wolcott, H. D. Stout, Thomas Jay, Henry Cecil, Israel Kessler, Daniel Collins, Philip A. Smith, H. Chase, Thomas Wilmington, R. W. Smith, S. J. Green, J. G. Hart, Moses E. Long, Clark Sutton, Daniel F. Sutton, H. P. Dye, Charles Felix, J. H. DeWeese, Thomas Orbison, Asa Coleman, David Frazer, Henry Kessler, Joseph C. Stockton, J. D. Harter, James H. Telford, William Swailes, John Wilson, John Clark, Henry Teneick, James Fenner, James Lefel, Richard McIntire, William Telford, B. N. Moore, Sol Jones, Robert Ramsey, O. S. Thomas, E. V. Covault, George Ramsey, L. J. Abbott, N. Sherman, E. Vaugant, Nathaniel Fish, Jerry Fenner, S. R. Drury, Henry DeBra, John Cecil, William Stewart, Murray Telford, S. Leapley, Henry





Girard, James McCandless, William Cottingham, B. B. Reid, A. Gaskill, D. C. Hathaway, William Dunlap, M. M. Munson, John M. Harker, J. Leffel, A. F. Munger, D. D. Odaffer.

The By-Laws of the Miami County Agricultural Society are as follows:

I. Each member shall pay annually into the treasury the sum of \$1.00; any member who shall fail to pay his annual assessment or any fine or forfeiture on account of books taken from the library for the space of ninety days after the annual meeting shall then cease to be a member of the Society, and forfeit all his rights and privileges as such, and to the library and other property belonging to the Society.

II. All books save such as the Board of Directors may except, may be taken from the library on Saturday of each week. No book shall be detained from the library for more than two weeks, under a penalty of 5 cents for each day it shall be detained beyond that period; and any member lending a book belonging to the Society shall pay as a penalty therefor the sum of \$1.00.

III. Any member who shall lose a book belonging to the Society shall pay for the volume or set as assessed by the librarian.

IV. No money shall be paid by the Treasurer unless upon a written order of a majority of the Directors.

V. A record of payment of assessment or subscription shall be the evidence of proprietorship for the year it is so paid.

VI. The Treasurer, at such annual meeting, and so often as he may be required, shall render an account of all receipts and disbursements of the Society for the year then passed.

VII. The Recording Secretary shall keep the records of the meetings and their proceedings and at each annual meeting report a list of members of the Society

and also of those who have forfeited their rights as members.

VIII. The librarian shall keep a catalogue of all the books in the library and shall assess all fines for loss, damage or detention of any book therein; also, keep an account of all books taken out by members.

IX. The Society shall, in addition to annual meetings, hold three other meetings, on the first Thursday of the months of December, March and June in each year for the purpose of hearing addresses, discussing questions, and receiving reports on the several subjects embraced by the Society.

X. No alteration shall be made in any of these by-laws, except at one of the regular meetings, written notice thereof having been given at a previous regular meeting.

The first quarterly meeting of the Miami County Agricultural Society was held December 5, 1846, at which an appropriation was made for the purchase of a library, after which Mr. Thomas, President of the Society, addressed the meeting on the subject of "Scientific Husbandry," which was discussed in a masterly manner, and listened to with rapt attention, by an appreciative audience. That his remarks had a practical bearing may be inferred from the fact that the Board immediately resolved that the circulation of the Ohio Cultivator among the members would be highly conducive to their interests and the same was therefore recommended to the farmers for their patronage. The library was purchased in the winter of 1846, about \$70.00 having been previously appropriated for that purpose.

#### PRESIDENTS

1847-1850—William I. Thomas.  
 1850-1852—Dr. Asa Coleman.  
 1852-1853—William B. McLung.  
 1854—S. K. Harter.  
 1855-1860—W. H. Gahagan.



1861—W. H. H. Dye.  
 1862—Isaac S. Sheets.  
 1863-1866—W. B. McLung.  
 1867—B. F. Brown.  
 1868—W. H. H. Dye.  
 1869—W. B. McLung.  
 1870—William B. McLung.  
 1871—W. B. McLung.  
 1872-1873—Newton Smithers.  
 1874—J. W. Ross.  
 1875-1877—Lewis Hayner.  
 1878-1880—M. W. Hays.  
 1882—Lewis Hayner.  
 1883—David DeWeese.  
 1884-1885—F. B. McNeal.  
 1886-1887—D. C. Brannon.  
 1888-1889—W. B. Cox.  
 1890—D. M. Coppock.  
 1891-1893—W. I. Kiser.  
 1894-1899—Chas. B. Scott.  
 1900-1907—W. F. Robbins.  
 1908-1917—Geo. A. Frye.

#### SECRETARIES

1847-1848—Blank.  
 1849-1853—M. M. Munson.  
 1854—Blank.  
 1855—R. W. Furnas.  
 1856—George Morris.  
 1857-1858—C. W. Morris.  
 1859—Blank.  
 1860-1861—C. W. Morris.  
 1862—C. T. Baer.  
 1863-1865—C. W. Morris.  
 1866—W. H. Gahagan.  
 1867—William H. Gahagan.  
 1868—W. H. Gahagan.  
 1869—Blank.  
 1870—J. W. Ross.  
 1871-1874—S. R. Drury.  
 1875—F. M. Sterrett.  
 1876-1878—W. A. R. Tenney.  
 1879-1880—A. M. Heywood.  
 1881-1882—J. C. Chamberlain.  
 1882-1908—W. I. Tenney.  
 1909-1917—Charles D. Martin.

#### ALFALFA IS ALSO

#### GOOD FOR HUMANS

Homeopaths Declare It a Coming Drug.  
 Physicians Also Favor the Cause  
 of National Prohibition.

(Cincinnati Enquirer July 2, 1914.)

Chicago, July 2.—Alfalfa, which is attracting such wide attention in agricultural circles, was a topic of discussion from a widely different viewpoint at the annual convention of the American Institute of Homeopathy which was concluded here today.

Alfalfa as a remedy for indigestion and mental depression was recommended by Dr. Alexander L. Blackwood, of Chicago. He told of experiments made with the new remedy at a Chicago hospital.

"During the last year observations were made of the action of alfalfa on 17 persons," he said. "All of them noted that they grew so hungry that they could scarcely wait for their meals. Their minds were clear and bright, all bodily functions were stimulated and it was impossible to have the blues."

The alfalfa is converted into a tincture and administered internally, according to Dr. Blackwood. The tincture is known as *Medicago Sativa*.

"Dr. Ben Bradley, of Hamlet, Ohio, also made experiments with alfalfa," said Dr. Blackwood, "and he believes it to be a coming drug. It stimulates digestion and will prove of great value in dealing with loss of appetite. It does not act as a stimulant in the same sense as liquor."

The above dispatch, induced me to prepare in a crude way, an extract from green alfalfa, taken from my Fairview farm, a part of which is in the corporation in the southern portion of Troy. I boiled the substance out of the alfalfa, suppressing as much evaporation as possible and had several gallons in jugs and bottles. At the time I had little appetite and commenced the use of my extract without any knowl-





edge or advice as to the dose, but used a tablespoonful three times a day before my meals, and found I became hungry for my meals as never before. My work was performed with greater enthusiasm, and I found all of the benefits set forth in the dispatch from Chicago.

I asked our homeopathic physician of Troy, Dr. J. W. Means, in reference to alfalfa as a medicine and he informed me he had been using a tincture in his practice for a few years and found it had virtue. I wrote to Dr. Bradley, mentioned in the Chicago dispatch, who corroborated all that had been reported of him. I have several gallons in my cellar and have given some of it away to my friends who report favorably upon its use. I am satisfied it is a good medicine and therefore present it in this work under the article on agriculture. Its bitter taste is remedied with peppermint oil.

In 1847, the land between Market and Walnut Streets, in Troy, on the west of the canal was pasture and so far as we have been able to discover, it was here that the first blooded cattle were brought to Miami County and sold. Judge Holt, of Dayton, brought a herd of Durhams here and turned them loose in this pasture. They were all pedigreed and sold by Samuel O. Binkley, the public auctioneer of that day. The cows sold from ten to fifteen dollars per head and the calves from ten to seventeen dollars.

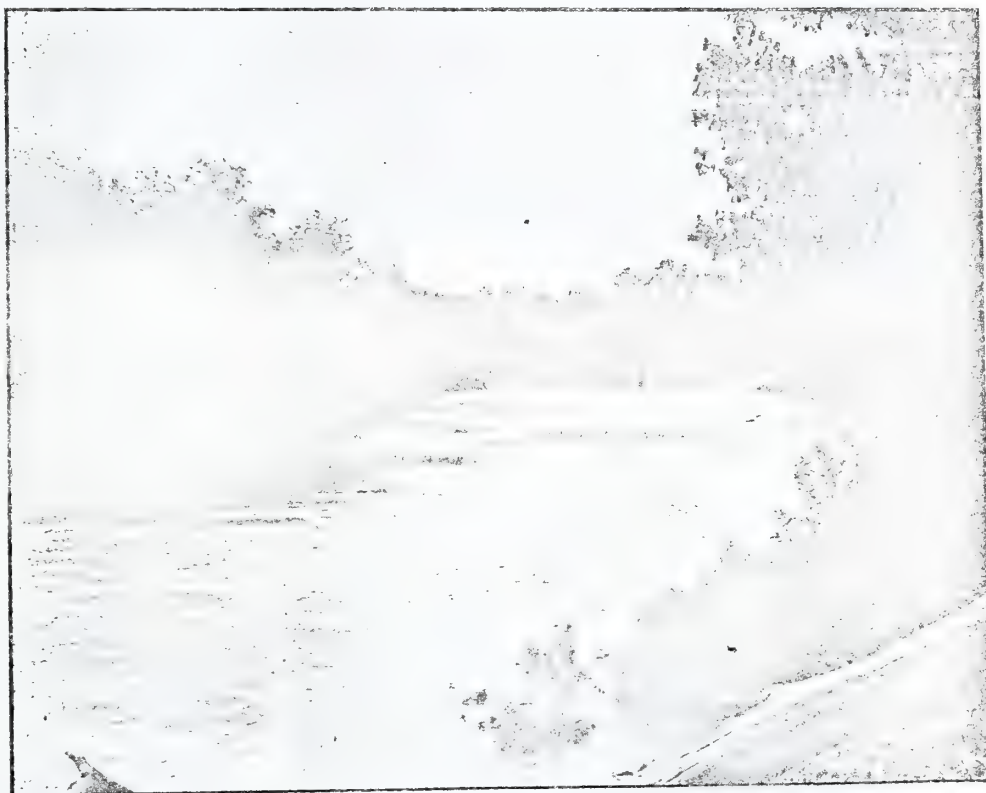
John L. Meredith, for so many years the cashier of the First National Bank, of Troy, brought the pedigreed Devons here from Lafayette, Indiana, probably at the suggestion of William Barbee, who had moved there from Troy, but who always retained an active interest in the community which he had done so much to develop. This was in 1860. This herd was sold to David Whitmore, of Casstown, who exhibited at every fair in Miami County for many years and kept them constantly before the public at the fairs in and out of Ohio, during the fall season.

In 1860, Newton Smithers brought over the English Norman draft horse. He was a Kentuckian, fond of horses and did much to bring up the stock while he lived here. In 1855 John Drury, afterward killed in the battle of Perrysville, Ky., as a captain in the 94th O. V. I., brought the Morgan road horse to the County. In 1860 Charles McCullough introduced the Jersey cattle and subsequently introduced the Abdallah road horse and brought some of the earlier improved agricultural implements. In 1875 Mr. Wood, of Piqua, introduced the Clydesdale draft horse and Merino sheep into the County. In 1875, Noah Albaugh, of Bethel Township, showed the Holstein breed at the Miami County Fair for the first time.

#### POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, 1910.

Alabama	2,138,093
Arkansas	1,574,449
California	2,377,549
Colorado	709,024
Connecticut	1,114,756
Delaware	202,322
Florida	752,619
Georgia	2,609,121
Idaho	325,594
Illinois	5,638,591
Indiana	2,700,876
Iowa	2,224,771
Kansas	1,690,949
Kentucky	2,289,905
Louisiana	1,656,388
Maine	742,371
Maryland	1,295,345
Massachusetts	3,366,416
Michigan	2,810,173
Minnesota	2,075,708
Mississippi	1,797,114
Missouri	3,293,335
Montana	376,053
Nebraska	1,192,214
Nevada	81,875
New Hampshire	430,572
New Jersey	2,537,167
New York	9,113,614
North Carolina	2,206,287
North Dakota	577,650





Greenville Falls, Newberry Township





Troy Public Square







McKinnon Lath Co., Troy, Ohio.







## HOME OF M. B. MICHELSON, PIQUA

### MAURICE BERNARD MICHELSON

Was born December 14, 1873, in the little town of Kobhna, in Russia, and moved with his parents to England when he was four years of age and three years later moved to America, landing at New York, where he remained for 20 years and where he received most of his education. In 1900 he came to Piqua, Miami Co., Ohio, where he engaged in the clothing business. In 1909 he opened a branch in Troy, where he is numbered among Troy's most enterprising merchants. He married Mary Beeton on Sept. 15, 1899, and from this union 7 children were born, one of which died in infancy, the others living, Leonard, Russell, Maurice, Rose Ethel, Louis Isaac, Helen and Maxmillian.

His wife was a gentile, but after marriage, joined her husband in The Jewish faith and worship. Mr. Michelson was brought up in the clothing business and has been in business for himself in that line for the past 25 years. His pretty home in Piqua is the center of a very happy family.





Ohio .....	4,767,121
Oklahoma .....	1,657,155
Oregon .....	672,765
Pennsylvania .....	7,665,111
Rhode Island .....	542,610
South Carolina .....	1,515,400
South Dakota .....	583,888
Tennessee .....	2,184,789
Texas .....	3,896,542
Utah .....	373,351
Vermont .....	355,956
Virginia .....	2,061,612
Washington .....	1,141,990
West Virginia .....	1,221,119
Wisconsin .....	2,333,860
Wyoming .....	145,965
Arizona .....	204,354
New Mexico .....	327,301
District of Columbia .....	331,069

Total population .....91,972,266

Philippines .....	7,635,426
Guam .....	9,000
Samoa .....	6,100
Panama Canal Zone .....	50,000
Alaska .....	64,356
Hawaii .....	191,909
Porto Rico .....	1,118,012
Persons in military and naval service stationed abroad .....	50,000

Grand total .....101,097,069

At the rate of increase from 1900 to 1910, the United States will have a population of over 120,000,000 in 1920. The population of the Philippines will have to be deducted from this number when they are granted self-government.

#### POPULATION OF OHIO

1800.....	45,365	1860.....	2,399,511
1810.....	230,760	1870.....	2,665,260
1820.....	581,434	1880.....	3,198,062
1830.....	937,903	1890.....	3,672,329
1840.....	1,519,467	1900.....	4,157,545
1850.....	1,980,329	1910.....	4,767,121

During the decade between 1900 and 1910 the population of Ohio increased a fraction over 14 per cent. At the same rate of increase the population of Ohio in 1920 will be about 5,350,000.

The land area of Ohio in 1910 was 40,-740 square miles and that of Miami County 408 square miles, or less than the one-hundredth part of the whole State, and yet there are but 18 Counties in the State surpass it in wealth. See page 142 of this work.

#### POPULATION OF MIAMI COUNTY

1820.....	8,851	1870.....	32,740
1830.....	12,807	1880.....	36,158
1840.....	19,638	1890.....	39,754
1850.....	24,999	1910.....	45,047
1860.....	29,999		

Miami County grew in population from 1900 to 1910 about 2,000 which means that the population of Miami County in 1920 will be about 47,000. The growth of the County in recent years has been almost exclusively confined to the cities, towns and villages. The suburban population in 1910 was less in every locality than it was in 1900. Each of the six townships east of the Miami had less population in 1910 than in 1900 and but for the growth in the towns and villages each of the six townships west of the river would have had a less population in 1910. This fact is of vital importance. It means that country life is unpopular and that young men abandon the farm at the earliest moment. It means that machinery must be produced and used that will largely increase the ability of those who remain on the farm to produce that which we eat, or that there must be a movement back to the soil. At the rate of increase of population in the past, we will soon consume all we produce now.

Of the 45,047 population in Miami County, 22,468 are males and 22,579 are females, of which 21,903 are white males and 22,033 are white females. There are



563 negro males and 546 negro females. There are 13,962 voters in the County and about two and one-half per cent of them are illiterate. There are 11,954 of school age and 7,892 attend school or 66 per cent. There are 11,455 dwellings and 11,864 families in Miami County.

#### POPULATION OF MIAMI COUNTY BY TOWNSHIPS

Bethel Township 1,550, a loss of 46 since 1900.

Brown Township, including Fletcher Village, 1,518, a loss of 113 since 1900. Fletcher Village, 376.

Concord Township, including Troy City 7,341, Troy City 6,122. Ward 1, 1,850; Ward 2, 1,256; Ward 3, 1,596; Ward 4, 1,420.

Elizabeth Township, 1,078, a loss of 66 since 1900.

Lostcreek Township, including Cass-town Village 1,135; a loss of 11 since 1900. Casstown Village, 265, a loss of 3 since 1900.

Monroe Township, including Tippecanoe City village, 3,222. Tippecanoe City Village, 2,038.

Newberry Township, including Covington Village and part of Bradford Village, 5,126; part of Bradford Village, 1,175; Covington Village 1,848.

Newton Township, including Pleasant Hill Village, 2,566; Pleasant Hill Village, 571.

Springcreek Township, 1,342, a loss of 80 since 1900.

Stanton Township, 1,034, a loss of 154 since 1900.

Union Township, including Laura, New Lebanon and West Milton Villages, 4,459; Laura Village, 362; New Lebanon Village, 227; West Milton, 1,207.

Washington Township, including Piqua City, 14,676; Piqua City, 13,388; Ward 1, 2,695; Ward 2, 4,042; Ward 3, 3,251; Ward 4, 3,400.

#### LAST INDIAN IN MIAMI COUNTY

Section 31 in the southwest corner of Elizabeth Township; Section 32, 33 and 34 immediately north on the border of Staunton Township.

At an altitude of 820 feet above the level of the sea, in the south east section 34, a spring bubbles from the earth with considerable force and forms the headwaters of Wanger Creek, taking its name from the last Indian who lived in Miami County. The stream flows southward, through sections 32, past Grayson's Station on the Big Four Railroad, through section 31, and empties into Honey Creek, a few hundred feet from the Bethel Township line.

At this spring, Wanger, a Miami Indian, erected his cabin and lived there with his son from about the end of the war of 1812 to 1820, subsisting on deer meat and other wild animals, trading furs for meal and flour. The land along the course of Wanger Creek was low, and sometimes swampy. A few years ago, when the Knoop ditch was being constructed, a large beaver dam was discovered on the northwest quarter of section 32, just south of what was long known as the Wanger Springs Dairy, conducted by Isaac Sheets, the grandson of the owner of the Sheets Mills, about which we have written.

Captain Williams says in his historical sketches:

"Wanger was a peaceful Indian, noted for his love of money, for he never spent a cent on clothing, drink or provisions."

It is not quite strange that Wanger was peaceful, for all Indians who made their home in Miami County, after the white man came, were peaceful with the single exception of the two who murdered the Dilbone family in 1813, which was really the result of a former quarrel and not that there was an armed force then, or at any other time on the warpath within the borders of the County, after the white



man came here. It does seem peculiar that he never purchased clothing of any kind. The Captain, no doubt, had good authority for that particular statement, which came to him not from written data, but by word of mouth from old settlers. The facts I have stated came from my

father, who lived for some years in section 34, where the Wanger Spring had its origin. At the time he superintended the Sheets Mills and Distillery heretofore referred to. It is not important other than as an incident of the gradual extinguishment of the Red Man. Where Wanger migrated is purely a surmise.





## CHAPTER XXIII.

### ABOUT RELIGION

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I am of the opinion that any extended history of denominational church organizations is not called for in a County history; that the rise and growth of one organization is the practical parallel of each of the others. I have therefore sought to describe the one I know best. The records of each organization in the County have been fairly well kept, but have special interest only to one community and small interest to the other 79 communities.

There have been changes of opinion about the existence of a literal hell since the pioneer log church days; there have been changes in the style of pulpit oratory and of church architecture. Our forbears would be shocked to come back today and, entering one of our fashionable churches, listen to the fiddle and many other string and wind instruments used in our present day church worship, and yet these changes from the primitive times has witnessed the constant growth of a higher civilization, of which we have a right to boast. It is possible we have too many churches and that the necessary religious instruction in our various communities might be efficiently conducted with a fewer number. Troy has 13 church houses that cost to build about \$300,000 and the lots on which they stand are worth about \$25,000 in addition, and we pay our preachers some \$15,000 per annum, and yet the average attendance in all the churches does not exceed 500. It costs about \$100 per year, per person, to impart religious training in Troy. The central, salient doctrine of each is the redemption of man through the sacrifice of Jesus Christ, the Son of God. It puzzles many to know why, in order that this great truth may be im-

pressed on the human heart and mind that it seems necessary to create so many isms about it. There is no practical difference between the Methodists and Baptists except the former administer the rite of baptism by both immersion and sprinkling, while the latter administers the rite by immersion alone. I believe most church doctrines do not regard either method as essential to salvation and therefore, why not the Baptist and Methodist congregations, on opposite corners of Franklin and Cherry Streets, unite? Either auditorium would easily hold both average congregations. About one-half the world believe in Buddha and the transmigration of souls and in this, is in opposition to the other half of the world's population. About one-fourth of the world of men and women believe in God and that "Mohammed is his only prophet." The other one-fourth in the Father, Son and Holy Ghost. The Mohammedan and Christian religions do not differ materially except as to God's Vice Regent. If we are expending more time and money than actually produces good results, or if we could produce as good or better results with less expenditure, it would seem best to do that very thing, but so long as we are expending, in other departments of life, largely more than the returns justify and on some lines very largely without any return of good whatever, may be we had best reform the worst first and then turn our attention to economy in religious matters, if it should be concluded that the saving could be placed to a better use. The doctrine of Jesus Christ as the Savior of mankind is a beautiful doctrine and the character of the lowly Nazarene was the most perfect in history. It was a doctrine good enough



for my mother to live and die by and it is good enough for me to believe in and in a large measure be guided by.

When 17 years of age, I drove my friend Wm. A. Robinson, now an eminent divine of the Cincinnati Conference, with whom I had attended the grammar department of the Troy schools in 1862-63 and afterward the Ohio University, to Newson Chapel, some 12 miles east of Troy, to preach his first sermon as a licensed exhorter in the Methodist Episcopal church. In his sermon he likened prayer to a locomotive engine. One drove the blue devils of temptation from one's path and the other cattle from the track, and in imitation of a locomotive he whistled in the pulpit, for which, on the road home, I upbraided him as theatrical; and while I do not regard the act now as profanation as I did then, I still think it was a mighty weak imitation of a locomotive whistle.

When a student at Delaware Ed Thompson, a son of the bishop, had spent a vacation season at my home and we had become good friends. It was natural he should invite me to hear him preach his first sermon, when he was but 17 years of age, in the little white frame church, on the opposite side of the Olentangy River, from the University. He was an eloquent young man and as full of mischief as an egg is of meat. His sermon covered the immaculate conception and for his choice of text, I chided him on our return. That he cared little for what I said was evidenced when we arrived at the middle of the suspension wire bridge hanging over the river by which a forward and backward movement of the body could be made to swing out of center a few feet each way. He commenced the necessary motion and asked me to join him in making some of his congregation, coming behind, lose their balance. This action caused me to tell him he had little religion and ought not to preach, and while I do not regard his action now as seriously as I did then, I still think it was

his duty, as a professed teacher to help people *keep* their feet, rather than throw them off. On another vacation visit to me he preached at the "old ship," on Mulberry Street to the great satisfaction of his hearers.

I have known many preachers and for some of them I have had a high admiration and for others a profound contempt. I dislike to believe that in this chosen calling the per cent of insincere men is as high as among laymen, but I fear it is entirely too high. I once contributed an article to one of our papers, covering the same view about religious improvidence as set forth above and the article received adverse criticism from another paper, edited by a preacher for whom I have great respect and whom I believe to be a good man. I suppose I will be criticised by some for repeating these views in this book. To such I desire to say that I am not prompted by opposition to religion and churches, but because I am opposed to priestcraft in each and every religious denomination, Catholic and Protestant, and believe that more churches than necessary lead to just that very thing.

When the holy angels meet us,

As we go to join their band,  
Shall we know the friends that greet us,

In the glorious spirit-land?  
Shall we see the same eyes shining

On us, as in days of yore?  
Shall we feel their dear arms twining

Fondly 'round us as before?

Shall we know each other there?

—Rev. R. Lowry.

"He is risen! Hear it, ye heavens, and ye sons of earth! He is risen, and has become the first fruits of them that slept!"





## HISTORY OF McKENDREE CHAPEL

Located on the Northwest Quarter of Section 2, Town 2, Range 10, of Elizabeth Township, Miami County, Ohio.

By Frank M. Sterrett

Within three counties of the North Carolina line, near where the New River has its source, its entire line bordering on the comparatively new State of West Virginia, with the New River winding in a north-west direction through its center, is Giles County, which belongs to the fourth physical division of Virginia, known as the Blue Ridge Country, containing a landscape of unrivaled grandeur.

To travel from Giles County, Va., to McKendree Chapel where we are now assembled, in the days about which I am to refer, on the lines of immigration, required a distance of more than five hundred miles. Miami County had been carved out of the new State of Ohio, the first added to the great constellation in the Northwest Territory, created by the great ordinance of 1787.

This county at that time embraced all the territory north of the northern boundary line of Montgomery County and west of the western line of Clarke County; since which time all the counties north of the northern boundary line of the present Miami County have been created.

Elizabeth Township was then, as now, a central township of the four eastern townships of Miami County, bordering Clarke and Champaign Counties. The western townships of Clarke County, as well as all of Miami County, were drained into the Great Miami River, which formed a valley of unsurpassed fertility and drained four thousand square miles, or one-tenth the entire surface of the State. Elizabeth Township, in Miami County, and Pike Township of Clarke County are upland townships, and gradually lift to the ridge which divides the drainage of the Mad and Miami Rivers.

Elizabeth Township in Miami County, and Pike Township in Clarke County, adjoining each other, are drained by Indian Creek and Honey Creek, which head within a short distance of each other, the first in Brown Township of Miami County, and the latter in Jackson Township of Champaign County. Both of them are formed by a series of springs whose purling branches murmuring through peppermint beds and sweet-smelling grasses, finally converge to the head waters of these streams, which in turn meander on their way to the Great Miami and are fed along their entire distance by springs from their little valleys and the hillsides along their course.

The man or woman here present who has not practiced, with rod and line, the art of Sir Izaak Walton in the old-time "deep hole" to be found along their course, and fried his or her catch in the old iron skillet, has missed a memory fraught with a thousand ecstasies, and he or she who has not fallen from the roots of an upturned sycamore or from the foot log into this same "deep hole" and gone home to mother for dry clothes, has missed an experience around which will cling and dwell to the latest day of life, the sweetest and saddest things of halcyon youth.

These creeks were extensively bordered and most of the land of these two townships was covered with a heavy timber. If the giant poplar and walnut alone had been left standing until today, they would have a greater cash money value than all the land upon which they stood. The sugar maple, beech, ash, oak, hickory, mulberry, wild cherry and many other varieties were in vast abundance. Through these primeval forests in a time prior to the one about which I write, the lordly elk stalked and tossed his proud head, adorned by its giant antlers; and at the time about which I write the antlered deer ran his swift course in advance of the baying hounds. The black bear, the wildcat, the fox, the lynx, the raccoon, the



oppossum were here in the greatest abundance; the wild turkey, which should have been called the National Bird of Freedom, on account of his great beauty and usefulness, were prolific. It was not only a land with an astonishing variety of game and magnificent forests, but it was a land of sunny skies and sparkling springs, of beautiful scenery, verdant dales and flowery fields, of fruitful soil and innumerable wild fruits and nuts, of healthful and delightful climate and luxuriant flora and fauna.

To this land dedicated to Freedom by the great ordinance of 1787, came the adventurous spirits of the Old Dominion, and principally from Giles County. The first land entered here was in 1805-6. The Sunderlin and Williams families each took a half of Section 1, Town 2, Range 10, being the southeast section of Elizabeth Township, and the section immediately south of Section 2, Town 2, Range 10, on which this church is located.

The second entry of land in this neighborhood was made by Wm. Mitchell, known for so many years in this community as "Uncle Billy" Mitchell. This entry was made on December 24, 1811, being the southeast quarter of Section 3, Town 2, Range 10. This quarter corners on the quarter on which this church house stands. The house in which "Uncle Billy" died in 1879 stands diagonally across the road from this church. It was successively occupied by Wm. S. Mitchell, the son of "Uncle Billy," and Milton G. Mitchell, the son of Wm. S., and now by the widow of Milton G., and her children; the farm having been owned by the family for the past 97 years. This was the loved home of the itinerant. Being the nearest Methodist home to this church, it fell to the lot of this family to dispense a larger degree of hospitality than any other connected with the McKendree Society.

Aunt Polly, who was a Robinson, and the wife of W. S. Mitchell, was a mother cook. May she be looking down on us now

from the plains of light and with her well remembered smile accept my acknowledgment of the unctuous satisfaction I experienced while polishing so many chicken-bones at her delightful table. I cannot refrain just here from dropping a kindly word in memory of her son, my schoolmate friend, Milton G. Mitchell.

The first land entered in Pike Township, Clarke County, Ohio, by any one identified with the McKendree Society was by Thos. Stafford on November 11, 1811, less than a month after the entry made by "Uncle Billy" Mitchell. It was the northwestern quarter of Section 31, Town 2, Range 10, Pike Township. This farm descended to James C. Stafford, one of the carpenters who built this church. From James C. Stafford the farm descended to his son, Rowland J. Stafford, and is now owned by Rowland's son, Horace G. Stafford, who has been one of the most active spirits in organizing this McKendree home-coming. This farm has remained in the Stafford family for 97 years.

Thos. Stafford, George and wife, Catherine Stafford, James C. Stafford, William Mitchell (known as "Uncle Billy"), Elizabeth and Joseph H. Stafford, and Daniel Hogue, came to this neighborhood in 1811. They crossed the Ohio River at Gallipolis on the 31st day of October, 1811, it being the tenth birthday of James C. Stafford. The one named Elizabeth Stafford was commonly called "Aunt Betsy," and was blind for many years; she died May 17, 1882, in her 83d year. It is said she rode a horse the entire way from Virginia, and assisted in driving cows that were brought to Ohio by this company of early settlers.

Samuel Black, who was a soldier in the war of 1812, evidently came to this neighborhood near the time of the 1811 immigrants, from the fact that he died in 1814 and is buried in Black's Cemetery, located on the farm of J. Irvin Stafford. He was a member of the numerous Black family, who were members of the McKendree So-





ciety, among whom is the Rev. John G. Black.

"Uncle Billy" Mitchell returned to Virginia in 1811 and brought back with him in 1812 his father and family.

The course followed by these Virginia immigrants on their way from Giles County to this locality is not positively known, but from the fact that history informs us that the best road of those days was along the course of the New River until the latter was joined by the Gauley, when the New River became the Kanawha, these settlers no doubt came that way. The immigrants continued down the Kanawha, and so far as we have record, invariably entered Ohio at Gallipolis, opposite the mouth of the Great Kanawha. This route would have taken them through Giles County, in old Virginia, and Sumner, Raleigh, Fayette, Kanawha, Putnam and Mason County in West Virginia.

The best road of that day from Gallipolis to this locality was through Gallia, Jackson, Ross, Fayette, Green, Clarke and Miami, and our people no doubt traveled it, and therefore crossed the Muskingum, Scioto, Mad and other smaller streams on their journey here.

There was a wonderful tide of immigration, especially from Kentucky, Virginia and Maryland, into the Mad and Miami River counties in 1812. While the nucleus of the McKendree Society was being then formed, like communities were being established in all parts of Clarke and Miami Counties. The woodman's axe rang throughout the land; the sturdy pioneer, urged on to a higher endeavor by the noblest of all human sentiments, a home for his family was hewing down the giants of the forest, erecting his log cabin and preparing and planting his fields.

Busy as they were looking after their material interests, they at once took up the things that were spiritual. These sturdy pioneers with a lofty courage built homes for their temporal welfare, and contemporaneous therewith a home beyond

the skies, enduring and eternal.

This latter feature of their work cannot be effectively introduced without first setting forth briefly the religious conditions in this new country at that time. It seems to me that this intention can be best conserved by quoting the following from the Rev. J. B. Finley's *Pioneer Life*:

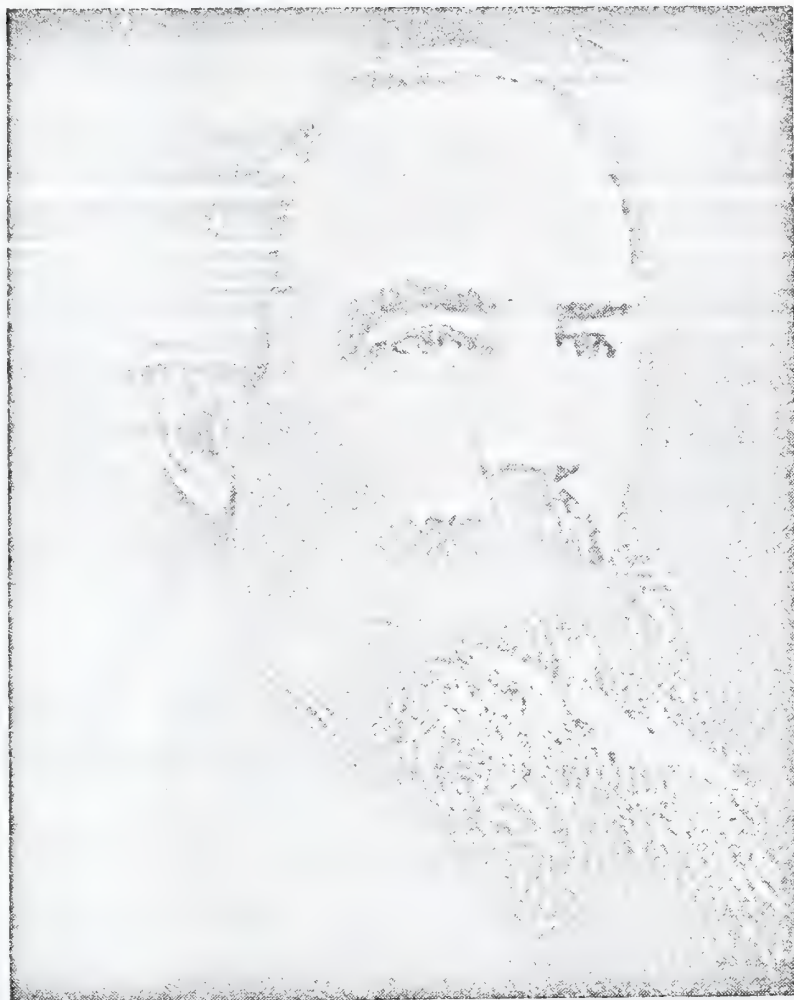
"In the spring of 1800 one of the most astonishing and powerful revival that has been known in the western country occurred. The commencement of this work is traceable to the joint labors of two brothers named McGee, in Cumberland County, Kentucky, one of whom was a Presbyterian preacher and the other a Methodist preacher. They commenced laboring together every Sabbath, preaching, praying and exhorting alternately. This union was regarded as quite singular, and excited the curiosity of vast multitudes who came to the place of the meeting to hear two men preach who held views in theology supposed to be entirely antagonistic. Nothing was discovered in their preaching of a doctrinal character, except the doctrine of man's total depravity and ruin by sin, and his recovery therefrom by repentance and faith in Christ. All were exhorted to flee the wrath to come and be saved from their sins. The word which they preached was attended with the power of God to the hearts of listening thousands and the multitude which flocked from all parts of the country to hear them became so vast that no church could hold them, and they were obliged to resort to fields and woods. Every vehicle was put in requisition, carriages, wagons, carts and sleds. Many came on horseback and larger crowds still came on foot.

"As the excitement increased and the work of conviction and conversion continued, several brought tents, and they were pitched on the ground and remained day and night for many days. This was the origin of camp-meetings."

In 1804 the Cane Ridge Camp Meeting took place. In the interim between the







**JOHN CLINTON MITCHELL**

The subject of the above portrait was of pure American parentage, running back several generations, whose people came from Virginia in 1811 and settled in the McKindrie neighborhood, of which I have given a full sketch, at length in another part.

He was born in 1828, in Bethel township, and lived with George Mitchell, his father, and Katherine Gerhart, his mother, until young manhood, when he was married to Margaret Stafford in 1846, from which union ten children were born.

In May, 1864, he enlisted in the Union Army as Captain of Co. B, 147 O. V. I., and was mustered out on August 28 of the same year. He died in 1883 and was buried in the New Carlisle cemetery. He was educated in the public schools, was a Knight Templar Mason, a farmer and a leading citizen.

His eighth child, Mary M., married George Warren Barton, who were the father and mother of Harold Barton, who has furnished the several hundred photographs for this work.

Harold was born near New Carlisle in 1888 and educated in the Troy schools, to which place the family had moved and where his father had conducted the photograph business, until turned over to his son, whose studio does a thriving business, making many thousand pictures for local commercial firms.

On October 10, 1917, Harold married Edna Douglas, of Cleveland, Ohio, the popular granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Douglas, of south Market street. They worship at the Presbyterian Church and Harold is identified with the Franklin Lodge of Masons.





### WILLIAM I. THOMAS

Was born in Philadelphia, Pa., on July 4, 1796, of Welsh origin, his ancestors hailing from Swansie, the birthplace of the great Welsh nightingale, Adaline Nillson. He accompanied his parents to Lancaster, Ohio, and worked with his father in the pottery business until the death of his elder brother, which furnished the opportunity for his education. He attended school at Columbus, and the Ohio university at Athens and read law with Thomas Ewing and began practice in Troy at the Overfield court house in 1819. In 1824 the ferry boat, at the foot of Mulberry street, near the court house, landed three handsome Virginia maidens named Neale, Harriet, Juliet and Lucinda, the latter in her fourteenth year. Milton McCampbell, the tanner, said, "Thomas, how do you like the looks of those young ladies?" to which he replied, "I intend to marry one of them" and when Lucinda became 18 in 1828, he married her and from this union 11 children, 10 boys and one girl were born. Seven of whom lived to manhood. His first law office was on the lot owned by him, on the site now occupied by the First Baptist church. He served as prosecuting attorney of Miami county and served in the State Senate from 1836-40, inclusive and widely known as a leader of public thought. At one time while in the Senate, he spoke 16 hours against time and thereby defeated an obnoxious measure. He was elected president of the first Agricultural Society in 1846 and re-elected in 1847. It was through his energy that the first public school was organized in Troy before the first public school law was passed, mentioned in our chapter XIX on the Organization and Progress of Miami County. He was an old line Whig until that party distanded, after which he acted with the Democratic party. As a friend, he was staunch and true as well as being an aggressive enemy. He was a deep reader of human nature and apt in theological discussion and a powerful and convincing lawyer. Four of his sons, Walter, Stanley, William and Gilmer Telford imbibed the law from their father and became successful barristers. Gilmer Telford the only one of this family of good lawyers now alive once said, "Father, in what does the art of cross examination consist?" to which query he quickly replied, "It consists in knowing when to quit." In 1854, he sold the ground on which the sheriff's residence, jail and Probate rooms now stand to the county commissioners for \$2,600. He owned a farm of 300 acres, adjoining Troy on the west which he conducted with the same successful energy that characterized all of his enterprises.

The opposing lawyer in a case at court was on the witness stand, when Mr. Thomas asked him, "You are witness brother-in-law and lawyer of your client in this case, are you not?" to which his opponent with some heat replied, "I am at least no akin to you" when Thomas, in a deep voice, responded, "Thank God" amid great laughter. The Anglo-Saxon of Mr. Thomas, it is said, was at times marked with precision, incisiveness and decision of such character that no mistake could be entertained about his meaning.

Col. Gilmer Telford, of Troy, Commander of Ft. Hays in Kansas in 1869, wrote Thomas to come out and shoot buffalo, then plentiful, which he accepted and killed several of the great American bison and returning in fine spirit, stunned with A. G. Ebbmiller, formerly of Troy, at Lawrence Kansas and suddenly died there, his body being brought back and buried in Rose Hill.

Gilmer Telford Thomas was born in Troy, Ohio, on January 8, 1851, the son of W. I. Thomas and Lucinda Neale with whom he lived until manhood and who was educated in the Troy schools. On December 31, 1874, he united in marriage with Emma Ziegenfelder, from which one son, William, was born, now in business in Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mr. Thomas absorbed law from infancy under his father and entered the practice in Troy in 1876 and has held a prominent position at the Miami county bar from the beginning. He has been and now is the president of the Miami County Bar association. He was mayor of Troy in 1886-8 and city solicitor in 1910-16 in which position he has loyally upheld the interests of his native city. By appointment of Governor Cox, he is one of the three legal advisors of the Conscription board at the present time. 1918.







### THE COUNTRY FARM OF HARRY EDWIN SCOTT

The subject of this sketch was born at the old Scott homestead, section 16, Elisabeth township, Miami county, Ohio, January 20, 1874. His father, Thomas Scott, was a prominent agriculturalist, who died some years ago.

Harry Edwin was educated in the Troy high school, the National university at Lebanon, Ohio, and the Miami Commercial college, in Dayton, Ohio.

He was four years a clerk in the house of representatives at Columbus, Ohio; ten years actively connected with the Troy National Bank, from which he resigned as assistant cashier to accept the position of treasurer of Miami county, to which he had been elected, without opposition in 1912, and re-elected in 1914, and from which he retired in September, 1917, with a splendid record for efficiency.

He was married to Alberta Stubbs, of Lebanon, Warren county, Ohio on March 3, 1897, now one of the accomplished young matrons of Troy, whose genial qualities has made her a great favorite in the best social circles of the city.

Mr. Scott represents the government, as chairman of the Miami County "Liberty Loan" committee, whose duty consists in procuring subscriptions to the war fund with which to conduct our war against Germany. Under his able management the quota of Miami county during the November, 1917, drive reached the sum of \$1,500,000, over \$500,000 above the maximum set by the treasury department.

He is a member of the Knights Templar and Shrine in Masonry, the Junior Order and Odd Fellows; a director in the Knoop Children's home, the 100 acres of land attached thereto, having been donated by the "bachelor Knoops," his uncles; vice president of the lake loop of the Dixie highway, starting at Miami, Florida, thence through Cincinnati through Troy and Piqua, in Miami county to Detroit, Michigan.

The beautiful farm of 300 acres, owned by himself and sister, two miles east of Troy on the Springfield pike is one of the most fertile in the great Miami Valley, sometimes yielding 100 bushels of indian corn to the acre.

He has been prominently mentioned as a candidate for treasurer of the State of Ohio and could no doubt be nominated during the present year of 1918, if his consent could be obtained. His high qualification for such a trust are unquestioned.





**THE HOME OF WILLIAM HARRY GILBERT, 420 SOUTH MARKET STREET,**

The subject of this sketch is of American stock, born two miles north of Gettysburg, Darke county, Ohio, on December 28, 1863. He was educated as he himself puts it in the "Little Red School House" and finished at the National Normal university at Ada, Ohio. He was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of the State of Ohio, on October 4, 1888, and has practiced his profession from that time to the present. He married the accomplished daughter of Common Please Judge Meeker, of Darke county, on November 19, 1890, from which union one daughter, Virginia, was born on July 16, 1907. Soon after his marriage he came to Troy and has been an honored and brilliant member of the Miami County Bar ever since. He is a Blue Lodge Mason and with Mrs. Gilbert worships at the Presbyterian church. He has never sought or filled public office. No man stands higher in his profession and no family in Troy stands higher in its social world.



McGee meeting and this there were frequent successful camp meetings. Mr. Finley gives results of this meeting in these terms:

"Language is too poor to give anything like an accurate idea of the sublimity and grandeur of the scene. Twenty thousand persons tossed to and fro like the tumultuous waves of the sea in a storm, or swept like the trees in the forest under the blast of the wild tornado, was a sight which my eye witnessed, but which neither my pen nor tongue can describe. Good judges were ready to admit that there were extravagances to be found in these meetings which should be condemned, but all was not wild fanaticism. The main trend of the work was that of God's Spirit on the hearts of the people. Thousands were genuinely converted to God."

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church had its origin at this time and place. It was at these altars that young preachers, who in after years came to Ohio to labor, got their hearts aflame. It took bold, courageous and untiring Christian zeal to break down the strongholds of sin in these western wilds. For rivers were to be swum, hunger, thirst and weariness to be endured, and penury to be faced. From this source came the consuming fire which was in the bones of the men who first preached in the Northwest Territory.

The famous evangelist, Lorenzo Dow, preached in the houses and in the woods throughout a great part of Virginia, and held meetings in Giles County, where a great many of the Mitchells, Staffords, Blacks and others who formed McKendree, were converted and joined the Methodist Church.

The book, hereafter to be printed, containing this historical sketch and other addresses to be delivered this afternoon and tonight will contain a cut, made from a photograph taken by our good sister, Minerva Ream, of the old log cabin built by "Uncle Billy" Mitchel in 1811.

Here in this log cabin, in this wilderness

of forest trees, was formed a Methodist Society which wrought out a high Christian civilization of far-reaching and incalculable value to the state in this life, and in the state of the life everlasting. From this beginning and directly descending therefrom are four doctors of divinity, teachers of high standing, legislators of great merit, physicians and prominent business men of much mark in the world; soldiers of the war of 1812 and 61-65 who fought bravely for the flag, some of whom died heroically on the firing line and in the forefront of battle; one of them, General Fred Funston, in the Spanish-American war, by his daring deeds in the Philippines but ten years ago, wrote his name high up on the scroll of fame. His heroism in campaign and battle has resounded throughout the world and his deeds have been published in all lands and in all tongues. This McKendree boy is at present a brigadier-general in the regular army of the United States and commands a department.

The history of toil and privation endured by these pioneers, the Indian wars and depredations which in the beginning were a constant menace to their lives, deeds of daring, in the chase and in defense of their homes, incident to the growth of this community, coupled with religious training and the rapid growth of educational facilities, the advantages of which these provident pioneers freely gave to their children, was well calculated, as it did, to produce men of great value to the community, State and Nation.

James S. Stafford, who fought in the war of 1812, was the great-grandfather of Brigadier-General Fred Funston of Philippine fame. Fred's people were members of the McKendree Society.

For twenty years, from 1812 to 1832, these people worshipped in the log cabin of Samuel Mitchell, though the title to the land did not pass to him until 1828. The society had so grown in numbers and resources that in 1832 a frame church of





more commodious dimensions was built on practically the same site on which this brick church stands. In 1853, after standing 21 years this frame church was moved bodily to New Carlisle, Ohio, and is now being occupied as a residence with the identical outward appearance it assumed on this spot.

An excellent cut of this structure will appear in connection with the printed proceedings held here today. This frame church was supplanted in 1853 by the church house in which we today assemble. Samuel Mitchell, the Revolutionary soldier and father of "Uncle Billy" acquired this quarter on April 29, 1828. From 1832 to 1838 the frame church stood on this land owned by Samuel Mitchell. On December 6, 1838, Samuel Mitchell and wife deeded to the Methodist Episcopal Church a part of the north part of the northwest quarter of Section 2, Town 2, Range 10. The deed recorded in Volume 17, pag 82, Miami County Records, calls for one acre of land. This one acre includes the cemetery ground and the ground on which the church stands.

There is no available record of when the first camp-meeting was held under the auspices of the McKendree Society. It is quite certain that one was held in 1814 in the woods on which the water springs from the ground near where this church stands, at the crossroads, and since it is known that Lorenzo Dow visited and preached to his Virginia converts at this place, it is probable that he conducted this camp-meeting. It is certain that there was a great camp-meeting held on these grounds referred to in 1818, for it is of record that James C. Stafford and others were powerfully converted at that time, at this meeting. He was then seventeen years of age, just seven years after he had crossed the Ohio River with his parents and others at Gallipolis, Ohio. James B. Finley conducted this camp-meeting and several others in a woods a little distance north of the "Uncle Billy" Mitchell home.

My mother has often told me of hearing Finley, when she was a girl, preach in this God's temple to multitudes of people. She carried the recollection of this wonderful man and the stirring scenes she there witnessed on the hilltop of her memory, and recited stories of the incidents connected therewith, with enraptured religious fervor. These camp-meetings were held in this timber land at various intervals of time for many years. The greatest revival of religion ever held by this society was in 1849, conducted by the Rev. Newson and the blind preacher Mosgrove, in the old frame church erected in 1832. A great many lasting benefits were acquired by this revival. A great many strong and able men and women joined the church and remained with it, an ever-living good to the community to the end.

Newson and Mosgrove were Nineteenth Century preachers and orators. They served the same God who taught "Peace on earth and good-will to men." They were able, full of the Christ spirit, and with plenty of red corpuscles in their blood. They were of the parsons who never mistook pessimism for wisdom, or dyspepsia for an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace. They were men among men, and yet did not fear to own the cause of their Master or blush to speak His name. Believing as I do in the transmission of spiritual influence from the departed of earth who are in heaven, to those who remain behind, I can see the beaming approval of Mosgrove's face behind his green spectacles, if they wear spectacles over there, on this scene today.

Thirteen years prior to the founding of McKendree, or in 1798, Daniel Boone and James Morris crossed the Ohio River and started for Piqua, where a large village of Shawnees was located.

Boone was taken sick at Middleton, and Morris came on up the valley to a point where Honey Creek empties into the Miami, and where he afterward founded the village of Livingston, long since aban-



done. One day, northeast of this point, he was surprised to discover a large band of Indians camped on a stream, and he was compelled to hide from them some days in the hazel bush. He named this stream "Indian Creek." A little later, further east, he cut a bee-tree, and contrary to his desire, it fell across another stream, and this in consequence he called Honey Creek.

These pioneers were not simply tillers of the soil, they were men of enterprise to a degree that seems wonderful to the present generation. There was in Pike Township on Honey Creek the Deaton sawmill on Section 35, the Sterrett sawmill, gristmill and distillery on Section 34, the Sprinkle sawmill on Section 33, the Pence sawmill on Section 31, or seven manufacturing concerns within a distance of four miles.

On Indian Creek, which runs a general parallel course of less than three miles distant, on an average, there was the Vandiveer grist and sawmill, now known as the Schindler mill, on Section 3 of Elizabeth Township. Then the Vorhis distillery, gristmill and sawmill of Section 9. This distillery was the scene of the book entitled "The Serpent of Sugar Creek," by John Bunyon Robinson, D. D., LL. D., a McKendree boy. Then came the Baugh distillery, gristmill and sawmill on Section 7. W. H. Stafford married a daughter of Mrs. Baugh. From this wedlock was born C. L. Stafford, D. D., LL. D., who was born at these mills and afterward became the president of the Iowa Wesleyan University. Then came the Staley distillery on Section 7. Then a woolen mill on Section 8. Then a powder mill on Section 7—a dozen manufacturing industries on Indian Creek within a distance of four miles. A patronage sufficient to make all these manufacturing concerns on Honey and Indian Creek, in such close proximity, profitable, as they were, must have extended many miles in each direction. Many of these sites have been given over to the husband-

amn, and fields of corn and wheat now ripen where these mills once stood.

The Methodist Conference of Ohio was organized in 1812. It had before been a part of the Kentucky and Tennessee conference. There were 23,000 Methodists in Ohio at that date and the total number in the United States was then 215,000. There are now 300,000 Methodists in Ohio and 3,600,000 in the United States. The organization of the McKendree Society was contemporaneous with the organization of the Ohio Conference. The first conference in Ohio was held at Chillicothe. The Mad River Circuit was established in 1807 as a part of the Kentucky Conference and McKendree was attached to the Mad River Circuit in 1812. In 1816 McKendree was attached to the Piqua Circuit, in 1833 to the Troy Circuit, in 1843 to the Tremont Circuit and in 1851 to the Addison Circuit, of which circuit it has been a part since that time. The circuit then consisted of the following societies: Addison, McKendree, Wesley, Beech Grove, Grafton, Newson, Asbury and Sims. The following Societies now are members of this circuit: Addison, McKendree, Beech Grove and Wesley Chapel.

It cost about \$4000 to build this church, and it was the most pretentious church edifice on the circuit. McKendree paid more on the average for the support of the circuit than either of the other societies. The minutes of the circuit conference to which McKendree had been attached up to 1853, when this church was built, could not be obtained and are probably not in existence. The minutes since that time contained only pro-forma proceedings, and while much of it, showing collections and disbursements and long familiar names in the proceedings, is interesting, no part of it can, on account of time, be here entered. The carpenters who built this church were Howard Mitchell, John Stafford and James C. Stafford. The latter was the greatest builder of this community, and many of the best built farm houses and barns in





this neighborhood were of his construction. Mrs. Jennie McNeal, of Troy, the wife of Dr. McNeal, who have had so much to do with this home-coming, is the daughter of James C. Stafford, and is the proud possessor of the chest and tools that were used by him in the construction of so many houses and barns in this neighborhood.

In 1901 the fence was found to be useless in keeping stock out of the cemetery. Through the energy of Cyrus Stafford and W. H. Sterrett a fund was created by subscription, amounting to \$450, with which the present excellent fence was erected, which will last many years to come. There is a permanent fund of \$500 subscribed by worthy departed members of the society which draws interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum for the maintenance of the cemetery. The interest alone is used for this purpose. Men are hired each year out of the interest fund to keep the vegetation down. This fund should be increased. Do not let it be truthfully said that the descendants of these sturdy pioneers will not lovingly perpetuate that for which their forbears so sturdily wrought. In these graves lie the dust of our grandfathers and grandmothers, of our fathers and mothers, and those whom we loved. They are sacred to us by the ties of consanguinity, by the associations of church and Sunday-school, by the association of neighborhood and community interest. The superstructure of the state and the nation is built upon the home and community. Without pride of honor, family and community, the state and the nation fails.

In the cemetery lies the dust of three soldiers who fought for liberty in the Revolutionary war. Samuel Mitchell, John Byrns, and Henry Harter answered the call of the Continental Congress and the immortal Washington. The former died in 1840, 81 years of age, and the latter in 1846, at 96 years of age. Let us reverence and protect their ashes in the name of Liberty.

When, during the War of 1812, the Indians of this State, incited by British agents, took up the tomahawk and scalping knife, "Uncle Billy" Mitchell, Jacob Ullery and Thomas Stafford went forth to do battle that this neighborhood might not be overrun by the savage with torch and blood. Their ashes are here also in our sacred keeping.

The War of the Rebellion came. With an uprising as from the breath of God, 2,250,000 men sprang to arms in defense of the Union. It was an army of boys. They averaged but 19 years of age, and they won a victory for civilization unknown to the annals of the ages. In this cemetery lies the ashes of Randolph Moore of the 44th Ohio Infantry and the Eighth Ohio Cavalry, killed in battle at Lynchburg, Va.; here lies the body of Robert Stone, of a Maryland regiment; here lies the body of Edward Kemp of an Ohio regiment; here lies the body of Marion Kester, of the 71st Ohio Infantry, killed in the great battle of Nashville, Tenn.; here lies the body of Jacob R. Sterrett, mortally wounded late in the evening, after two days' escape on the bloody field of Chickamauga. Out of five soldiers in the war of 1861-65, three of them were killed on battlefields, and two of these battles, Chickamauga and Nashville, were among the most bloody ones of modern times.

Unfortunate as war may be, the history of the world shows that when a nation loses its fighting blood, it becomes effete and then ceases to exist. The dust of these soldiers of the Republic of three wars are ours to reverence and protect. Let the memory of their deeds in the cause of liberty be enshrined in the patriotic hearts of all future generations.

William Thomas, whose wife was a Stafford, moved from this community and founded a McKendree church near Waverly, Indiana. The Blacks and Staffords founded a McKendree church northeast of Muncie, Delaware County, Indiana. The Pences and Staffords founded a McKen-



dree church in Clinton County, Indiana. The Staffords founded a McKendree church at Des Moines, Iowa. Beech Grove and Newson Chapel are swarms from the McKendree hive.

Like the ever-widening wavelets produced by the pebble thrown in the sea, which goes on forever, so will the influence begun by these twenty-one people who formed the McKendree Society in the old log cabin continue with ever-widening influence to throw out its fibres in the in-

terest of a higher life to the unborn generations of the future.

In conclusion, Mr. President, I desire to offer the following:

Resolved, That this 1908 home-coming on the 96th anniversary of the organization of the McKendree Society, endorse the proposition of holding a centennial Home-coming of this Society in 1912 at McKendree Chapel, and to that end request this meeting to perfect an organization in furtherance of such purpose.



## CHAPTER XXIV.

### CITY OF TROY

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Jesse Newport, Daniel Wilson and Joseph Lamb were appointed by the Court of Miami County, soon after its organization in January, of 1807, to select a location for the County Seat, and reported on June 25, 1807, in favor of lands in fractional section 21, 27 and 28 of Concord Township, and appointed Robert Crawford, Director, to purchase and survey the same. He purchased forty acres of Aaron Tullis in fractional section 21 for which he paid him \$120.50. He purchased one hundred and forty-four acres and seventy poles of William Barbee and Alexander McCullough, in section 28 for \$421.50 and forty acres of W. H. Gahagan in section 27 for \$120.50. He employed Andrew Wallace to survey a portion of these lands, who finished and filed his first plat on December 2, 1807, which consisted of eighty-seven lots as shown on the copy of that plat herewith. All those lots on this plat, north and west of a line drawn from the corner of Water and Mulberry Streets to McKaig Avenue, being the section line between 21 and 28 was in section 21. All the lots between this line and a line drawn from Water and Mulberry Streets to the junction of Union and West Streets being the section line between 27 and 28 were in section 28, and all lots of this first plat east of the said last named line were in section 27.

On April 9, 1808, Andrew Wallace made a second survey and the same was filed which included lots from 87 of the first survey to lot 121, all located east of the first survey on lands owned by W. H. Gahagan in section 27, and lots numbered up to 173 north and west of section 21, owned by Aaron Tullis.

On August 21, 1808, the third survey was filed on land owned by Barbee and McCullough in section 28, the western bounds of which was a due south line from Canal and Monroe to Market and West Streets and the east boundary of which was a line drawn from Canal and Union Streets, due west to a junction with Market and West Streets, from which last street, all streets south of it run with the cardinal points. All streets north of West Street run "catawampus" to such a degree that the oldest inhabitant is compelled to "box the compass" to find the cardinal points.

The ground on which Troy stands was covered with small oak trees and was not regarded as the most fertile land. The entire plat is underlaid with sand and gravel—excellent for building purposes, with a fine quality of drinking water from twelve to twenty feet from the surface. The first house built in Troy was at the corner of sections 21, 27 and 28, at Mulberry and Water Streets, by Benjamin Overfield, and yet no part of this house was in either of the sections named. The County Court was held in this house for four years before the County held a title to it. In looking this matter of the location of the first Court House in Troy, with the assistance of Maurice A. Gantz, County Surveyor, I find that Aaron Tullis entered fractional section 22, containing 1.22 acres of land only, and corners with 21, 27, and 28, and that the section line between 21 and 27 extended eastward would produce a triangular piece of land of the above named dimensions on which the Overfield house was built and on which it still stands. This land was entered by Aaron Tullis in 1804 and transferred to





Cornelius Westfall on June 27, 1811. Indeed, none of the other lands platted by Andrew Wallace passed into the hands of the County until the 31st day of July, 1813. The reason for this consisted in the fact that the land contracted for in the three sections was purchased on the partial payment plan and were not fully paid for until that date.

The Overfield house has heretofore been written about and always been regarded as being located in Section 27 and its southeast foundation is near if not on that sectional corner. It was a log, two stories high, in which Mr. Overfield conducted a tavern with Mr. Oliver until 1824, and in which, the upper north room, the Miami County Court was held until 1824 after the December term of 1808.

Overfield's wife died in 1810 and Thos. Oliver rented the house until 1813. Mr. Overfield had been drafted and served in the war of 1812. He brought back with him from the war a new wife in the person of Miss Rebecca Simpson. After the Court was moved into the new Court House on the Public Square in 1824, Mr. Overfield kept the tavern at the corner of Main and Cherry Streets in a house standing on the corner now occupied by the Masonic Temple where he continued to conduct a successful hostelry until 1831, when he died. There were hotels at that time and later at the northwest corner of the Square, where the Steil Dry Goods Store now stands and another at the northwest corner of Plum and Water Streets, as well as at the northwest corner of Main and Mulberry Streets, where the Hatfield House now stands. The present principal hotel of Troy, "The New Troy," was built in 1852 at about the time the C., H. & D. Railroad entered Troy. A few years ago it was purchased from Dr. John A. Sterrett by a stock company composed of the business men of the city, who remodeled it and continue to own and rent it.

The first dry goods store was conducted by Dr. Telford, Moses L. Leeker and Wil-

liam Barbee. The first blacksmithshop was conducted by William Barbee who personally worked at the forge and did a thriving business during the war of 1812. Squire Brown moved over from Staunton and opened a saddle shop on Water Street, a few doors east of Market Street where, as Justice of the Peace, he adjusted the differences between neighbors and kept the postoffice.

It was here that Isaac Peck, Henry Culbertson, Joseph Skinner and Judge Joseph Pearson worked and some of them learned their trade. The first hatter was Joseph Culbertson in 1808 who taught his trade to his brother Samuel and Joseph L. Fenerry. The first carpenter shop was started by William Brown and John Wallace in 1809 at the corner of Clay and Water Streets. There was a distillery just across the street, then as now. The old market house occupied the central space of Market Street between the Public Square and Franklin Streets, and was supported by brick pillars. Uncle John Wilson, for thirty years a trustee of Concord Township, the owner of three hundred acres of land two miles southwest of Troy, who raised market stuff, was full of reminiscences of this market house. In the early day, the north end of Market Street between the Public Square and the river bridge was called Commercial Row and is even yet often referred to as such. It was the first principal business section. The first dry goods store was located at the Square and Market Street which continued as such until the seventies. Then, there was the first hardware store, next door, started about 1830 by Uncle Mac Hart, which in 1845 became a partnership under the firm name of Hart and Harter, and in 1865 to Harter and Houser, and then Harter and Cosley until 1898, when, upon the death of S. K. Harter, the senior partner, it became H. A. Cosley, under whose name it is still being conducted in 1918, but at a new point, the corner of Main and Cherry Streets. Two doors be-



low the iron store was the store of "Uncle Bobby Caldron," who sold knick-knacks, including candy, tar and slate pencils. Tar was used to lubricate the wheels of vehicles and a tar bucket, in early years, always hung under the axle for use when needed. The bucket, when empty, was always replenished at "Bobby's" store. I can see him yet with his slim, bent figure and peculiar Scotch chiseled features, measuring tar with a yardstick (a slow process), the front of his body from chin to foot enveloped in a large checked apron. I can see him on a Sunday on his way to church with his high stock under his old silk hat, with his bright brass buttons on his blue cut-away coat, with Bible under arm, wending his way to the old school Presbyterian church on Main Street, between Plum and Short Streets. When the old and new schools united and the old church house became the property of the English Lutherans, Bobby refused to go with the new combination and continued to worship in the old church with the Lutherans. Dickens never conjured a quainter character than this old Scotchman, so long a figure in our commercial life. The first tannery in Troy was on Commercial Row at the corner of Market and Water Streets, kept by Milton McCampbell. This good man was known for the lofty flights he would reach when appealing to a throne of grace, especially if encouraged. One time in the "Old Ship" on Mulberry Street, at a prayer meeting when Brother McCampbell was called on to pray, Sam Johnson, with a deep, bass voice, knelt alongside of Sam Binkley in the same seat with Milt. Binkley had a large vein of humor in his composition and whispered to Sam Johnston, "Let's 'amen' him and get him hot," and throughout the early portion of Milt's appeal, the deep baritone and bass of the two Sams boomed out like single and double strokes on a bass drum, until Milt's spirit had reached the clouds and he was importuning his Maker in loud and pathetic tones for almost anything, and the

climax was reached when he said, "Oh, Lord, send down drops of water to cool our parched tongues," and then Binkley with a mighty thrust of his elbow into Johnston's ribs, said, "He thinks we are in hell, but we ain't." S. O. Binkley was my grandfather by marriage and was a good man, and never thought of sacrilege when he told this story.

The first church in Troy was located on the west corner of Clay and Main Streets, where the first C., H. & D. Station stood for so many years, a full description of which, with a plate of the present Methodist Church is produced elsewhere in this book.

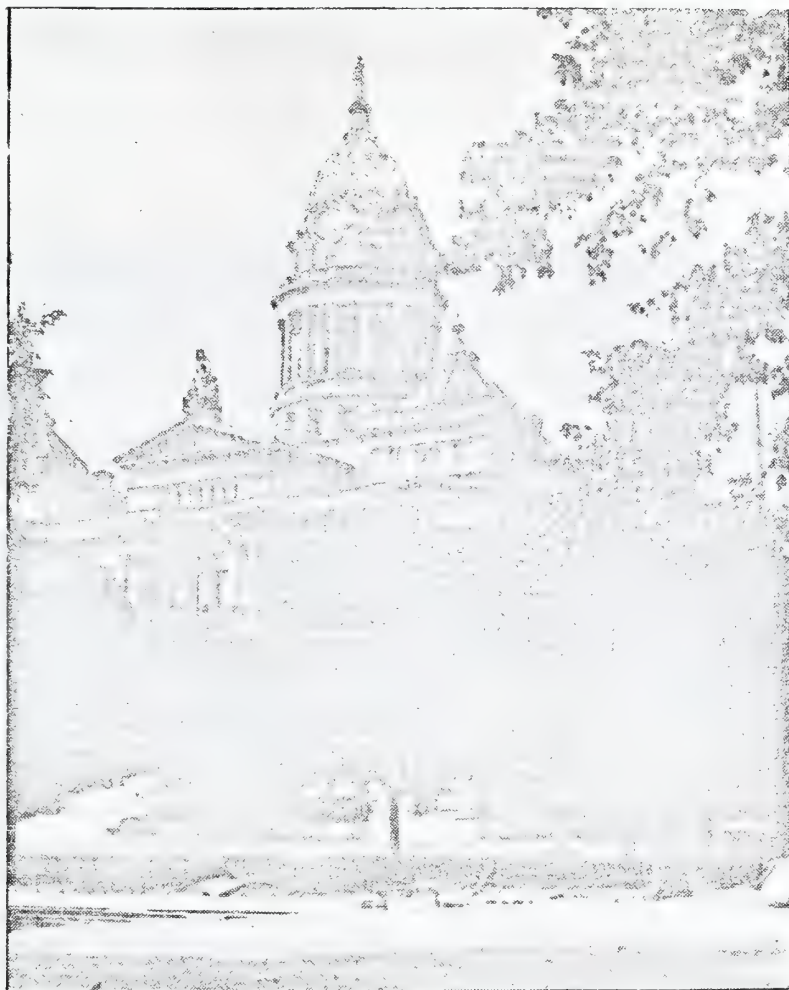
### THE TROY PRESS

The so-called history of Miami County by the so-called publishing firm of Richmond-Arnold Company, of Chicago, Illinois, released on a gullible community in 1909, among other remarkable effusions of literary erudition and historical ebullition, says that the Troy Times was started in Troy by E. C. Harmon in 1859, whereas it was started by John T. Tullis in 1829. It says that Tullis conducted the Miami Reporter for eight years, whereas, he had never edited or published the Reporter at any time. It says that H. D. Stout took charge of the Reporter after the eight years by Tullis; whereas, Richard C. Langdon succeeded Mr. Tullis on the Times, the only newspaper in Troy at that date. It says the Times ceased as a newspaper in 1869, whereas, it was published in 1870. If they had consulted the records of Miami County they would have found the County Commissioners were advertising in the Troy Times as early as 1831, and was the exclusive Troy medium for the letting of the new Troy Court House, commenced in 1839 and finished in 1845.

In 1865, John W. DeFrees started the Miami Union and this paper is still being published in 1918 by Pauley and McClung. The Troy Sentinel, the first Democratic paper, was first published in 1871 by J. A.





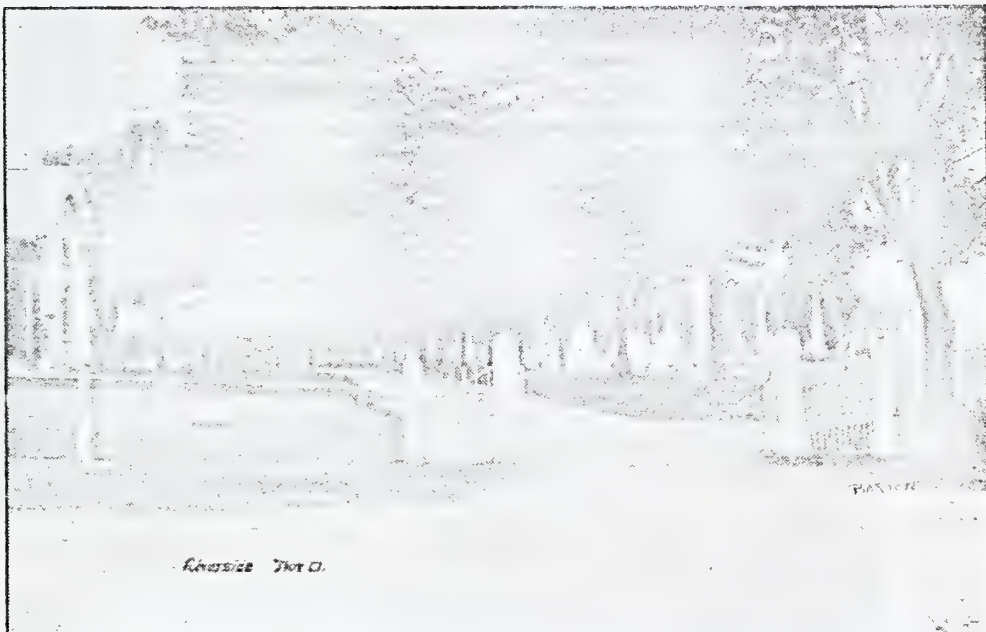


### THE MIAMI COUNTY COURT HOUSE

In which court has been held since 1883 Calvin D. Wright was the first judge to hold court here, and John B. Fouts was clerk. The first case on the docket was brought by J. A. and E. H. Kerr, attorneys, of Tippecanoe, for Levi Barnett.

The true story of the origin of the above building, never before written, appears on Page 364, of this work.





**THE CITY OF THE DEAD, RIVERSIDE CEMETERY, TROY, OHIO.**

With a greater population than the city of the living.





### THE HOME OF CHARLES A. DALE, MARKET & RAPER STREETS, TROY, OHIO

The subject of this sketch was born in Monticelli, Indiana, on February 25, 1865, and lived with his parents, Daniel D. and Ophelia H. Dale, until manhood. He was educated in the public schools and became the superintendent of the paper mill at Hartford City, Indiana, where he married Estella Emshwiller in June of 1891. He came to Troy first in 1902 when he published *The Troy Democrat*, the only Democratic weekly of Miami county but on account of obligations to the paper mill, remained with them until 1906 when he came to Troy to take charge of his property and remain here permanently. In 1909, he established the *Daily News* but disposed of it in 1911. Mr. Dale has proven himself an excellent political organizer and has constantly cut into the Republican majority of the county. He was tax commissioner of Miami county during the Cox administration of 1912-14. In 1916, he was appointed postmaster of Troy and under present civil service rules bids fair to remain in that position longer than any of his predecessors. From his marriage, three children have been born: Dorothy, the eldest, who married John K. Knoop, a lineal descendant of the first John Knoop, of Staunton, in 1798, a young man of promising qualities with extensive land interests in the county. A young heir, Mark Dale Knoop, has already blessed this recent marriage, to transmit the honored name. Lawrence Daniel is a member of the 31st company of the 8th Training Battalion at Camp Sherman, near Chillicothe, Ohio, and is said to be making good as a soldier and good reports may be expected from him in France next summer. The youngest, Catharine, married recently to Griffith Knoop.

The post office receipts at Troy have grown from less than \$40,000 per annum to \$50,000 per annum under Mr. Dale's administration. He is an efficient business man and needs to be under the new duties thrust on him by the post office department. All the post offices of Miami county except Piqua, Tippecanoe City, and Pleasant Hill, fourteen in all, have been made stations or branches of Troy, which receives their reports as a part of the Troy office. This recent departure, probably portends but one office, Troy, in the county, except possibly Piqua. Some of us are not in love with Mr. Dale's politics but all of us like him personally.







THE HOME OF GEORGE WASHINGTON CONRAD  
417 EAST FRANKLIN STREET, TROY, OHIO

The subject of this sketch is American born of German parentage, born in Columbus, Ohio, on February 22, 1851, and lived with his father and mother, Philip and Rebecca Yingling Conrad, until 11 years of age. They moved to Michigan where George received his education in the common schools and afterward accompanied his parents to near Versailles, Morgan county, Missouri, where they gathered some horses and cattle around them, which were taken care of by the boys when the father went to Sedalia and worked at the carpenter trade. The ugly front of war, in 1861 set father against son and brother against brother in that state and the infamous Quantrell band endangered the life of every Union man in that section. The father of George, was an ardent Union man and came back to the farm in 1861, when Quantrell's men came to his home and started to drive off the stock. There being but two of them, the elder Conrad successfully resisted them and for the time being saved his property. At this time, George, ten years of age, was sent to a country store owned by a Mr. Jones for some family necessities and on his return, was confronted by a hundred men on horseback, the leader of whom asked George where his father was to which he replied that he did not know. The leader threatened him with a revolver but was constrained to desist by some of his band. When George arrived home a dozen of the band had been there and carried off his father and his horse. Six weeks afterward the dead body of his father and his horse were discovered in a woods, the bones only remaining. George and his elder brother went to these woods six miles distant, gathered the skeleton of their father into a bag and buried it beneath a peach tree on the home place. His mother was left without any funds and nothing to eat. The storekeeper, Mr. Jones, conveyed them to Tipton, the nearest railroad station and through a colonel of a regiment in Siegel's army newly located there that had just been paid off, collected from the soldiers a fund to buy them food for their journey. The railroad furnished the stricken family with transportation to Cincinnati and the remaining funds to Milford Center, Union county, Ohio, where they were met by his uncle, Lawrence Schatz, who took George to live with him until he was 16 years of age when he learned his trade of manufacturing blacksmith. He was married in 1873 to Lena Margerlein who died in 1877, from which union, one daughter Mrs. William Frisch, of Piqua, was born. His second marriage was with Mary Nicol, of Marysville, Ohio, November 9, 1891, and from this union, four sons, Herman W., John Leonard, George Edward and Albert Cornelius, have been born, respectively in September, 1882, July 12, 1884, January 8, 1889, and July 13, 1891. He came to Troy many years ago as the contractor of all iron work entering into the construction of the buggies in the Troy Buggy Works at that time enjoying a great patronage. He is a member of the St. John's Evangelical church, a member of the I. O. O. F. and Elks and had a military service of 8 years in the National Guard. Has served in the council of Troy and now engaged in the insurance business. His 80 acre farm furnishes him outdoor employment and enjoyment.



McConahey. It afterward passed into the hands of J. M. Kerr and was discontinued in 1880. It was followed by the *Imperial and Bulletin*, both of which died the death of inanition.

The *Troy Democrat* was started by J. P. Barron in 1880, who sold to M. K. Gantz and J. A. Kerr, who sold to Charles H. Dale, who continues to edit it, but has leased the plant to C. H. Hinkle, the publisher of the *Troy Daily Times*, which name, after a Rip Van Winkle sleep of not twenty, but nearly fifty years awoke to active life again. The *Troy Chronicle* and *Daily Trojan* were published by Dr. C. H. Goodrich between 1880 and 1885, and then went out of existence. The *Troy Record* was published by the Croy Brothers, and by W. S. Croy from 1898 to 1917, when it was succeeded by the *Troy Daily Times*.

Washington, D. C., March 11, 1918.

*Col. F. M. Sterrett, Troy, Ohio.*

MY DEAR FRANK—In glancing over one of your recent letters, I notice you ask me to write you a letter concerning the *Troy* newspapers of the past and particularly in regard to the *Miami Reporter* and the *Troy Times*.

I think it has been the general impression among Trojans, and it has been mine until recently that the *Miami Reporter* was the first newspaper published in Troy.

Such, however, appears not to have been the fact. Dr. Asa Coleman was one of the early and most prominent citizens of Troy and what he says on the subject would bear the stamp of personal knowledge and verity.

I have a copy of a statement made by him in 1866 over his own signature in which he says the first paper published in Troy was in 1817 and continued on without interruption of time from that period. It was first printed under the title of the *Miami Weekly Post* by a Mr. Dougherty, and transferred to Richard Armstrong in 1819 and conducted by him two or three years, and changed hands once or twice

more before the purchase of the press by Micajah Fairfield and a change of the title of the paper to that of the *Miami Reporter* which commenced a new series without reference to a former publication. The *Post*, according to Dr. Coleman, was always strongly Republican in its principles and advocated the election of John Quincy Adams or Henry Clay to the Presidency and the protection and encouragement of domestic manufactures which was strongly agitated during that period.

The first number of the *Miami Reporter*, according to the statement of E. C. Harmon (who possessed a complete file of the *Reporter*), was issued May 18, 1827. In this initial number the editor declares himself "a real Republican, and of course a hater of slavery and everything that supports it." He thinks well of John Quincy Adams and hopes he will be elected instead of Andrew Jackson. The editor (Mr. Fairfield) was a minister, and if my memory is correct was the father of Mrs. W. I. Thomas and of Mrs. Zachariah Riley. The *Reporter* continued to be published under that title until the end of 1829 when it was succeeded by the *Troy Times* and *Miami Reporter* in January, 1830. The sub-title of *Miami Reporter* was carried a short time but finally dropped leaving the single title of *The Troy Times*.

Having no access at present to the earliest issues of the *Times* I am unable to state from memory who was the first editor, though at one time, many years ago, I had in my possession a copy of Vol. 1, No. 1.

In 1843 the editor and publisher was Henry D. Stout, who continued in that capacity alone until the 29th of October, 1845, when he associated with him Mr. D. B. Williams.

On the 25th of March, 1847, Stout and Williams sold out to Joseph Lytle and Robert W. Furnas. This partnership continued until January 6, 1848, when Lytle retired and the publication was continued by Robert W. Furnas and S. E. Hustler.

Some time between December 25, 1848,





and March 22, 1849, Hustler retired and the publishing firm became Robert W. Furnas and Marvin M. Munson. Hustler was quite an interesting and popular character, especially politically. During the Harrison campaign of 1840 he earned a wide reputation as a campaign rhymster and singer. He had the faculty of adapting himself to his immediate surroundings and would improvise his songs, adapting them to the incidents of the day or even of the very moment preceding their utterance. In subsequent campaigns down to that of 1860 he participated to a lesser extent along these same lines. He served two terms as Sheriff of Miami County, was sutler of the 71st Ohio Regiment at the time of the battle of Shiloh, and died in the early seventies.

On the 15th of November, 1849, Furnas sold out to Munson, who became the sole editor and publisher.

After his disconnection with the paper Furnas engaged in business of various kinds in Troy and was for a time express agent. In March, 1856, he removed to Brownsville, Nebraska, then a small frontier town, and began the publication of a weekly paper. He took an active part in politics, became a member of the territorial legislature and, after Nebraska was admitted to the Union, was successively President of the State Board of Agriculture and Governor of the State. During the rebellion he raised a regiment of Indians for service on the border and was commissioned its colonel.

June 5, 1851, Munson associated with him in the publication of J. S. Jennison, until the 28th of October, 1852, when they sold out to David Gibbs, who became the editor, with W. B. Locke, as printer.

Munson, it is my impression, married a daughter of R. H. Culbertson, the sister of Mrs. Judge Parsons and Mrs. Samuel Smith.

David Gibbs continued to edit the paper until November 17, 1853, when he sold it to Charles Gibbs and W. E. Burgess;

Gibbs in turn selling out to Burgess on the 2d of February, 1854, and Burgess in his turn, selling back to Gibbs November 9, 1854.

June 7, 1855, E. C. Harmon bought out Gibbs and continued to be the publisher until the paper was discontinued some time in the early seventies, the exact date of which I have not at hand.

Most persons, especially boys, at some time or other in their careers become possessed of a fad. I was seized by one when about 12 or 13 years of age. It took the form of collecting a copy of every different newspaper that I could possess myself of. This resulted in bringing into my hands a very large collection, ranging in date from about the time of the Revolutionary War down to the date of my operations. Something like a thousand specimens represented Ohio publications alone. Among these, as my memory tells me, were twenty-one representing the hopes and aspirations of ambitious publishers in the town of Troy and nearly an equal number in Piqua. Many of these, after a pathetic struggle for existence, dropped quietly into the graveyard of human hopes. Some were only temporary publications, intended during a Presidential campaign to uphold the cause of favorite candidates. The famous Harrison campaign of 1840 was exceedingly prolific of these transient sheets.

After the lapse of as many years, memory refuses to recall the names of very many of these Trojan productions. In addition to those previously mentioned I can at the present moment only recall, *The Troy Saturday Clipper*; *We Call the People*; *The Miami Commercial*; *The Log Cabin* and *the Touchstone*.

The first paper in Piqua was the *Piqua Gazette* and it began publication in April, 1821. I am unable now to state who was the original publisher, but four years later, in 1825, it was in the hands of W. R. Barrington and A. F. Carpenter.

The foregoing echoes from the past may



be of interest to you in your historical investigations, and if so I shall feel fully compensated for the effort.

Sincerely yours,  
C. C. ROYCE.

#### NOTES

1. It was the wife of Micajah Fairfield who was the mother of Mrs. W. I. Thomas. Her first husband was a Mr. Neale, of Parkersburg, W. Va.

2. The volumes of the Troy Times for 1838-1839 on file in the Troy Library show that John T. Tullis first published it. He was a book store man and our earliest local historian. He sold out to Richard C. Langdon in 1838 and not to Henry D. Stout, as all former historians of Miami County have stated.

Robert W. Furnas, aside from the offices held by him as described by friend Royce, was also the Secretary of the Miami County Agricultural Society in 1854-1855.

C. C. Royce is the author of "Indian Land Sessions of the United States," one thousand pages and 67 maps, compiled for the Government and used as exclusive authority in all of its departments.

FRANK M. STERRETT,  
Author of "The Home History of Miami County."

The following letter from my friend Royce shows that my own statement as to the founder of the Troy Times was slightly in error. It would now seem safe to depend upon this compilation for a practically correct history of the Troy Times.

Washington, D. C., March 19, 1918.

MY DEAR FRANK—I have your letter of the 15th inst., in which you say that Tullis founded the Times—this is certain."

I find that many things besides life are uncertain. I have just run across a statement from John T. Tullis himself saying, "December 3, 1829, I. S. Drake commenced the Troy Times. March 25, 1830, I purchased half the office. We published together until May 6, 1831, when I bought

Drake's interest and continued until February, 1839, when I sold to R. C. Langdon, and Langdon sold to Stout in February, 1841. Drake and I never got the paper out short of two or three days and often a week after the date. If I would leave home the day before publication day, Drake and the journeyman would go fishing and so vexed my righteous soul more than a year, when to end it all, I bought his interest."

This statement of Tullis refreshes my own memory for I now recollect clearly that the name of I. S. Drake as publisher headed the Vol. 1, No. 1 of the Times that I once possessed.

In this statement of Tullis he concurs with that of E. C. Harmon that the first number of the Miami Reporter was dated May 18, 1827, but he says the last issue was December 19, 1828, leaving a hiatus of a year between its decease and the birth of the Troy Times.

"I am sending you this additional data in order that you may have all the facts essential to the correctness of your historical statement.

Sincerely yours,  
C. C. ROYCE.

#### THE TROY SCHOOLS

In 1875, when Prof. John W. Dowd was Superintendent, he wrote an interesting "Sketch of the Schools of Troy," in which the course of study was laid down, as adopted by the Board, and in which was also entered a list of the graduates, year by year, which book is still kept and added to each year, on which are entered the names of 719 graduates. The first four in 1856 were John W. Morris, Diana Meeks, Augustus Brandriff and W. S. Thomas. At the commencement in 1917 there were 45 graduates. Mr. Dowd gives the following names and dates of teachers:

Samuel Kyle, 1813; Rev. Micajah Fairfield, 1826; John Petit, 1831; Benjamin F. Powers, 1832; Mr. Walkup, 1833-34-35; Uriah Fordyce, 1837; Hiram Brooks,





1837; Miss Barney, 1838; George D. Burgess, 1839-41; Robert McCurdy, 1842; E. P. Coles, 1843; Minor Fairfield, 1845; Rev. Edmund Fairfield, 1845-46.

Mr. Dowd is to be congratulated on this compilation. In the interest of future history, I suggest that this book be revised and the names of graduates from Mr. Dowd's time be printed and that the graduation essays and orations of the past, as near as can be collected and published and bound and those of the future, likewise, be printed and bound under the loose leaf system of binding. These graduation efforts mark the entrance of our best qualified young men and women into the battle of life. The knowledge that these efforts were to be so kept would serve as an inspiration to their successors and would foster a spirit of emulation to equal and surpass.

Mr. Dowd frankly states, as these early schools are not a matter of record, it is exceedingly difficult to give a correct history of them and their workings.

One of the effects of these early schools was to prepare the public mind for the adoption of the "Law of Forty-Nine."

Under that law a call was issued for a meeting to consider it in reference to its adoption. The call was signed by George D. Burgess, Rev. Daniel Rice, William B. Johnson, Benjamin F. Powers and Joseph Pearson.

Several meetings were held and much excitement prevailed. The matter was discussed for three weeks, and was the topic of common conversation in town. At the final meeting the law was adopted by a fair majority and in accordance with its provisions a Board of Education was elected the first week in June. That first Board of Education consisted of the following members: Charles Morris, Daniel Rice, Benjamin F. Powers, William B. Johnson, Zachariah Riley and Henry S. Mayo. Mr. Dowd should have mentioned that Andrew Wallace, the Surveyor, who made the first plat of Troy, was the first

school teacher, having taught in a log house on Franklin Street, on the second lot on the north side below the C., H. & D. Railroad in 1808-09, and it was here his son Dave went to school to his father. Dave was afterward appointed by General Harrison to West Point, and afterward Congressman from Indiana, and as before mentioned, the Governor of Indiana, Dave --as he was familiarly called while he lived in Troy, lost his seat in Congress on account of an appropriation of \$30,000 for which he voted to promote the first telegraph line between Baltimore and Washington City, introduced by Professor Morse.

Mr. Dowd fell into another error when he says, "At an early date, there was a small brick building on Main Street, where the Edwards School building now stands. It was built by public subscription and consisted of one room."

The fact is, this brick building cost \$112.75, which fund was advanced by the Commissioners of Miami County who, to save themselves harmless for such advance of County funds for corporation purposes, accepted the bond of W. I. Thomas and others. On August 2, 1826, this friend of education, after securing this first school house for Troy, secured his release from the bond and had substituted therefor the bond of Cornelius Westfall, Levi Hart and Joseph R. Johns, directors of the Third School District of Concord Township in his and their stead.

While Mr. Dowd was approximately correct about the time that George D. Burgess taught school, The Troy Times of July, 1838, and subsequent thereto contains the advertisement of Mr. Burgess and the terms on which he will receive pupils in the basement of the Trinity Episcopal Church. Mr. Dowd's statement that Mr. Burgess taught under the auspices of the Board of Education is probably incorrect since the advertisement is a purely personal one.

John Petit, who taught here in 1831, be-





me a United States Senator from Kansas; Benjamin F. Powers, of the first Board of Education, was a brother of Hiram Powers, the great sculptor, who among other great pieces, produced the "Greek Slave," among the greatest ones in sculpture. I saw it many times in the Corcoran Art Gallery, Washington, D. C., years ago, and it is probably there now.

The School Board submitted to the people of Troy a bond issue for \$6,000, for the first Edwards School Building which was carried and afterward increased to \$8,500.

The selection of William N. Edwards as first Superintendent was most fortunate. It was due to his energy and devotion that the Troy High School took rank, in an early period, with the foremost in the State. When he died, the business houses of Troy closed, residences were draped in mourning, and all knew that a public calamity had befallen. I think he must have been six feet in height, with a dark complexion and a most wonderful pair of eyes. When I went to him for my matriculation card as a country boy of 16 years, I looked into them with the feeling one has when suddenly confronted in the dark by the eyes of a great owl. I guess this is an indifferent description, but those who have seen them will know just what I mean.

The Forest, Edwards, Kyle and Van Cleve School Buildings, respectively, approximately cost \$35,45,65 and \$155,000 equipped.

From 1852 to 1867, W. N. Edwards was Superintendent; from 1867 to 1871, H. A. Thomson, of Otterbein College; from 1871 to 1874, L. V. Ferris, of Middleburg College, Vermont; from 1874 to 1875, H. P. Ufford, of Delaware, Ohio; from 1875 to 1880, John W. Dowd, of Chillicothe, Ohio; from 1880 to 1906, C. L. Van Cleve; from 1906 to 1918, Charles William Cookson, of Straitsville, Ohio, the present efficient Superintendent, and the sketch of whose life will appear in this book under a plate of the Van Cleve School Building.

In the front hallway of the Van Cleve High School Building on East Main Street, the following words appear on a tablet: "Motives in Education, Character, Health, Skill, Culture, Knowledge."

### THE TROY WATER WORKS

An extended description of these works would be superfluous in the light of the fact that a most excellent history is maintained in the annual report of the City Auditor. It is only for the purpose of setting forth the causes which induced their building and the early history of the movement, never before published, that I write this brief sketch.

In the spring of 1883, the nursery office of James H. Young was on the second floor of the present restaurant building in the northeast corner of the Public Square, and it was here, at that time, that Mr. Young, Jesse Shilling, Sr., and Frank M. Sterrett met to discuss the propriety of creating water works for Troy. At that time, the citizens derived their water supply from open and driven wells, water being reached in from twelve to twenty feet. Every residence in Troy had a well and pump, and most all business houses had a small iron pump in the rear part of their buildings with which to draw water out of their wells, usually of the driven kind. I do not now recollect more than one town pump near the Public Square, and that was in front of Isaac Hoagland's grocery, now occupied by Harry T. Gabriel as a shoe store. A tin cup hung from a nail on this pump, which was kept in use quite constantly upon the part of the citizens passing by. There were fire wells in the Public Square and throughout the then village of Troy. The water was pulled from these wells originally, by the hand fire engine conducted by a volunteer company without pay, until the steamer engine was introduced.

At the suggestion of Mr. Shilling, a bottle of water was secured from the Hoagland town pump and sent to the State



Board of Health for analysis, which proved that the water of Troy was quite unhealthy.

Through the instrumentality of the above-named gentlemen, an election for a Board of Trustees authorized to build a Water Works was held in the Spring of 1883, and the three above-named gentlemen were elected as such Trustees and as soon as the law permitted, advertised for bids and let the contract for main and pipe and seven and one-half miles of pipe were laid and covered during the Summer and Autumn of 1883.

The Trustees let a contract for a Knowles pump in the Fall of 1883, and were enjoined by several citizens from placing the same in the present building erected for that purpose, on account of the desire of a faction, some of whom believed and other pretended to believe that no steam should be used, but that exclusive water power should be employed. This case went into Court and was compromised during the trial, the result of which installed two water wheels, one of seventy-five and the other of one hundred and fifty horsepower. These, as the Trustees had foreseen, proved inadequate, and a Gordon Duplex Compound Pump of one and a half million gallons capacity per twenty-four hours, etc., was installed.

The danger of depending on water power alone, consisting in the probable breaking of the hydraulic and leaving the town at the mercy of fire without auxiliary steam was demonstrated in the flood of 1898 when the banks went out and since which time the hydraulic bed has reverted to its original use as a corn field. Mr. Young and Mr. Shilling resigned after the Court proceedings, while the writer remained as the President of the Board and assisted in turning the valves which let the water into the pipes during the test, when he also resigned. In the test, two pipes blew out, the smallest per cent in the history of Ohio water works building, due to the excellent work of Mr. Shilling,

a practical pipe and foundry man who, with his brother, had established the first foundry in Troy. Many of his iron fences yet stand in Troy.

The miles of pipe line have increased from seven and one-half to over twenty; the number of wells from two to twenty-one. The mains now deliver over a million gallons per day. Each man, woman and child in Troy averages a consumption of 150 gallons of water each day. The water furnished is almost chemically pure.

I have promised my readers to take them with me through the process of history making, so they may know the integrity of mind that controls this compilation. In the case we now state it would be impossible to deceive, even if we desired to do so, since the act would be self-apparent.

On pages 39 and 40 of part one of this work I located the 40th parallel of latitude a short distance south of Troy, and on page 40, on the authority of Charles N. Burns and Judge H. H. Williams, located it north of Troy.

I have since discovered that the monument at the south side of the Infirmary farm is a meridian stone placed on a line with one in the front yard of the Infirmary from which to calculate longitude, and, therefore, Judge Williams was in error about the information furnished me in that reference.

I herewith append the following certificate which shows that my first statement was correct. The altitude of Troy on the Public Square is 832 feet.

"The Public Square of Troy is 40 deg. 2 min., 23 sec. N. latitude, and 84 deg., 12 min., 11 sec. West of Greenwich, making a difference between Sun and Standard time of 23 minutes, 11½ seconds."

(Calculated by Wm. R. Kinder, Dep. Co. Surveyor.) 3

## POSTMASTERS

The following persons have served as Postmasters of Troy:

Cornelius Westfall, W. I. Thomas, John





J. Telford, Levi Hart, John T. Tulils, Joseph Pearson, Henry J. Petit, John Black, Albert M. Baurbour, Thomas B. Rose, George W. Bull, Samuel McKee, Harriet Drury, John H. Drury, Frank M. Sterrett, John W. Morris, N. C. Clyde, J. W. Davis, S. D. Frank, Walter M. Kyle, E. A. Jackson, Chas. H. Dale.

Washington, D. C., March 30, 1918.

*Col. F. M. Sterrett, Troy Ohio.*

MY DEAR FRANK—The interest I have taken in your researches into ancient Miami County history has brought me into a reminiscent mood and as I sit at my open window drinking in the soft Spring air, and watching the fringe of green leaves that is gradually transforming the long lines of naked trees into ambragious beauty, I am constrained to look back across the vista of by-gone years and recall some of the scenes and incidents of long ago, that have for me a personal interest, though of little value or consequence to any one else.

Notwithstanding this latter fact, I am moved as one of the living "old settlers" of Troy to note down some of my early recollections of sixty to sixty-five years ago. Delving into the past being in your present line of thoughts, and bearing in mind the many years of personal friendship that have marked our lives, I have thought this narrative might not in some of its phases prove uninteresting to you, though not in any sense, of concern to the public.

I was born at Defiance, Ohio, the point where General Anthony Wayne, in 1794, built his fort as a preliminary to his advance upon an overwhelming defeat of the British and Indians at Fallen Timbers. My earliest recollection dates back when three years old to the cholera season of 1849, when after the epidemic had been stayed, my father held me up in his arms on the porch of our house, to witness the burning of the buildings that had been used as a cholera hospital. In the Spring of 1853,

my father was induced to remove with his family to Troy. On a bright May morning, taking our lives in our hands and without any deep-seated realization of the dangers that might attend our journey, we embarked upon the muddy and more or less fragrant water of the Miami and Erie canal.

Not upon the ordinary and deliberate freight boat did we take passage, where the mammal motive power moved along with the deliberation characteristic of the case-hardened mule, but upon the neat and trim rapid transit canal Packet, given solely to the accommodation and transport of passengers and where the horses were stimulated into a continuous trot, encompassing on an average, including the delay incident to passing through the numerous locks, of at least four miles an hour. These packets, I think, must have offered to George M. Pullman, the original suggestion for his modern railway sleeping car, for the sleeping berths for passengers were arranged along the side of the cabin and during the daytime in order to make room for the dining table and the seating of the passengers, the sleeping berths were folded back against the wall of the cabin, much after the manner of the railroad sleeper.

The details of the trip after the lapse of sixty-five years are more or less vague, but I remember that for most of the distance the country was clothed on both sides with a dense forest, interrupted occasionally by a clearing and at intervals by an ambitious young village of cheap frame houses, mostly of one story. This condition prevailed almost down to the territorial limits of Miami County, where of course settlements and developments were much more advanced.

When our "floating palace" approached any of the small villages or was about to encounter one of the many locks along the route, the helmsman would pick up an elongated tin horn and send in winding blast of melody echoing through forest and



glen, as a notification that we were about to arrive whereupon every mother's son and daughter of the community flocked to the landing and every passenger rushed on deck to greet them.

It seems to me now as I look back that the trip must have occupied at least a week but as the distance from Defiance to Troy is only one hundred miles, not more than one day and part of another could have been consumed.

I remember that at some points along the route we encountered a flight of wild pigeons in such numbers as to almost darken the sun and that the whole flight was several hours in passing.

We reached Troy late in the afternoon and moored our good ship at the Packet landing, which at that time was just a few rods below Market Street.

Here we found a bustling and interested crowd of people awaiting us, and two four-horse and one six-horse omnibus ready to convey passengers to any part of the city. Seating ourselves in the latter vehicle, the driver, with a stertorous cry and a resounding crack of his long lashed whip, started us on a dizzy whirl through Market to Main and up Main Street to our pre-arranged quarters at the house of "Uncle David Adams," which stood and still stands on the corner of Main and Oxford Streets, just above the present residence of G. T. Thomas. After a few days' stay with this kindly and hospitable family, we secured a house on Water Street on the block above the Union School House.

At this date the Dayton and Michigan Railroad had been finished to Troy only about six weeks and construction was proceeding toward Piqua.

Never having seen a railroad train, it became a first object of interest to visit the depot and await the arrival of the passenger train from Dayton, which had been running on regular schedule for about ten days.

The depot was then located at the corner of Main and Clay Streets, in the two-story

brick building still standing and then occupied by T. H. Vandegrift as a hotel, under the name of the Depot House and which about a year later, changed its landlord and name to that of the Fuller House.

The mingled awe and wonder with which I saw the railroad train approaching, the engine breathing fire and expelling smoke and cinders, is an incident not easily forgotten. The train that day, I think, consisted of a combination baggage mail and express car and one passenger coach, and was drawn by a small engine then in use called the "pony." It was customary, however, to use an engine of larger type on the daily passenger trains, the pony being ordinarily used in construction work. The headquarters of the construction laborer on work between Troy and Piqua, were in a series of small houses on Water Street including the premises now occupied by the Court House heating plant and the office lately used by the Childs Catarrh Remedy. These laborers were all practically recent Irish immigrants, and Sunday their day of rest, was the invariable occasion for a series of drunken brawls, in which the women joined with apparently the same ferocious enjoyment as the men. At times half a dozen scimmages were going on in the middle of the street, stones and shillelahs flew thick and fast and the yells and curses of the men, together with the piercing and ribald screams of the women, excited the attention and disturbed the serenity of the residents within two or three blocks.

Among my early acquaintances with boys of about my age was Lester Smith. His father, who had died a few months previously, was the owner of a shingle factory on the canal, a short distance above the lock at the head of Main Street. The factory continued to be operated after the father's death by the two older sons, David and Samuel. Though Lester was too young to take lighter work about the premises and in order to facilitate his opportunities for getting away to play, I fre-







### THE FIRST PLAT OF TROY

Surveyed by Andrew Wallace and filed by him, December, 1807. He was employed by Robert Crawford, the first director, who sold lots to the value of \$2,800 the first two years.

Andrew Wallace was the first treasurer of Miami county; the first school teacher of Troy; the father of David Wallace, appointed to West Point from Troy and afterward Congressman and Governor of Indiana, and the grandfather of Lew Wallace, whose autograph letter appears in this work.







### THE SECOND PLAT OF TROY

The second plat had extended the town to the north and west as elsewhere described and to the south and east, from Clay to Union streets. The left hand line runs due south from Canal and Monroe to Market and West. The right hand line is a due west line from Canal and Union to West and Market streets. From this latter wedge point, the streets run with the Cardinal points while north of it the oldest inhabitant is compelled to box the compass to find them.





### THE HOME OF J. C. FULLERTON, JR.

Born in Greenup county, Kentucky, December 8th, 1879. Moved to Troy, Ohio, with his parents in December, 1885, where he has lived ever since. Son of J. C. and Luella B. Fullerton.

Educated in the Troy public schools and University of Michigan. Graduated from the Troy High School in 1899. Grduated from the University of Michigan with an A. B. degree in 1903. Also attended the law school of the University of Michigan and was admitted to the bar in the state of Ohio in 1905, and to the practice in the Federal Courts in 1914.

On June 6th, 1906, he united in marriage with Nelle M. McKnight. They have one child, Eleanor. Worships at the First Presbyterian Church in Troy, Ohio. A Mason and a member of the J. O. U. A. M.







### THE HOME OF FRANK C. ROBERTS

On Mulberry Street, between Main and Franklin, Troy, Ohio.

The subject of this sketch was born at Christiansburg, Champaign County, Ohio, on October 25, 1861, and lived with his father and mother, George W. and Darantha Roberts, until he had attained his majority, when he came to Troy, and for a period of six years clerked in the dry goods store of Dillaway, Thompson & Perry, after receiving an education in the public schools.

Three years after coming to Troy, on February 18, 1886, he married May E. Shilling, daughter of Jesse Shilling, whose portrait and sketch appear on another page.

His father, George W. Roberts, was one of the strong Union men of his neighborhood. There were Knights of the Golden Circle organized at Christiansburg, who, to anger the Union men wore butternuts suspended by a string to their coat buttons. One evening George Helvie snatched one of these butternuts from the coat of a neighbor boy, also named George, which precipitated a fight in which at one time thirty to forty men were engaged at which I was present and a participant. In the height of the melee, George Roberts came on the scene, just from his bed with one suspender down and in his sock feet. I can yet see him as he seized a burly Irishman on top of one of our men and actually hurled him across the street, being a man of immense strength and indomitable courage.

In that day George W. Roberts, Manoah Howell, George McCulough, of Christiansburg, and my father, Samuel W. Sterrett, were the Union leaders of all that section of southwest Champaign, northeast Clark and western Miami Counties. I cannot but contrast, the division in those stern days, with the almost universal fealty to the present war.

Frank C. Roberts, entered the undertaking business, with his brother-in-law, after leaving the dry goods business which they carried on successfully for a quarter of a century. He now personally conducts the business.

Mr. Roberts is a member of the Masonic fraternity and a Scottish Rite Mason and is a member of the First Methodist Church, and an official therein, and is a member of the Troy Club, of which he is president, in this year of 1918. He is ever a genial companion, a courteous gentleman and a substantial friend.



quently aided him in his work of counting and baling the shingles. These shingles were of poplar. The raw material was brought to the factory—if my memory is correct—in round blocks, sawed from the trunk of the tree in proper lengths. At the factory, I think, the blocks were split, into two to four parts, according to the diameter of the block, then thrown into a large steam vat where they were softened by steaming a certain length of time, then taken out and subjected to a slicing process by keen upright steel blade, which transformed them into full-fledged shingles, after which they were put into bales of the size commonly used in those days.

Among the residents at this time in the upper part of town was an old soldier of the war of 1812, by name of John R. Bold. He lived with a daughter who supported him by her earnings at dressmaking. He was in a more or less feeble state of health, due as was commonly said to his extreme age and we boys looked upon him with an idea that he was a sort of second Methuselah. The old gentleman, becoming seized with an idea that he ought to do something to enlarge the family income, like Dickens' character of Silas Wegg, dropped into poetry. He composed a number of rhyming verses, had them printed and canvassed the town for their sale at three cents per copy.

I remember the first verse ran as follows:

My name it is John Rising Bolt  
And I have lived through heat and colt  
Till I am sixty-five years old.

When I think that at the present moment, I am nearly eight years older than this scion of antiquity, I wonder what the children of the present day think of me as a relic."

The dam across the river at the upper end of town formed the universal "swimming hole" in those days for both boys and men. It was separated from the inhabited part of the town by a broad vacant tract

or common, so that the swimmers being out of sight, were in nowise objectionable features of the landscape. Summer days, and especially summer evenings, the water was filled with a swarm of shouting and laughing humanity, who found surcease of suffering from the heat and discomforts of the day. The boys of that day were no less inclined than those of the present, to indulge in pranks at the expense of their comrades. A common amusement was for one boy who had come out of the water and dressed, to get some other boy's shirt, soak the sleeves in water and then tie them in as hard a knot as his strength would permit. An hour would sometimes be spent by the unlucky lad in relieving himself of this dilemma. On one occasion I was subjected to this treatment and the job was so thoroughly and scientifically done that I spent much time and utterly lost my temper in the effort to untangle the garment.

I felt in a revengeful mood and by close inquiry ascertained that one Dave Louthan was the guilty party. So I laid for Dave. A few days later he was one of the patrons of the swimming hole, and I awaited my opportunity. I had caught a small soft-shell snapping turtle about two-thirds the size of one's hand and had irritated it by tapping it across the nose with a small stick, so that it would grab at the stick whenever it came within reach. I watched Dave when he came out of the water and was about to dress, slipped up behind him and thrust the turtle within reach of his finger and the "critter" with promptness and dispatch clamped it between its vise-like jaws. With an Indian war-whoop, Dave grabbed the turtle and tried to pull him loose, but the more he pulled the tighter the testudian varmint set his vise. Suddenly, with a panic-stricken cry, Dave started for home without thought of clothes or anything else but relief from his misery, and with all the physical beauty and fleetness of foot guaranteed him by nature, he sped down the full length of Water Street to his home below the rail-





road, vocalizing his distress at every step. It was at least a week before Dave took the rag off his sore finger.

Speaking of swimming, there lived a few doors above us on Water Street, a man named Hawkins. He had a daughter of about fourteen or fifteen years of age, bright, good-looking and as full of fun and mischief as an egg is of meat. She was fond of all sorts of outdoor sports, loved to go hunting and fishing with the boys, and was a good shot with a small rifle she carried. But her greatest and favorite accomplishment was swimming. Nancy or "Nan" as she was familiarly called, had a natty bathing suit, and almost every evening in summer she could be found disporting herself in the river back of her father's house. Her greatest forte was diving. I have seen many crack swimmers, both male and female, but I have never seen any that impressed me so much with their ability to dive and remain under water such a length of time as Nan Hawkins.

But perhaps I am like the man who went to hear Jenny Lind sing in 1850, and she being the first great singer he had ever heard, he was so impressed that although he lived fifty years after and had the opportunity of listening to Patti, Nilsson and other world-noted songsters, none of them in his judgment compared with Jenny Lind.

In the case of Nan Hawkins, she was the first female swimmer I ever knew and her performances in that line were so unusual and wonderful for a woman, that they may have left an exaggerated impression on my youthful mind.

Speaking of out-door sports, it seems to me that our winters were at that time more steady and uninterrupted by sudden weather variations than has been the case in recent years. It was not unusual to experience four to six weeks of skating and sleighing without interruption of serious thaws. The river and canal would be thronged by hundreds of both adult and juvenile skaters, indulging in all sorts of

competitive sports and games, among which the most invigorating and enticing was the game of "shinny," in the heated contest of which many a lad unexpectedly sat down with a jolt that developed as many stars in the ice underneath him, as he saw in the heavens above him. We had some very swift as well as some very graceful skaters. Among the latter the most noted was Benjamin Shilling, a younger brother of Jesse Shilling. Ben would take a few yards' start, suddenly whirl and cut a symmetrical figure eight, following with a spencerian outline of his own signature and wind up with a well proportioned figure of an American eagle with outstretched wings. The king of the rapid skaters was Watts Jones, a colored man, whose father was one of the Randolph manumitted slaves, who in company with his brothers, lived in a series of small frame houses across the race, just below the Plum Street bridge. I hardly dare to state just how rapidly Watts could get over the ice, but it seemed to me that he could have given the "Blue-Tailed Fly," a noted race horse, in those days, a goodly start and then beat the latter's time in a one, two or five-mile contest. Watts frequently would skate to Dayton and back the same afternoon.

While I am on the subject of races, I am reminded of a contest concerning which I still hold an unforgettable sense of personal wrong. It occurred at a time when the County fair grounds were located on the McLung farm, opposite the present water works power house. There was a good half-mile race tract. One day, during the fair, Jim Hensley and I were munching peanuts in front of Eb. Pearson's confectionery stand, when a bland and suave gentleman of mature years approached us and suggested that we run a race around the tract, to the winner of which he would contribute a dime. Jim was a couple of years older and at that time considerably taller than I, but we accepted the gentleman's banter with true sportsmanlike





spirit and moved around that tract with all the celerity that our youthful legs could command. I won the race by a few yards and received the promised dime, whereupon Jim burst into tears and sobs of disappointment, when to console him the tender-hearted promoter of the contest gave him a quarter to assuage his grief. Many years afterward during the progress of the Civil War, Jim and I were together on our way down the Mississippi to join our respective vessels, and in the course of our conversation I asked him if he remembered the episode. In reply he said, "Say, that is one of the disagreeable incidents of my early life that I have struggled in vain to forget, and if you will promise never to allude to it again, when we get to Memphis, I will 'set up' the best dinner we can get at the Gayoso House and wash it down with a bottle of champagne."

The dinner was excellent and the "fizz water" was Mumm's Extra Dry.

In the summer of 1853, Van Amburgh's menagerie made its first visit to Troy. Its proposed exhibition had been heralded for weeks by lurid posters, showing fierce lions and tigers of the jungle contending in mortal combat over the carcass of a wild antelope; giraffes calmly munching their evening meal from the tender foliage of the tallest trees, and "the wild gazelles with their silvery feet" gracefully scampering across illimitable plains, to say nothing of the mighty elephants, the two-humped camel and the double horned Sumatran rhinoceros.

No wonder the boys were in a fever of expectant excitement and their nights troubled with dreams of fierce encounters with savage beasts. At that period of our history it was thought by truly pious parents that the circus was an immoral show and many of them would not permit their children to attend such exhibits, but while it was true that Van Amburgh had a circus attachment, it was a minor feature of the show and the animal exhibit, constituting

a great object lesson in natural history, was considered by almost every one to be worthy of patronage. When the day came a large contingent of we boys eagerly walked down the Dayton pike for two or three miles to meet the procession and escort it to town. Some of the boys were fortunate enough to establish favorable relations with the boss in charge of feeding the animals, and for the service of carrying a few buckets of water, were provided with tickets to the show.

But I might go on *ad infinitum* with these trifling incidents of personal history to your utter weariness of soul and I shall not prolong the misery, except to revert to a few persons and incidents with which I had no individual connection.

In the Spring of 1855 occurred one of the most noted of crimes in the history of Miami County. A Mrs. Riggan was arrested in Piqua charged with the poisoning of her husband, and J. D. Maury was arrested as an "accessory before the facts." A preliminary examination was held before a justice of the peace in Piqua and Mrs. Riggan being by the advice of her counsel, a voluntary witness, testified that J. D. Maury had for eighteen months been urging her to poison her husband in order that he might marry her. She admitted she had written a letter to Maury urging him to do the deed himself by putting arsenic in Riggans' oysters. A copy of this letter was produced and acknowledged by Mrs. Riggan to be a true copy of her letter. She also testified, that becoming tired of waiting for Maury, she purchased the first arsenic in Tippecanoe and administered it herself. From this dose the doctor succeeded in saving his life. She then, through a neighbor in Piqua, procured a second installment of arsenic and administered two doses before she succeeded in killing her husband. She was remanded to jail by the Justice's court and five months later gave birth to a daughter while awaiting trial. The following January (1856) she was brought to trial. The attorneys



for the prosecution were M. H. Jones, assisted by E. Parsons, and for the defense John A. Corwin, James H. Hart and S. S. McKinney. It seems that at the preliminary examination an agreement had been entered into between Prosecutor Jones and defendant's attorney, McKinney, that any testimony given by Mrs. Riggan before the Justice should not be used to her detriment at the trial, except of a circumstantial character, the court ruling that under the agreement of counsel the record of the preliminary examination could not be admitted, and so after most eloquent and pathetic pleas by Corwin and Hart in which the jail-born baby figured conspicuously, the jury after a short consultation, acquitted her. She was quite a handsome young woman 22 years old, a member in good standing of the Methodist Church, and her neighbors testified had been considered to be a person of mild, kind and amiable disposition and much esteemed by those who knew her personally. After her acquittal she removed to Indiana, where she married again, and according to a rumor several years later she poisoned No. 2, though as to the truth of the rumor, I cannot vouch.

For many years, dating back into the early forties, Troy had maintained a crack militia company, known as the Lafayette Blues. But interest in military affairs had lagged until the early fifties the company had practically become dormant. However, a revival took place in 1855, and the company was reorganized with a membership of about fifty. H. S. Mayo was chosen Captain, and Joseph Pearson, S. J. Hensley, John C. Drury and John N. Culbertson were lieutenants.

About the same time a company of young men was formed known as the Trojan Rangers, of which E. Hanson Mayo was Captain and John W. Morris, First Lieutenant. These companies, including the Trojan Artillery, were drilling frequently on the Public Square, in preparation for the military encampment at Day-

ton on the 10th of September. During one of these drills, a dispute arose about the ownership of a tenor drum, the Blues claiming that the one in use that day by the Rangers belonged to them, which was vigorously denied by the Rangers. A man by the name of Vandegrift, belonging to the Blues, attempted to forcibly seize the drum, when a scrimmage ensued, and John Morris painfully wounded Vandegrift in the hand with his sword. This incident was the cause of much excitement and ill-feeling between the two companies and their respective sympathizers.

The Troy Union School opened its first session in the new school house on the 5th of September, 1853. This school house was a square, three-story brick building, and covered the same site as that now occupied by the Edwards building. Wm. N. Edwards was the Principal and Miss Mary Kelly whom he afterward married and who for nearly half a century has been a missionary in South Africa, was one of the teachers. Mr. Edwards was a man of liberal and technical education, a first-class executive and a thorough disciplinarian. In the first year of his service he was inclined to considerable severity of discipline, and with his great wall-eyes and an austerity of countenance that he could assume, became the terror of all the small boys of mischievous inclination. Time, however, seemed to have a mellowing effect upon his disposition, and in his later years, instead of being an object of fear he came to be the object of universal love in the eyes of his pupils.

In this same notable year of 1853, there was begun the erection of what Troy sadly needed, a good hotel. The Morris House, as it came to be called, was finished in the Spring of 1854 at a cost of \$30,000 and was leased to S. C. Hawkins as the first landlord.

The formal opening took place on Monday, the 19th of June and the 4th of July following was made the occasion for a great demonstration. The grand soiree





and ball was extensively advertised and invited guests were present from Cincinnati, Columbus, Dayton, Springfield and Xenia, with a few from Piqua. The paucity of attendance from the latter place was due to the bitterness of feeling—then at a maximum height—concerning the County Seat question, a bill having a few weeks previously, at Piqua's suggestion, been introduced in the Legislature, to submit the question of its removal from Troy to Piqua—to a vote of the people.

Politics in the fifties was at fever heat. The various phases of the conflict between freedom and slavery, the Kansas-Nebraska bill, the doctrine of popular sovereignty, the fugitive slave law, etc., were the subjects, pro and con of the most bitter and unrestrained discussion. It was during this period—memory fails to establish the exact date—when there came to Troy to discuss the issue of the day, the man who above all others has remained in my memory as the most eloquent, the most humorous and the most effective public speaker I ever heard. It was Tom Corwin, familiarly known as the "wagon boy" of the Harrison Indian campaign of 1812. He spoke at the fair grounds to an immense concourse of people. He was of medium height, heavy-set, with a complexion as dark as a mulatto. He had a marvelous voice, capable of inflection and expressive of every emotion. To grasp the full measure of his eloquent expression, it was essential to have a full view of his facile countenance. With a look he would cause a laugh or a tear. His speeches were illuminated with pertinent and felicitous anecdotes that gave interpretation to the text and carried his audience to the highest flights of enthusiasm and approval. Take him, all in all, we shall never look upon his like again.

Among the chief industries in Troy in 1853, and 1854, were the Miami Foundry, at the head of Main Street, a short distance this side of the present water-works, established and operated by the Shilling

Brothers; the Troy Flax Factory, controlled by the Sessions Brothers and located at the head of Water Street, near the dam; the Wilmington Plow Works, on the bank of the canal just below the Main Street bridge; the planing mill, operated by T. H. Vandergrift, a few rods below the plow works; the large cooper shop of Cruikshank Brothers, on the canal, a block below the planing mill, where kegs, barrels, casks and tubs were turned out in great quantity, their raw material of staves and hoop-poles being brought down on the canal from the great forests of the Black Swamp region, between Defiance and St. Marys, the grain and storage warehouses of Wagner and Dye, Daniel Grosvenor, S. P. Hensley, and Jos. Warner, all strung along the bank of the canal, between Plum and Mulberry Streets, and the mill and distillery of Dye & Culbertson, located on what is known as Dye's Pond, at the terminus of the mill race.

Among the well-known citizens of that day was Dr. Asa Coleman, who lived on the corner of Market and Franklin Streets in the house built by him, afterwards enlarged and owned by W. H. H. Dye. Dr. Coleman came to Troy in 1811 when the town was only four years old and was at different times President of the County Agricultural Society, Representative in the Legislature, President of the First National Bank and Associate Judge.

Dr. J. G. Telford, who lived on the corner of Main and Mulberry Streets, in a two-story frame house, which I think is still standing, and who held numerous public positions including those of County Treasurer and County Clerk.

William Brown, commonly known as "Uncle Billy," who was the second Treasurer of Miami County, and served in that capacity from 1811 to 1842, and who lived at Water and Clay Streets, where he died in 1866, at the age of 82, having lived in the same house for nearly sixty years.

"Uncle Henry Orbison lived on the corner of Main and Oxford just above the



present residence of Mrs. Mary Hayner. Uncle Henry's hair was as white as the driven snow, his complexion very florid, and for one of his age was exceedingly active and busy.

He was a volporteur, insistently canvassing town and country in the sale and distribution of Bibles and other religious literature.

Incidentally he was a vigorous proponent of temperance and would argue the question by the hour with any one who would listen to him. It used to be said of him in his canvassing tours that without apparent design it was his very frequent good luck to drop in on his patrons about dinner time and accept the matter-of-course invitation to stay to dinner.

William Barbee lived on the corner of Market and Water Streets in the house later owned by the late Mrs. Lutie Coombs. In the early fifties he removed to Lafayette, Ind., where he died in 1858. He was one of Troy's oldest and most prominent citizens and became quite wealthy. He moved to Miami County with his father in 1804, lived in a log cabin for several years and worked for his neighbors twelve hours a day for fifty cents. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, was three times elected to the Legislature, declined a nomination to Congress, became an Associate Judge of the Common Pleas Court and was a member of the Ohio Constitutional Convention in 1850.

I have a suspicion that the boys of the early fifties were not so well seasoned in respect for the nearby farmers' apple orchards as are the good boys of the present day. So far as I know, the temptation offered by a tree full of Maiden Blush apples, was during the leisurely roamings incident to the summer vacation, too strong to be resisted by very many of my youthful companions. About a half mile above town on the left bank of the river was a large grove known as the "dam woods." Just to the east of this grove a red-headed and quick-tempered farmer named Love

had a very tempting orchard. The boys made the "dam woods" a base for the frequent incursions into the orchard. To put a stop to this, Love possessed himself of a particularly savage bulldog and gave the animal full run of the orchard. Many were the expedients resorted to by the boys in diverting the dog's interest and attention to one end of the orchard while another contingent of them climbed the fence and assaulted some of the trees at the other end. In this way a good many narrow escapes from dog-bite were had. It did not occur to them, however, so far as I know, to try Sidney Smith's experiment when he was a boy. Some of the larger boys made him believe that if he would get down on his hands and knees and go backwards toward the dog, the dog would become frightened and run and he could then secure the apples. He tried the experiment without success, resulting as he says in reaching the conclusion that it makes no difference to a bulldog which end of a boy he gets hold of, if he only gets a good hold.

But I might, like Tennyson's brook, run on forever in the relation of these local incidents, to your personal weariness and discomfort, and so I will spare you further infliction. If you survive its perusal, write and tell me what restoratives you used.

Sincerely yours,

C. C. R.

The five miles square of agricultural country around Troy, as before stated, would support a town population of 4000 people. The remaining 3000 are now supported by our manufacturing industries. The establishment of such industries as The Hobart Electric Company, the Windshield Company, the Automobile Body Works, the Hobart Brothers' Dynamo and Generator Works, the Troy Foundry and others of smaller output, was made profitably possible by the building of the present east and west Big Four Railroad in 1883, for which the citizens of Troy subscribed and paid a bonus of \$81,000, of which S. K.





Harter, H. W. Allen and W. H. Dye subscribed \$5000 each and the two former paid their subscriptions in full. H. W. Allen was the chairman of the executive committee that performed this work, and the author of this work was the secretary. I was also the chairman of the committee on rights of way and procured most all in Miami County and some in Darke and Clark Counties. These purchases were all reported to C. W. Fairbanks, the general solicitor of the road, afterward Vice-President of the United States.

Many years afterward, when I supposed I had been forgotten by him, I was introduced to him on account of my Grand Army title, as General Sterrett. He smilingly grasped my hand, and looking down from his height of 6 feet 4, said: "When did you get to be a General, Frank?" to which I promptly replied, "You could make it actual, Mr. President, if you tried, but, as in the Roosevelt case, which I have heretofore related, nothing came of my suggestion, in which I was in no wise disappointed. I sometimes think that the present generation do not fully appreciate the amount of gratuitous work and money donated to prepare for our present prosperity, and yet when I note the splendid efforts of the citizens of Miami County of the present day in Red Cross work and all other efforts in support of the Government for our success in the war against Germany, it is gratifying to believe that each generation is meeting the actual demand of its day and while we may be growing weaker, we are growing wiser and better.

### Some Dyes and Carvers

JOHN MINOR DYE was of French Huguenot stock, born in Greene county, Pa., on August 24, 1773. He married Elizabeth Clyne, who was born October 18, 1775. They moved to Miami county in 1810.

JOHN C. DYE, the son of John Minor and Elizabeth, was born in Greene county, Pa., on October 10, 1807. He lived with

his parents until manhood and married Eliza Green on May 20, 1829, and settled in Section 28, Elizabeth township, where he farmed 160 acres of fertile land and where 10 children were born to this union. He was a Justice of the Peace for nine years and acted a prominent part in the formative period of the county and was finally laid to rest in Casstown cemetery on August 20, 1896, at the advanced age of 89 years.

ELIZABETH DYE, a daughter of John C. and Eliza Dye, was born on the home farm in Elizabeth township, on April 28, 1846, and was educated in the public schools and at the Toledo High school. She was married to William Allen Carver on October 10, 1867. Mr. Carver's grandfather was born in 1756 and came to America in 1780, settling in Cumberland county, Pa., where his son, Michael, was born in 1782, who followed the Knoops to Miami county, arriving here in 1799. He soon afterward married Anna Lenon who had come with the Knoop people to Hamilton county three years earlier. He entered land in Section 21 of Elizabeth township, where Michael III was born on November 11, 1811. In 1836 he married Sarah Davis, from which union the youngest son but one, William Allen, was born on March 30, 1846.

From the union of William Allen Carver and Elizabeth Dye was born three children: Edith, on June 29, 1868; Harry Benson, April 1, 1873, and Mabel, January 6, 1880.

Edith Carver married Joseph H. Carr on June 29, 1887, from which union were born three children: Hazel Edith Carr, April 1, 1888; Charlotte Elizabeth, May 3, 1890, and Marguerite Jane, on January 5, 1892. Hazel Edith Carr married Gaylord C. Cummins, on May 1, 1912, from which union two children, Robert Irwin and Edith, were born. Charlotte Elizabeth Carr was graduated at Vassar College and is now doing social service work in New York City. Marguerite Jane Carr was married to Henry M. Merry, on Jan-





uary 5, 1916, and has one child, Charlotte Louise, born at Idaho Springs, Colorado, December 5, 1916.

HARRY BENSON CARVER, the only son of William Allen Carver and Elizabeth Dye, was born at Grand Rapids, Michigan, on April 1, 1873. He married Maude Weller on May 18, 1904, and from this union two children were born: Richard, on January 4, 1906, and Howard, on September 5, 1908.

### JAMES EYER SHELLENBERGER

Born March 2, 1846, at Covington, Ohio; Died  
February 4, 1907, at Cincinnati, Ohio

Major James E. Shellenberger enlisted in the war of the Rebellion, August 22, 1862, joined the 94th O. V. I., was assigned to duty as musician in Company B, and participated in the battle of Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Kennesaw Mountain, Marietta, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro and Raleigh. He was mustered out June 5, 1865, and began the study of medicine, graduating at Jefferson College, Philadelphia, in 1869. He followed his profession at his old home, Covington, O., for several years and later located at Piqua, O., where he was active in his life's work until war was declared against Spain, when he again tendered his services to the Government, was appointed Surgeon of the 3d O. V. I., and was with his command at Tampa, Fernandina and Huntsville, occupying the position of Chief Surgeon, 2d Brigade, 3d Division, 4th Corps. Mustered out November 22, 1898.

In July, 1899, he was appointed Surgeon, with the rank of Major, by President McKinley, assigned to the 34th Infantry, and was on duty in Northern Luzon, Philippine Islands until mustered out April 17, 1901.

We again find him with the army as Contract Surgeon in Department of Texas from April 24, 1902, until his death, February 4, 1907, thus rounding out a life of

patriotism and honor in the broadest sense that the terms imply.

His parents Jacob E. Shellenberger and Jane M. Shellenberger, were natives of Pennsylvania, and in the early Thirties moved to Ohio, settling in Covington.

Our Companion was married in 1875 to Miss Emma Chaffee, and to this union one child was born, a daughter, now the wife of Charles K. Coit of Syracuse, N. Y.

The high appreciation of his character as a man is expressed by the following resolution by Alexander Mitchell Post G. A. R.

"By the death of Comrade J. E. Shellenberger, Alexander Mitchell Post has sustained a great loss. He was among the first to organize it, faithful to work in its interests and a zealous leader in every camp fire and parade.

"He was a soldier in manner, in spirit and in grace. He was a true, dignified gentleman, uniform in his courtesies, of sterling, genuine character, and in this sense a model for us all in the Christian virtues.

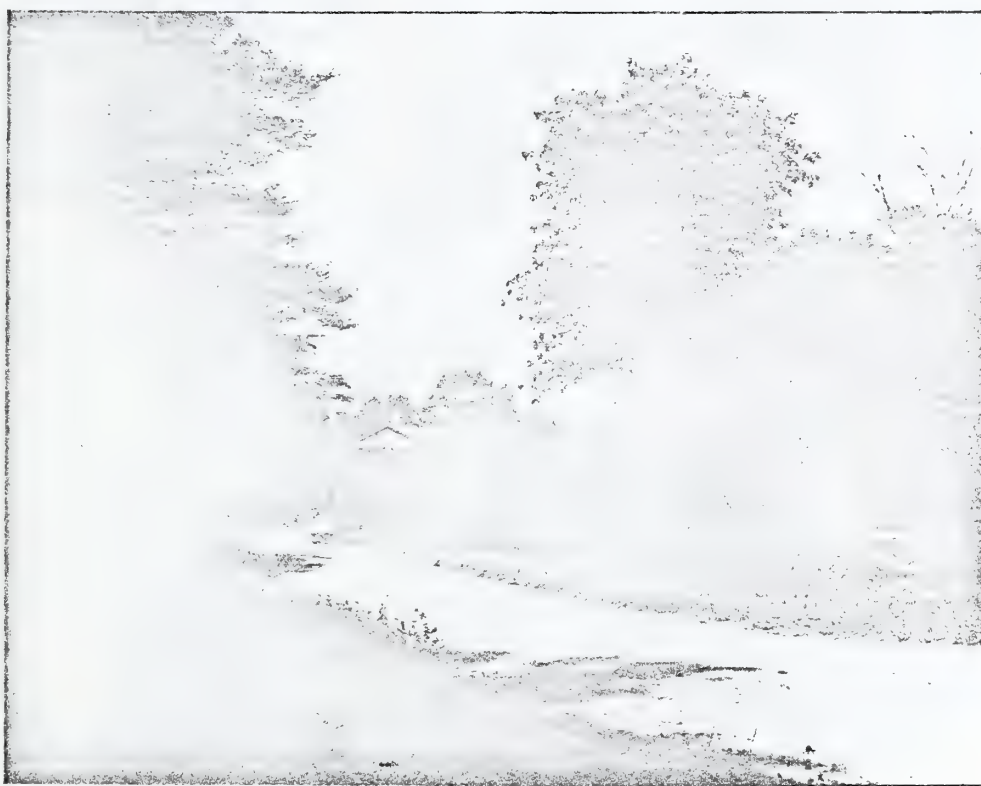
"We shall always miss him and think of him with great kindness.

"Hail comrade, and friend, and farewell."

JACOB W. GANO,  
GEORGE W. WARD,  
STEPHEN C. AYERS,  
*Committee.*

It was my pleasure and honor to know Major Shellenberger for more than forty years and I can therefore personally attest to the resolution of his comrades and pay my tribute to the many gracious qualities of his character.

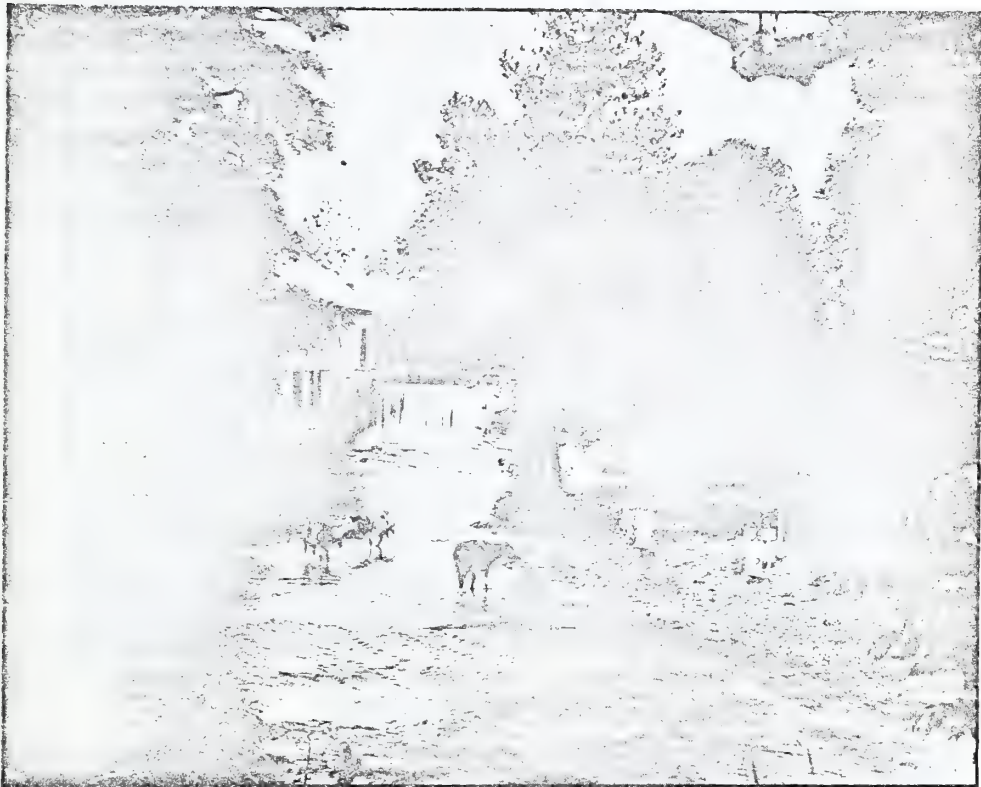




THE COVERED BRIDGE OVER PANTHER CREEK

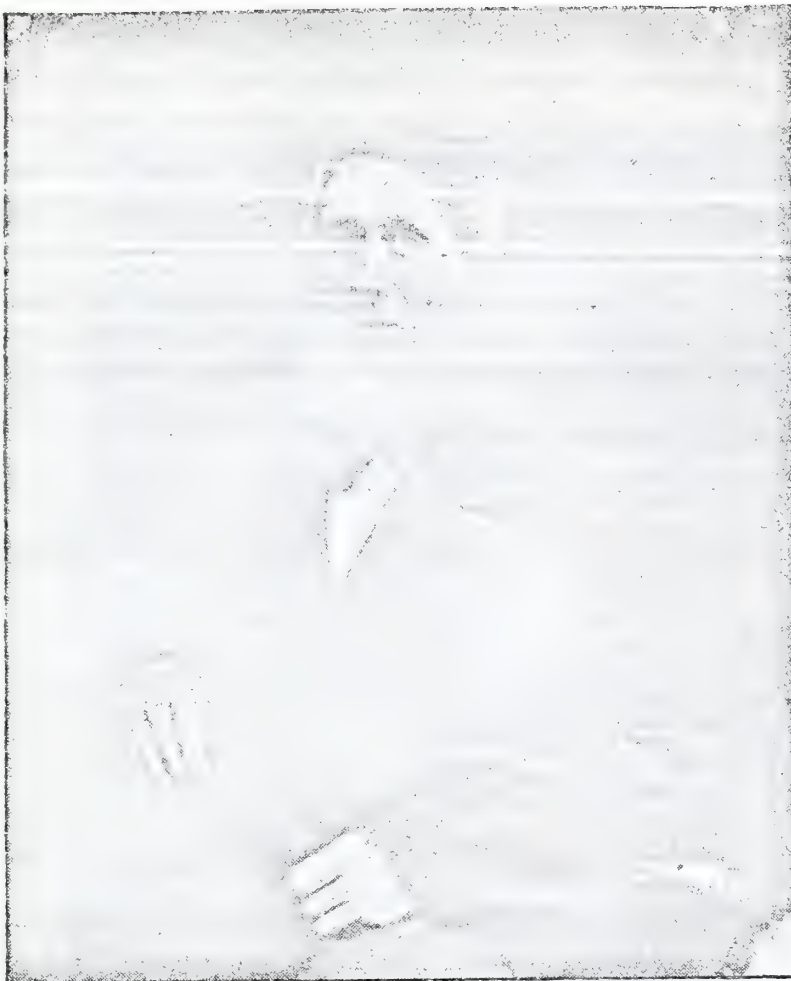






DEETERS MILL ON PAINTER CREEK





### DAVID HENNESSEY

David Hennessey, the original of the above portrait, was born in Ireland on July 15, 1830 and came to America as a young man and married Johanna F. Flynn in 1852, from which union were born William, on April 2, 1854; David, October 15, 1856; James, August 29, 1859; John, December 22, 1862; Timothy, September 13, 1865; Richard P., March 9, 1868; Edward J., June 3, 1870, and Thomas, January 28, 1873.

James M., with Edward J., are of the contracting firm of Hennessey Bros., the former living in Piqua, with his interesting family, and the latter in Troy. Richard P. is the present public service director of Troy. David, the second son, has been for many years connected with the Miami Gas Co., and his son, David J., conducts the cigar business in the Hatfield house on East Main street.

The father owned and conducted a farm in Lost Creek township, Miami county and was an honored and upright citizen. He belonged to that rugged type of the second generation of pioneers, the strength of whose faces are now seldom seen.

Mr. Hennessey and his entire family were and are members of the Catholic Church. The Troy Hennesseys are able supporters of that prince of priests, Anthony J. Mentink, who furnished the sketch for this work of the Catholic Church.





**CHARLES THEODORE ZIEGENFELDER**

The subject of this picture and sketch was the son of John George Ziegenfelder and Kathryn Buehn, born January 24, 1849, in Troy, Miami county, Ohio. He received his education in the public schools of Troy and entered the clothing business with Phil J. Gates, his brother-in-law as a partner under the firm name of P. J. Gates & Co., long known as one of the most successful merchant tailors and clothing firms in western Ohio.

Charles married Miss Alice Zischler on October 9, 1878. He was a member of the St. John's Evangelical church of Troy, and occupied a high position in the estimation of his fellow citizens for probity and industry. It is doubtful if any man in his community led a more peaceful, serene and blameless life. He was buried in Riverside cemetery, his death occurring on September 21, 1903. His widow survives him, living in the home, 118 South Market street, in which their happy married life had been spent, waiting for the reunion in the great beyond. On Jan. 5, since the above was written, Alice, the wife, joined her husband.





## CHAPTER XXV.

### CITY OF PIQUA

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Gob Gard, who had been a sutler in the army of "Mad Anthony Wayne," in his successful campaign against the Indians in Northwestern Ohio in 1794, probably remained in the vicinity of the fort at Greenville up to the treaty of August 3, 1795, which opened up Miami County to peaceful settlement for the first time, and came across to Piqua, a distance of 25 miles and settled at the abandoned fort at Upper Piqua in the Spring of 1797, where he lived for a period of a few months, when he selected such material as suited his purpose from the structure, floated it down the river and used it in the construction of a house near the corner of Water and Harrison Streets, just north of the Pennsylvania Railroad bridge across the Miami River, before it changes its western course to a southern one.

Soon after Gard came, and in the same year, John Hilliard and his two sons, Charles and Joseph, Job Garrard, Shadrach Hudson, Jonathan Rollins, Daniel Cox, Thomas Rich, and a man named Hunter came here from North Bend, where John Cleves Symmes had founded a city at the mouth of the Great Miami River that was to become the metropolis of his 2,000,000 acre purchase, between the Big and Little Miami Rivers, in 1786. These first settlers first located on the west side of the river, on land described to them by Symmes, and found not to belong to the latter, and hence they moved across the river and relocated on lands just south of the Pennsylvania Railroad bridge in what is now known as Huntersville.

In 1799, Gard sold his rights to John Manning, where, five years afterward, he

constructed the first flouring mill in Miami County. If it were not for the statement of Manning, handed down, the part played by Gard in the early history of Piqua would be lost, as nothing further is known of him.

On May 22, 1800, Chas. Manning was born, near the site of this mill, the first white child in Piqua, two years after John Knoop, the first white child in Miami County was born at Staunton, in the old "Dutch Station."

When Miami County was organized in 1807, there lived along the old General Clark trail, within the present limits of Piqua, now known as Main Street, the families of John Manning, Edward Manning, Benjamin Leavell, Alexander Ewing, Armstrong Brandon, Nathaniel Whitcomb, Casper Hendershott and Joseph Porgette, which, combined with the families in Huntersville, made a total population of about sixty souls. While the county seat was located at Troy on July 31, 1807, the plat for same was not completed until December 16, 1807, whereas the town of Washington was platted on August 27, 1807. The eastern boundary of the town of Washington was at the present junction of Water and Harrison Streets, near where the Manning mill stood and was numbered lot No. 1 and the western boundary line was the present Downing Street, four blocks wide. The northern boundary line was Green Street, and the southern Union Street, five long blocks containing 101 lots, 52 acres in all, with about thirty souls comprising its population at that time. Since that time, the town, in 1816, changed its name to Piqua, by an act of the Legislature, and has added to its pos-



sessions, 81 additions, increasing in population until now in 1918, it numbers 15,000—one-third of the population of the entire County.

In 1823, Piqua was incorporated. In 1826 it had a population of 248. Piqua has contributed some eminent names to the State and country, the most eminent of which was John Johnston, who lived many years at Upper Piqua and acted as Indian agent for the northwest. G. Volney Dorsey was a State Senator in 1849 and the Treasurer of the State of Ohio in 1861, and re-elected in 1863. Major Stephen Johnston, a saddler by trade, drew the charter for the Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Railroad Company, now a part of the Pennsylvania System. He was elected and served as Sheriff of Miami County, was an elector on the Lincoln ticket in 1864, and a candidate for Governor of Ohio on the Greenback ticket in 1877. The Hon. John F. McKinney was elected to Congress in 1863, and re-elected in 1870. The prominent events that had most to do with creating Piqua the metropolis of Miami County was the Indian agency of Col. John Johnston; the location of the land office there in 1819, the completion of the Miami and Erie canal to that point in 1837, where it remained the terminus for several years and became the distributive point for the territory north, northwest and northeast. It was the "border town" in the war of 1812, the "border village" in 1837, and the "border city" in 1850. The Dayton and Michigan and the P., C., C. & St. L. Railroads were both finished through Piqua in 1856, giving them railroad connections with the four cardinal points.

The hydraulic company was organized in 1868. The free school law of 1850 gave Piqua graded schools in 1854. The first church was built in 1816; the first mayor, Wm. Barrington, in 1826; the first newspaper, "The Gazette," in 1821; the fire department was organized in 1836, which continued through the various grades between ladders and buckets to the most

modern methods known. On May 18, 1868, the police board of Piqua was organized. The first bridge in Piqua was erected in 1820, between Piqua and Huntersville. The Jerusalem and Japan railroad was partially graded between Piqua and West Milton in 1851, and some of the grade, near West Milton, is yet to be seen.

In 1869 the city street railroad was inaugurated and was extended to Troy in 1892. The Dayton, Covington and Piqua electric traction line, into Piqua in 1903, to be followed soon afterward by the Western Ohio, which furnished the citizens with this modern convenience to all points of the compass, except the east. Armstrong Brandon, the first County Surveyor was also the first postmaster of Piqua. In 1843 the town hall was contracted to be erected. The old market house, built in 1850, was torn down in 1882. The soldiers' monument in Forest Cemetery, was unveiled on Decoration Day, 1884.

In 1890, the stone jail at the rear of the fire department on Wayne Street was erected at a cost of \$1650. In 1891 the Plaza Hotel was erected with W. P. Orr and Sam K. Statler as owners. In 1837 the Union Troop of Cavalry was organized. In 1838, the Piqua Blues, and the Piqua Guards in 1850. In 1876, Company F, of the Third Regiment, O. N. G., was organized. In 1891, Company E of the same regiment which went forward in the Spanish-American war of 1898.

Piqua furnished 828 men for the Civil War out of 3200 for the County. She had a company of 104 men in each of the following regiments: First, Ninety-fourth and One Hundred and Tenth, two in the Eleventh Ohio Infantry; one company in the Eighth O. V. C., with parts of companies in the Twelfth O. V. C. and Twentieth and Fiftieth Infantry. While naming the distinguished citizens of Piqua, I should have remembered "Billy" Manning, the greatest early minstrel of the United States, if, indeed, he has been surpassed by any of the moderns. He was a grand-





son of the Manning who built the mill on Water and Harrison Streets. Since statisticians inform us that more money is expended for amusement than on bread, it would seem to argue that this character of mental sustenance was just as essential as the physical feeding of the body, which, if true, made Billy Manning one of the great men of his day. Manning died in Chicago, May 5, 1876, in the 37th year of his age, after inspiring more men, women and children into boisterous laughter than any other man of his age, and therefore filled an honorable and necessary function in the dispensation of earthly things.

When General Harrison came up the valley in 1811, over the old Clark trail of 1882, until he reached the ford (Coes) where Eldean is now located, he continued on the east side, instead of crossing there as Clark had, who came up the west bank from that point; and crossed the Miami at the ford near the Manning mill, and it was this fact that caused the street opposite this ford to be called Harrison Street. General Harrison invested in Miami County lands, purchasing the east half and northwest quarter of Section 21, in Staunton Township.

In 1821 this land was advertised for delinquent taxes in the amount of \$27.70. The General very likely saw this land, as he passed through Staunton Township in 1811 on his way to Tippecanoe, six miles north of Lafayette, Indiana, to fight the Prophet, Tecumseh's brother, preceding the declaration of war in 1812 by President Madison. He entered the land in 1816. The taxes were paid and the General sold the southeast quarter to Henry Orbison on August 28, 1818, and the northwest quarter to John Gilmore on the same date. He sold the half of the northeast quarter to E. Willard on September 21, 1826 and the Auditor of Miami County sold the other half for taxes on December 16, 1828. Since the General had sold the two quarters for \$3 per acre, the 80 acres sold for taxes should have brought \$240, but for some

reason unknown he sacrificed this amount. The quarter disposed of to Orbison, it was afterward discovered, did not bear the signature of his wife (nee Anna Symmes) whose father at one time owned all the land between the Great and Little Miami Rivers, for which he agreed in 1876 to pay the Government 60 cents per acre. Henry Orbison rode on horseback to North Bend and procured the signature of Mrs. Harrison to clear the cloud on his title created by the neglect of General Harrison. Those of us who have had occasion to condemn ourselves for business remissness may take some consolation in the fact that the ninth President of the United States was not free from the same fault.

The telegraph system came to Piqua from Troy in 1850, and the telephone company in 1880.

The blue limestone of Piqua is of most excellent quality, some of which rings like metal when struck with a hammer.

The first woolen mill in Piqua was built by Young and Yager in 1848, followed by O'Ferrall, Daniels & Co., F. Grey & Co., and the Orr Felt and Blanket Company of the present day.

The first linseed oil mill was on Spring Street, washed away in the flood of June, 1835, to be followed by others in 1855, 1865, 1870, 1880 and in 1892.

The first distillery in Piqua was built at the foot of the hill in Huntersville by Charles Manning. In 1807 he sold it to Henry Orbison, who joined Harrison's Army in 1812. It was at this time that Harrison selected his land in Section 21 of Staunton Township, and when he became acquainted with Orbison, to whom he sold the southeast quarter of that section, sixteen years afterward.

The saw mills of that day were of the greatest importance to the early settlers and the first was established in Piqua in 1815 to be followed by many others, not only in Piqua, but every few miles on each of the fourteen principal streams of the



county heretofore described in our drainage system.

After the moccasin came the leather period for foot covering, and then tanneries became a necessity and one was established by Joseph Montgomery on Main Street in 1809, and followed by many others, all to be abandoned when factory shoes became cheaper than home-made ones.

On the hillside of the Charles Hilliard farm was located the first graveyard of the early settlers, and about the same time a Manning burial place near their home on Water and Harrison Streets to be followed by numerous others until the Forest Hill Cemetery of 94½ acres was established by the city. The Catholic Cemetery was located at Boone and Walker Streets until the present St. Joseph Cemetery was established in 1873. The Jewish Cemetery is located east of Piqua on the Urbana pike.

The following residents served as State Senators at various dates, from 1824 to 1896: Robert Young, James Johnston, John O'Ferrall, James M. Hart, Rankin Walkup, W. H. Lander, J. M. Carson, Jennison Hall and McPherson Brown. In 1852, the new constitution fixed Darke, Miami and Shelby Counties as the Twelfth Senatorial District with a safe Democratic majority of 1200, this being the average majority for 30 years until 1882, when to the surprise of most men, the record was broken, and Jennison Hall, an out-and-out Republican, was elected by 258 majority. I was chairman of the County, Senatorial and Congressional Committees that year and planned the campaign. The predecessor of Hall, Senator Moore, of Greenville, had voted for the conversion of the surplus dog tax for the improvement of the grandstand at Darke County fair grounds, Greenville, which had been built by a private company in which Moore held stock. He had also voted for a bill prescribing building and loan companies regulations that was unpopular with those companies and their patrons. To defeat Moore these

two facts must be carefully disseminated throughout the district which would require some traveling expenses and literature. I went to Columbus and asked Chas. Foster, then Governor, to assist in financing our political scheme, who was a prospect candidate for United States Senator. He expressed little faith in our ambition, but subscribed and handed me his check for \$200. Coming back through Springfield I procured a check for \$100 from my friend General J. Warren Kiefer, and with other subscriptions obtained a fund something over \$500. The late Leopold Kiefer, although a Democrat, took charge of northern Darke County where he purchased the tobacco grown by his German and French friends, the three counties were quietly but carefully canvassed, with no thought of success, except upon the part of a few who knew the inside facts. I arrived in Columbus early in the morning of the day succeeding the election and appeared at the door of the Governor's room, with the unexpected semi-official returns of the district, where the Governor and a crowd of political friends were receiving the news. Upon my entrance, he grasped my hand and laughingly introduced me as the "dog-tax politician." This was frequently, afterward, called the "dog tax campaign" when we overturned a precedent of 30 years' standing, again repeated by a Piqua man, McPherson Brown, a Republican, in 1894, and again by A. R. Garver, a Tippecanoe manufacturer, in 1914.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 19, 1918.

*F. M. Sterrett, Esq., Troy Ohio.*

DEAR MR. STERRETT—Your letter of the 10th would have been answered sooner, but for the fact that it entailed some research work at the Library of Congress. I learned of a volume known as the Biographical Congressional Directory, 1774-1911, and find the following biographical sketch of John Franklin McKinney:

John Franklin McKinney, a Represen-





tative from Ohio; born near Piqua, Ohio, April 12, 1827; completed preparatory studies; studied law, was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice in Piqua in 1851; elected as a Democrat to the Thirty-Eighth Congress (March 4, 1863-March 3, 1865); unsuccessful candidate for reelection to the Thirty-Ninth Congress; re-elected to the Forty-Second Congress (March 4, 1871-March 3, 1873); died near Piqua, Ohio, June 13, 1903.

The following is said of Murray:

Robert M. Murray, a Representative from Ohio; born in Concord, Lake County, Ohio, November 28, 1841; attended the schools of Willoughby, Lake County, Ohio, and Oberlin, Ohio; studied law, and was admitted to the bar; cashier of the First National Bank in Painesville, Ohio; moved to Piqua, Ohio, in 1879; Mayor of Painesville, Ohio, from April, 1877 to 1879; was elected as a Democrat to the Forty-Eighth Congress (March 4, 1883-March 3, 1885).

As for the McLane you mention, the box-score indicates that you have mixed up your McLeans. There was a William McLean, who represented the Piqua district in the twenties. You have evidently confused him with John McLean, an Ohio Congressman who served from the Lebanon district during the War of 1812. It was the latter, not the former, who subsequently became State Supreme Court Judge in 1816, Postmaster General in 1823, and a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States from 1829 until his death.

I can readily understand how the confusion might have arisen. Both men represented Western Ohio districts within a decade of one another. Both were natives of Morris County, New Jersey. John McLean went on the Supreme bench at Washington the same year William McLean left Congress. It would not be strange if further confusion had arisen because of the fact that only a few years later another man of the same name represented an

Ohio district, one Jeremiah McLene. But as a matter of fact, the Supreme Court Justice was the John McLean of Lebanon and not the William McLean of Piqua.

The following sketch appears regarding William McLean:

William McLean, a Representative from Ohio; born in Morris County, N. J.; attended the public schools; moved to Ohio; appointed receiver of public moneys in Piqua, Ohio; elected to the Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth Congresses, (March 4, 1823-March 3, 1829); died in Cincinnati, Ohio, October 12, 1839.

I hope that this data, meager though it may be will serve your purpose. If at any time I can be of aid to you, kindly feel yourself at liberty to call on me.

Sincerely yours,  
E. F. WELTY.

Piqua is noted as being the center of the knitting and underwear industries, the output from which reaches all parts of the Union, and even into foreign countries.

The more prominent factories of Piqua are the Favorite Stove Works, the Pioneer Pole and Shaft Company, the Piqua Handle Company, Cincinnati Corrugating Co., Rolling Mill, the Wood Shovel and Tool Co., Piqua School Furniture Co., French Oil Mill Machine Co., the Fillebrown Shop, the H. Sternberger Mattress Factory and the King Manufacturing Co.

### PIQUA—50 Years Ago.

By M. H. Jones

Written Feb. 22, 1890

"We speak of many a vanished scene,  
Of what we once had thought and said,  
Of what had been and might have been  
And who has changed and who was dead."

Alas, O. Posthumous, the years glide swiftly by. So sang Horace to his friend among the glories of the Roman Empire, and so it seems to the writer when he reflects that it is fifty years ago in the coming September when he, from the top





of Hilliard's hill, at the east end of Huntersville, first beheld the fair town of Piqua. It then contained probably from 1,500 to 1,800 people, was a very clean and handsome town, full of life and vigor, and commanded a large trade from the north and west. The canal had been completed some three or four years to the state dam, three miles north, and Piqua was the headquarters of all the canal interests between here and its northern extension. Here were gathered canal commissioners, engineers and contractors. Here were estimates made and paid to the contractors, and here was the money mostly spent, and spent freely. We recollect one contractor, whose name now escapes us, who carried his money in a tall plug hat and went around town paying it out as long as it lasted.

The work at Lockington was very heavy and expensive, and a large force was constantly there employed. And very lively chaps some of them were. We recollect well the Duffin boys, Felix and Randall, and bold Irish lads they were, who afterward covered themselves with glory in our famous "Broadford War."

Piqua then, except by a very few houses, extended only to Downing street on the west, and one square below the railroad on the south, with two or three houses south on Main street between that and Simpson's tannery—now T. J. Wiley's. Main street was the principal street, with but few houses on it now which stood there fifty years ago. From Greene street south, all the present houses have been built, except the residences of Mrs. Jos. Young and Mr. G. W. Young, Ashton's store and the three stores adjoining it on the south, the Holtzman block, and the house on the opposite side. All other present houses have taken the place of small frame buildings then standing.

Greene street M. E. church is the only church building but what has been erected since fifty years ago. This congregation, previous to that time, worshipped in a small brick building over the canal on

Spring street, about where the knitting works now stand, the present building having been erected in 1836. There we heard the earnest pleading of Rev. Solomon Howard, or of that other noble specimen of manhood, Rev. William Raper, and occasional blasts from Rev. Jas. B. Finley. The Episcopal church, a small brick, was also over the canal, on the corner of North and Spring streets, east of the Foreman block. It had for its pastor Rev. Mr. Guion, a very worthy and devoted man, long since dead. The Seceder, now United Presbyterian, stood on the lot on Sycamore street, now occupied by the Malt House, where we frequently went to hear Rev. Mr. Claybaugh, who often preached there. He was an exceedingly earnest, logical and eloquent preacher. He also rests from his labors.

Tamplin's tavern, a two-story frame building situated just north of the present Bassett House, was kept by John Tamplin, who commenced building the Bassett House in 1840 and finished it in 1841, when it was kept by him and Patrick Scully. It formerly had a basement, and the hotel was reached by a flight of stone steps. It has since been remodeled.

The next hotel was the "Exchange," the two-story frame over the canal on Ash street, where it still stands just east of the stone bridge. This was the liveliest spot in town. Here was the packet landing, and on the old wooden bridge that stood where the arch bridge now stands would gather pretty much the whole town to see the packet from Cincinnati and all points south land its passengers. Its arrival was announced by the ringing of a bell located on the top of the tavern sign post. This was a great event in the town. The packet was a favorite way of travel to and from Cincinnati and was noted for the excellence of its table. It was a little slow, but so was the stage coach driven by Jack Green, the veteran driver.

There was no railroad then, nor telegraph, nor a mile of turnpike in the country. We recollect standing on this bridge



and seeing a company of soldiers of the regular army from Ft. Gratiot, in Michigan, pass down the canal to join the troops of Gen. Taylor, in the Mexican war and also saw the company raised here for the same war by Gordon F. Mott, leave for their destination, from the same place. And we saw the next year a solitary soldier from Mexico land on his return from the war at the same old bridge, with a chapparel stick, cut from the battle field of Palo Alto, which is now in my possession as a walking cane. This veteran soldier was Capt. F. A. Hardy.

The square on Wayne street now occupied by the Davis, Johnston, O'Ferrall, Orr and Wood residences was then vacant, except a house on the northeast corner owned and occupied by Jas. Scudder. In wet seasons it was covered with water, but at other times was used by show people for their circus and show grounds, and sometimes for political pole-raising. From a point about half a square west of the Zollinger residence on Broadway to near Wood's oil mill, the ground in wet seasons was covered with water from one to three feet deep.

No houses of any kind were on it. As late as the time the high school was built, about 1855, the late Matthew Caldwell offered to sell to the school board the entire square in front of the school house, to be used as a park, for \$800. The ground west of the school house and up the hill where the Hydraulic now is was swamp, and was good hunting ground for squirrels and pigeons, and we have shot many pigeons, and we have shot many of them on these grounds. The Hydraulic has completely drained all these lands and made them valuable.

Matthew Caldwell's farm house, a small frame, stood on the northeast corner of the present Ash and Caldwell streets, and he owned pretty much all west of it. The farm barn of his brother, Samuel Caldwell, stood about where Leonard Parker's and John McClure's houses now stand and all north of that and west for a considerable

distance was vacant and open commons where the military companies trained in all their glory, and occasionally a show would pitch its tents. North of Camp street and between that and Broadway was a beautiful sugar grove where political meetings were occasionally held.

In 1842 there was held in this grove a great and notable political discussion between Robert C. Schenck of Dayton, and Wm. L. Thomas of Troy, on behalf of the Whigs, and John Brough in behalf of the Democrats, all of whom after the discussion was over, in appearance greatly resembled the famous Kilkenny cats. Just north of this grove, at the north end of Broadway, was the large farm house of Hugh Scott, Esq., father of the late William and James Scott, and of Hugh Scott, who owned the lands around there for quite a distance. This part of the country was exceedingly handsome.

In 1849, William Johnston and Capt. F. J. Lawton organized a large party, probably one hundred, and went over the plains to the then newly discovered gold fields of California. When far out on the plains these two, one afternoon, rode in advance of the train to seek grass and water for their cattle and a camping place for the night. While looking for a suitable place they saw at a distance two persons on horseback approaching them who they soon ascertained were Indians. As soon as they met, Johnston spoke to them, and one of the Indians answered in broken English and in a rather surly manner.

He asked the Indian if he could tell him where he could find grass and water. The Indian shook his head and said "no" very promptly. He then asked Johnston, "Where you from?" Johnston answered, "From Ohio." The word Ohio seemed to arouse the Indian and he said, "What part?" The answer was "Piqua." The Indian's eye flashed and he straightened up on his horse and said, "You know Col. John Johnston?" and he answered that he did. He then asked, "Who are you?" and was answered, "My name is Johnston—



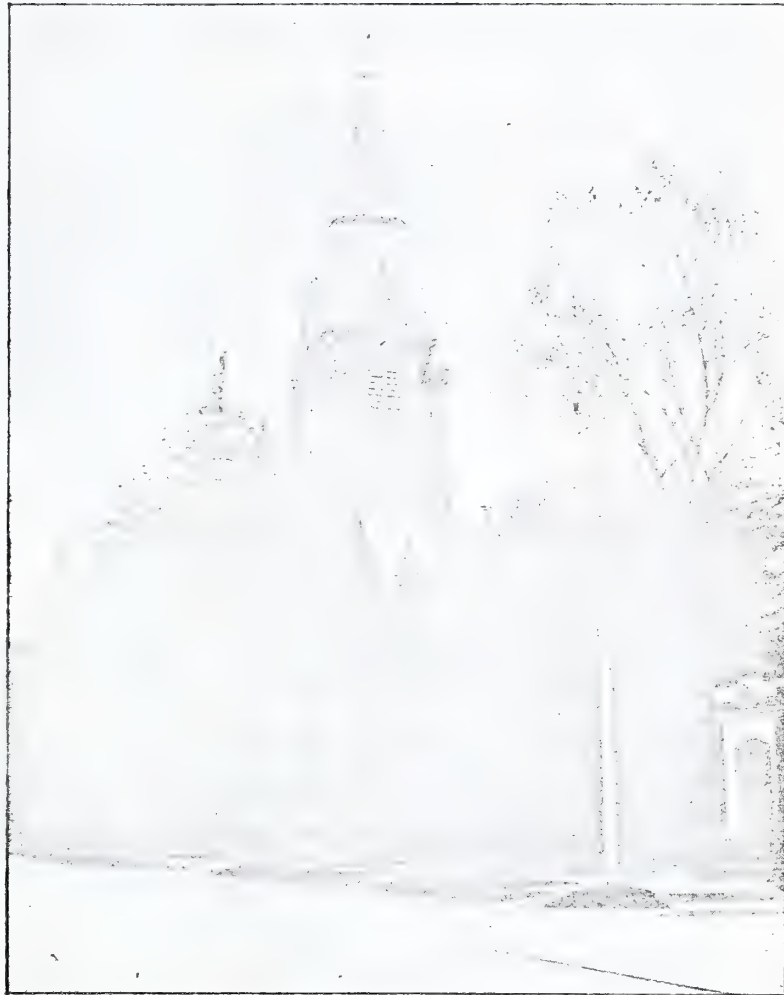


Bill Johnston." The Indian looked at him very earnestly for a moment and said, "YOU BILL JOHNSTON; YOU KNOW COL. JOHN JOHNSTON?" and again he answered, "Yes." The Indian then told them to follow and going a short distance pointed out where they could find a small stream of water and plenty of grass. On the way he asked particularly concerning Col. Johnston and family and himself, and it transpired that the Indian and Johnston had been boys here of about the same age

and had played together at Upper Piqua while the Indians yet remained here.

When he had fully satisfied himself concerning Col. Johnston and family and William Johnston's identity and after showing the location of grass and water, he said to Johnston, "So you Bill Johnston? You know Col. Johnston? You know Piqua? You live at Piqua? Well, G—d D—n!" and shaking hands with Johnston and Lawton, he turned his horse's head and with his Indian companion rode off on the plains.





St. Mary Catholic Church, Piqua





Baptist Church, Piqua







Fountain Park, Piqua



Miami River at Piqua





Piqua High School Building



St. Boniface Parochial School, Piqua







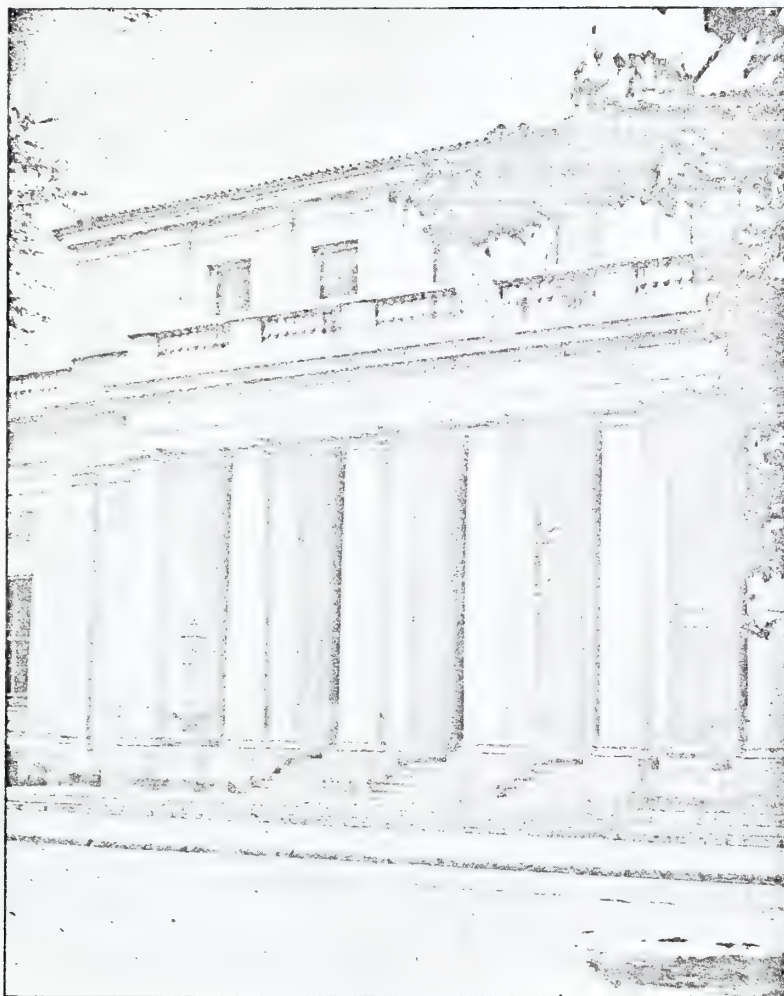
Presbyterian Church, Piqua





Memorial Hospital, Piqua

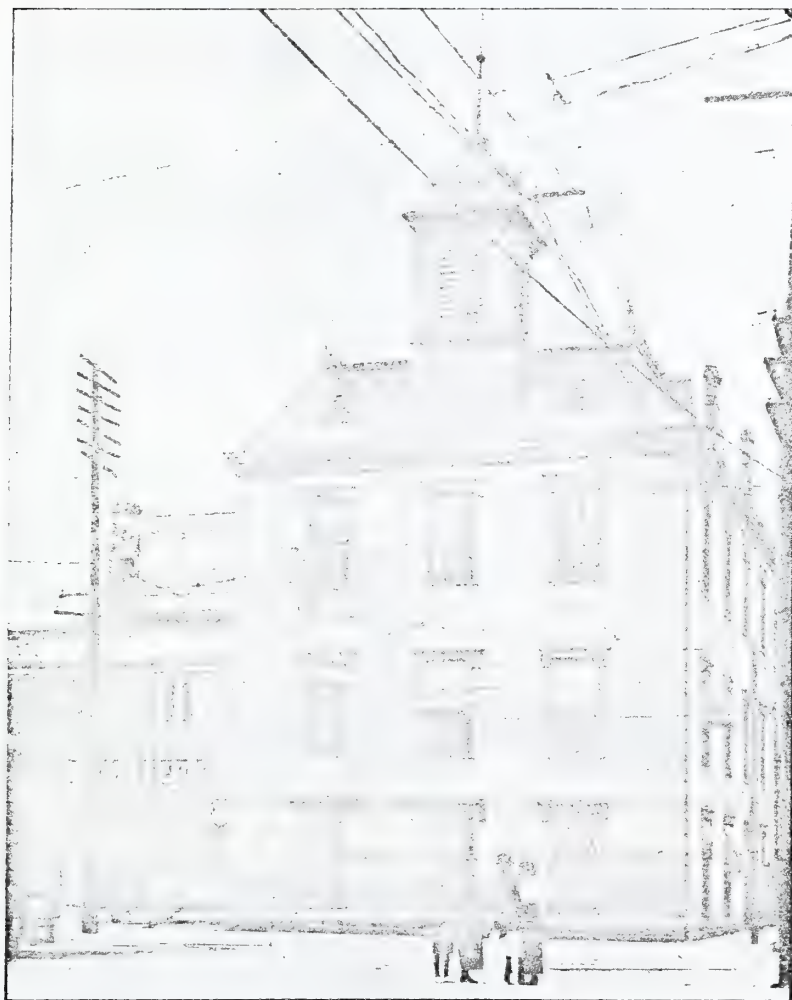




Piqua Postoffice

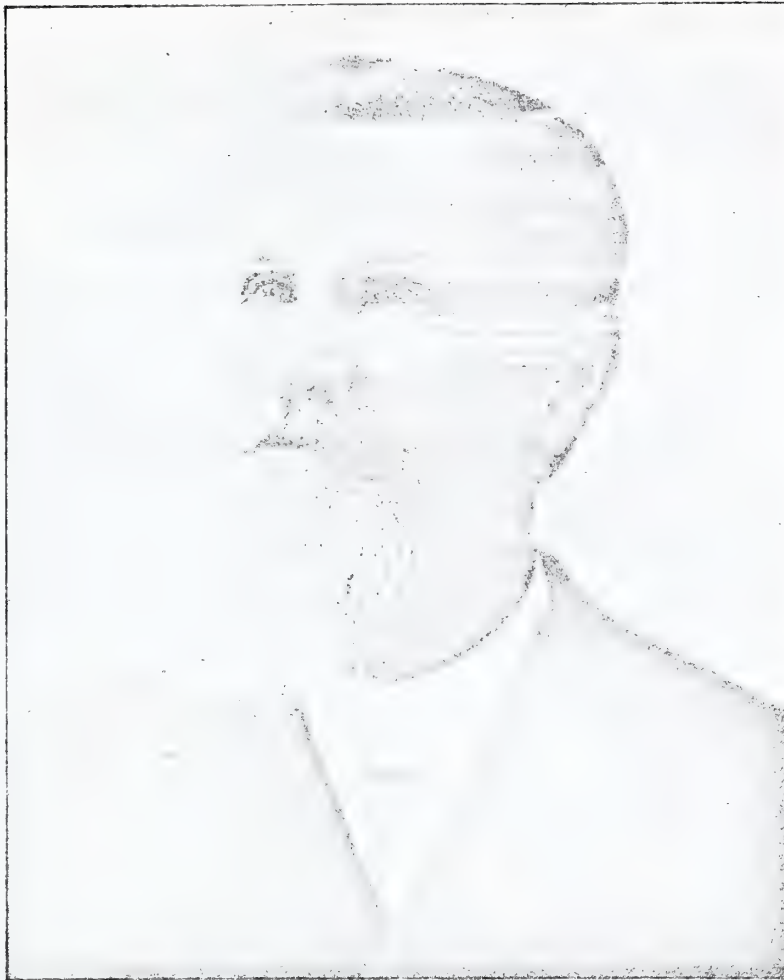






Piqua City Hall



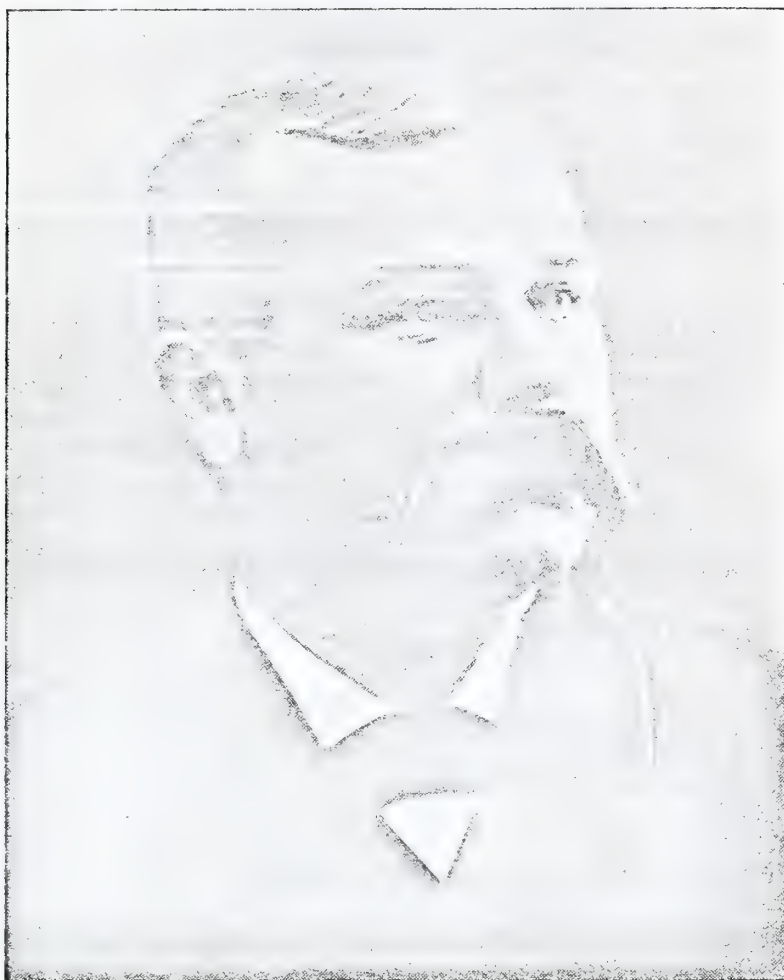


REV. GEORGE MASON EDGAR

The subject of the above picture was born on a farm near Lynchburg, Virginia, in 1829, and was reared by parents who were slave holders and was nursed by a "Black Mammy" but grew up opposed to the institution. His parents moved to Greenbrier county, West Virginia, when he was a child. He came as a young man to Ohio and worked at the carpenter trade while preparing for the ministry. He entered the Cincinnati Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1855 and continued in that service for 53 years. He married Mary C. Brindle, of Wilmington, Clinton county, Ohio, in 1856, who died in 1879. From this union, five children were born: Lizzie D., who married Geo. S. Helman, of Troy; William B., of Chicago, Ill.; Francis M., of Wilmington; Luella M., who married W. S. McMath, of El Paso, Texas; and Edwin E., of Troy, who married Elizabeth Margaret Campbell, of Troy, daughter of John Montgomery Campbell, whose sketch appears in this work. In the early 60's Mr. Edgar was stationed several years on what is known as the Addison circuit and preached at McKendrie Chapel in Elizabeth township of which my father and his family were members. I heard him preach often and knew him well for many years. He may be designated as an intermediate between the pioneer, Peter Cartwright, and the latter day college-educated divines and yet he had much of the ruggedness of the backwoods and the culture of a more recent civilization. I feel quite certain he was as tall as Abraham Lincoln and certainly as powerfully built. At Beech Grove chapel, one of the Addison circuit churches where he preached during the Civil War, a butter-nut was snatched from the car of a copperhead which was about to end in a free fight when Edgar stepped from the church, quietly threw off his coat and informed the crowd that he was opposed to treason and was there to fight it. He towered above any man there and aged the Southern sympathizers into submission. This incident, with numerous details is told to this day around every fireside of that community as one of the remarkable incidents of the exciting period, when the Sons of Liberty and the Knights of Liberty in their secret sessions actually drew lots for the murder of their neighbors. My father's home was about half way between Addison and McKendrie and was the stopping place frequently for meals of our circuit preachers. In this way Brother Edgar became a personal friend of our family whose friendship was very dear to us. He died in 1909 and was buried at Troy, at four score and one year of age, ripe in the service of his Master and fit for the Kingdom of his God.







### JOHN E. HENNE

The subject of this sketch was born, in Wittenberg, Germany, in 1846 and died in Troy, Ohio, July 1, 1909, and was buried in Riverside cemetery. He came to Troy in 1860, where his brother, Joseph Henne, long a prominent business man had preceded him. He was consecutively in the shoe, restaurant and insurance business, accumulating three city properties and a farm.

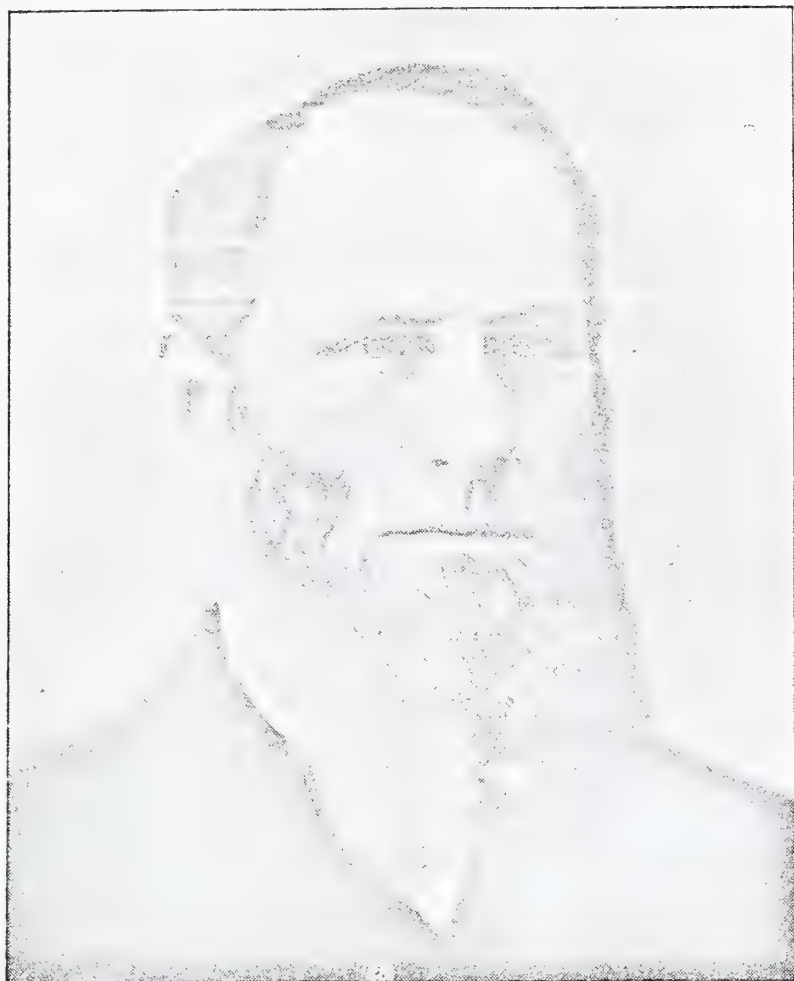
Mr. Henne united in marriage with Margaret Eitel in 1865, from which union six children were born: Anna Margaret was born on June 26, 1866, and was married to Eberhart Maier, who was judge of the Miami County Probate Court from 1906 to 1913. From this union one child was born, William, now a soldier in the war against Germany.

Frederick Lafayette Henne was born August 10, 1867. He married Miss Emma Croner, who bore him three children: Clara, Albert and Sibyl. He is in the restaurant business in Kansas City, Mo. Louis George, died in infancy. Lillie May was born May 30, 1897, and married George Emmett Daugherty, from which union two children have been born.

Harry J. Henne was born in Troy on July 30, 1883, and married Ada Stevens on September 19, 1909, from which union a child, a son, Frederick, was born, on October 10, 1910. Mr. Henne was educated in the Troy schools, worships at the Presbyterian Church, is a member of Odd Fellows, Junior Order, and Woodmen of the World. He and his brother Frank Albert, are engaged as partners in the jewelry business, and have a second house for the sale of music and speaking phones.

Frank Albert Henne, was born in Troy on May 12, 1885, and was married to Miss Helen Stelzer on March 4, 1908, from which union one child, a son, John Eberhard, was born on January 1, 1909. Mr. Henne was educated in the Troy schools and is a member of the Eiks and Junior Order of American Mechanics. He is a partner of his brother in the jewelry and phonograph business. These two young men are among Troy's most progressive business men, and are worthy scions of a worthy sire, whom I called friend for 40 years.





### GEORGE PETERS

The subject of the above picture was born in Adams county, Pennsylvania, on April 1, 1827, within five miles of the Gettysburg battlefield and heard the thunder of the greatest artillery combat in the history of the world. His father was a nurseryman and died when George was 16 years of age, who then took charge and conducted the nursery for forty years. He was married to Harriet Smith in 1846, from which union were born Jacob, Anna, July 31, 1847; Wilson, August 15, 1849; Maggie, June 19, 1852; Mary Elisabeth, now Mrs. C. F. Heikes, of Staunton township, on March 31, 1854; Ida, September 13, 1857, died September 25, 1873; Norris Bernard, August 25 1859; and Sybil Louisa, October 23, 1867. He moved to New Carlisle, Clark county, Ohio, in 1868, and organized the extensive nursery of that place and came to Troy ten years later and organized the Fairmont Nursery company, which continued to transact a very extensive business until his death in April of 1881. He was a member of the United Brethren church in Pennsylvania but joined the Methodist Episcopal when he came to Troy. He was a member of the Masonic order. He was first buried in the New Carlisle cemetery but his body was afterward transferred to Riverside in Troy. When I was postmaster of Troy from 1879 to 1885, the Fairmont Nursery was in the zenith of its popularity and prosperity and when the mail received by them was quite large, Uncle George, as we familiarly called him, made his headquarters at our office. I had rooms above the office in the northeast corner of the public square and it was there he and I answered much of his correspondence. He was a companionable and generous man, full of the milk of human kindness and when his work was done, he left behind a host of sincere friends and Troy lost one of her best men.

Charles N. Peters, a grandson of George Peters, and a son of Wilson Peters, was born in Troy, Ohio, in 1876. His mother was Mary J. Forsman. He was educated in Troy and at the Dayton Commercial college. He married Phena M. Davis, of Troy, in 1899. Mr. Peters remained in the nursery with his father and his Uncle Norris for several years after his grandfather's death. He was elected auditor of Miami county in 1914 and re-elected in 1916. His term will expire in September, 1919. His urbanity has made him many friends and supporters while his excellent conduct of the office has marked him high on the roll of efficient county officers. Charles N. Peters is one of our most likable men.





### THE HOME OF HENRY W. HEIST

The subject of this sketch is of German extraction and was born February 6, 1848, at Haasen-Dammstadt, Germany. He lived with his parents, Louie Hiest and Anna Riebel, receiving his education in Germany. In 1869 he started to serve in the infantry for Germany and remained there until he came to this country in December, 1871. He landed at Baltimore, Maryland, and came on west to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he remained for nine years. In July, 1875, he was united in marriage to Miss Anna Studigel from which union three children were born, Mrs. Carrie Ziegenfelder, Mrs. Anna Campbell, and Mrs. Rosa Hayes. In 1880, Mr. Heist moved to Edinburgh, Indiana, where he remained for six months after which he moved to Troy where he still resides. Mr. Heist has been in the tailoring business for the last 40 years. Mr. Heist and family belong to the evangelical church and he is also a member of the Odd Fellows lodge.







### FOREST SCHOOL BUILDING

Located on the first Cemetery reservation of Troy





### ST. JOHNS EVANGELICAL CHURCH

St. John's Evangelical Church was founded in August, 1848, being served at the time by a Rev. Debken. The old church building stood on the site now owned by John Hartstein, Sr. Not until 1880, when Rev. W. F. Werheim, of the German Evang. Synod of N. A., took charge of the congregation, did the same leap into the forefront. Under his able pastorate the present new church edifice was erected in 1882, on Walnut and Canal streets. There are 70 families connected with the church at present. The Sunday school, the most flourishing department of the church, numbers 175, including the Cradle Roll. The Ladies' Aid society has 60, Young People's League 50, the Brotherhood 30 members. In all 23 pastors have served the congregation in 69 years. The latest pastor is Rev. A. B. Meyer, who has been in charge for three years. During the first nine months of our country's participation in the world-war, just twelve young men have dedicated their lives voluntarily to the service of their country's cause.

In the last three years the congregation's special contributions toward Missions and other special branches of the Synod's work have averaged \$200 annually.



### TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH, TROY







### THE FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, TROY, OHIO

In 1812, a log church was built on the corner of Main street, where it crosses Clay street, and the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroad. It was a part of the 87 lots, surveyed by Andrew Wallace, in 1807, in the Gahagan addition, a plot of which is elsewhere published in this work. The logs composing it were cut on the old fair ground land between Union street and the Canal. The seats were made from small logs split into and smoothed with the adz and drawing knife. The legs were mortised into the lower or rounded side.

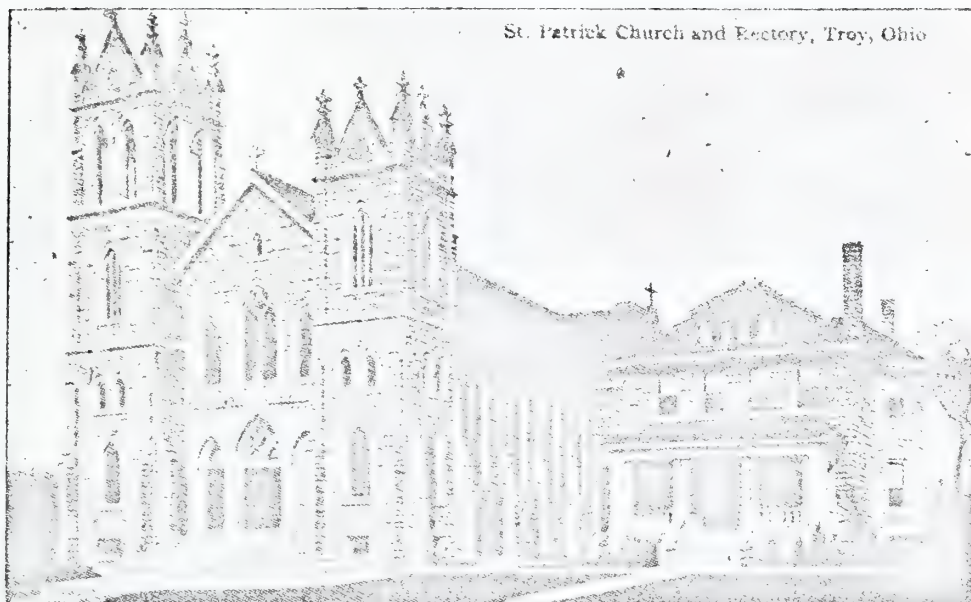
The second church, erected by this congregation in 1825, was located on the east side of Mulberry street, between Franklin and Canal streets and this point continued to be the location of the Methodist congregation, until the present structure on Franklin and Cherry streets was erected in 1899. The second church was a substantial brick structure, one story high, with low roof and windows. This building was transformed into a parsonage, when the third church was built in 1839 on an adjoining lot. The third church was of brick, one story high, with two front doors. Within, a gallery ran around three sides of the room.

The fourth church was a remodel of the third and built in 1864, under the pastorate of Thomas Collett, who was the architect and master spirit of the enterprise. When a great cross was being placed on the high steeple, I said to Dr. Collett, "The world will think it is a Catholic Church," and he replied, "The Catholics must not have the exclusive right to the use of the cross." It was in "Old Mulberry" on September 19, 1872, that Doctor Crum, married me to Mabel Binkley. This church was destroyed by fire on Easter Sunday, 1899.

On a clear and fragrant morning on June 26, 1899, ground was broken for the fifth Methodist church house in Troy. Charles Gordon Binkley, the youngest member of the primary class, a descendant of a long line of Methodists, took out the first tiny spadeful of dirt at the point under where the primary class now meet each Sunday. The new church was dedicated "to the service and worship of God" on May 2, 1901. It has a membership of more than 800 souls.

Mankind to mankind would be just  
And to live would be a joy  
It life was what I thought it was  
When I was a little boy.





## HISTORICAL SKETCH OF ST. PATRICK CHURCH, TROY, OHIO

In 1857 the few Catholics who lived in and around Troy, assembled for divine worship at the home of John Danaher, East Main St., where the first Holy Mass in Troy was celebrated. In the fall of that year the Hon. J. E. Pearson, Probate Judge, who heard that their "House of Prayer" was too small to accommodate them, offered to the Catholics his court-room, West Main St., where services were held until the following year. What their poverty almost prevented, their zeal more than overcame, and in the latter part of 1858 the Catholics of Troy completed their own church-building and dedicated it to the honor of St. Patrick. The dedicatory services were presided over by the Right Rev. Bishop Rosecranz, brother of the great American General. Priests from Piqua and Dayton attended to the wants of the young parish till 1877, when Rev. F. H. Menke was made its first resident pastor.

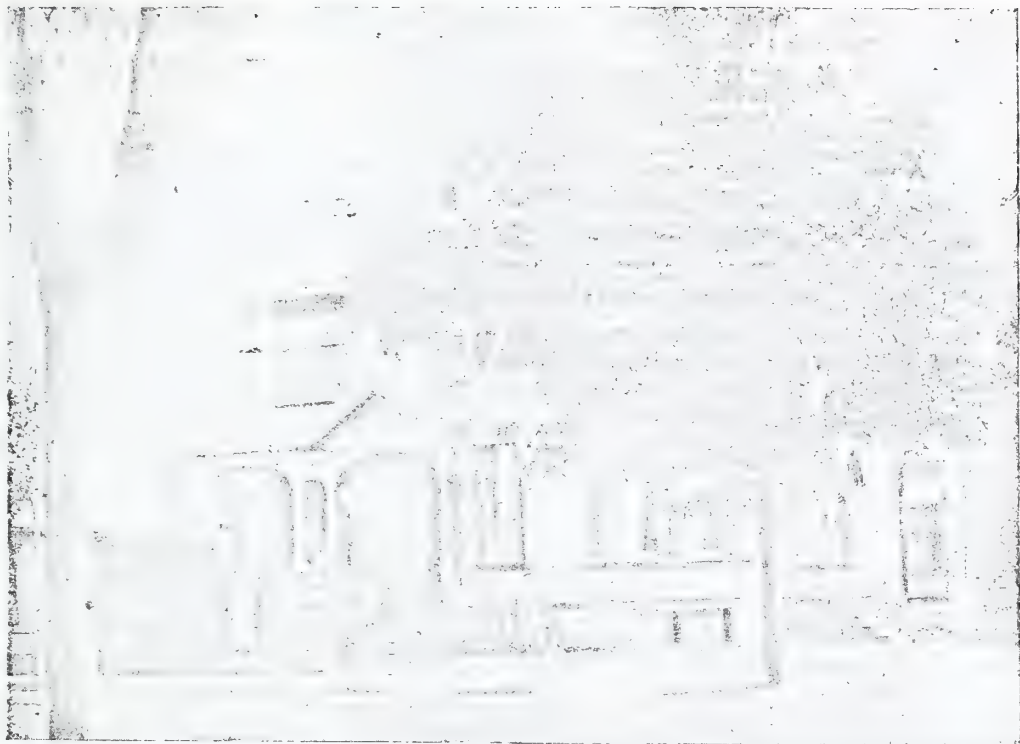
In 1883, the year of the silver jubilee, the church was enlarged to its present dimensions by the Rev. J. M. Feldmann and re-dedicated by Archbishop William Henry Elder, of Cincinnati.

In 1886, through the untiring efforts of Rev. F. H. Bene, the parochial school was built, and twenty years later a substantial addition made to it.

The golden jubilee was celebrated September 13th, 1908, and the sermon for the occasion delivered by the Most Rev. Henry Moeller, Archbishop of Cincinnati.

In the summer of 1915, under direction of the present pastor, Rev. A. J. Mentink, the members of the parish decided to build a new and larger church, and on October 20th the excavation for the present church and rectory was begun, but owing to adverse weather conditions, the foundation was not laid till the following spring, when, May 28th, the cornerstone was placed in position by Rev. J. M. Feldmann. The two buildings of stone, completed in the latter part of the year at a cost of \$58,000, were dedicated on Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 30th, 1916, by Archbishop Henry Moeller in the presence of forty-one priests and a large concourse of people. The church stands as the finest specimen of Gothic architecture in Miami County. And today the Catholics of Troy are fully five hundred in number, including seventy-five children who attend the parochial school.





### HOME OF DR. JOSEPH W. MEANS

Corner of Franklin and Mulberry Streets, Troy, Ohio

Dr. Joseph Warren Means was born in Punxsutawney, Pa., in 1855, and was educated in Covode Academy, Pa., afterward coming to Ohio where he entered the National Normal university at Lebanon graduating in the scientific course in 1877. For a number of years thereafter, he was an efficient and popular school teacher. In 1880, he graduated in Pulte Medical College of Cincinnati; in 1890, he took a post graduate course at Hahneman, of Chicago, and in 1906, post graduate course in New York. In 1887, he was elected president of the American Association of Official Surgeons in Chicago and in 1900 became the president of the Homeopathic Medical Society of Ohio. His extensive practice has been in Troy and vicinity from the time of his graduation in 1880.

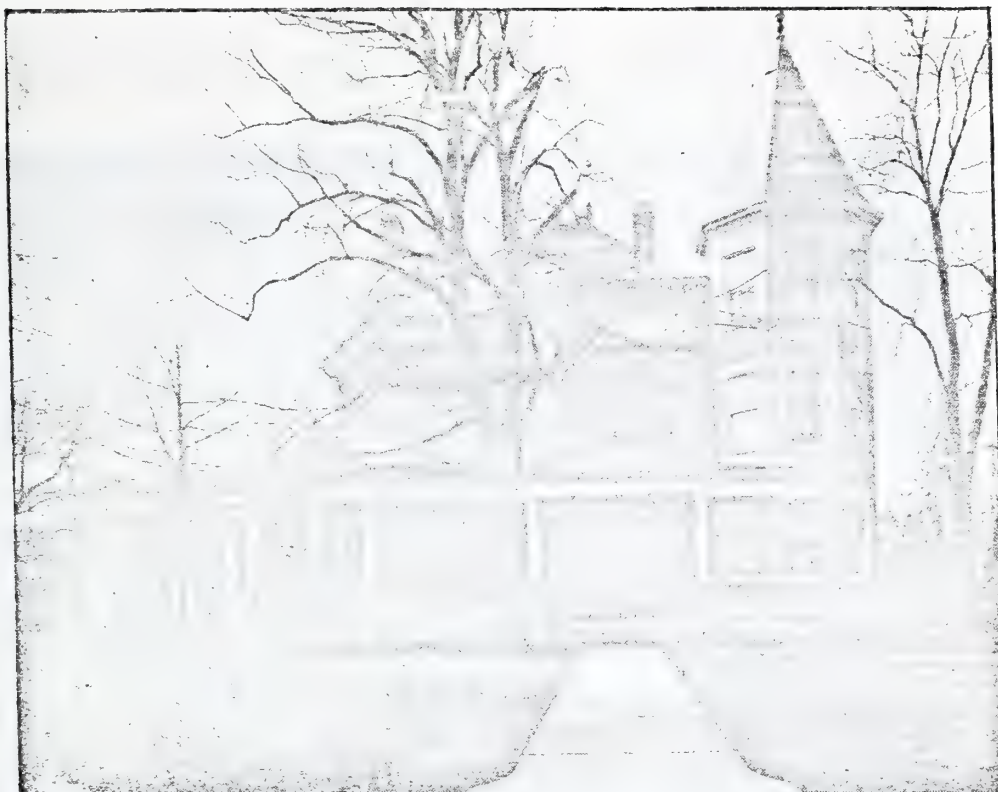
Dr. Means has assumed his share of public service having served as coroner of the county and as a member of the City Council of Troy, also as the chairman of the Republican Executive Committee for twelve years.

While pronounced in his views and zealous in all his beliefs, he has been more than usually endowed with that rare gift of amiability in his differences. I have known Dr. Means as a friend and neighbor for forty years and have never seen him show anger. His profession has been sufficiently lucrative to permit him to indulge in other lines of investment.

In 1881, he was married to Miss Eola F. Roberts and to this union, a daughter, Myrtle, was born.







# HOME OF WILLIAM HENRY FRANCIS, 408 S. MARKET STREET, TROY, OHIO

The subject of this sketch is of revolutionary stock. His grandfather, George Henry Francis, was born in Pennsylvania and was a second lieutenant in the war for independence. His father Jacob Francis, was a soldier in the War of 1812. William Henry was born on the farm, in Butler county, Ohio, on January 31, 1848. After leaving the farm he taught school, until his marriage with Ella Gifford, on November 23, 1876, from which union two children were born: Miss Opal Francis, the mistress of her father's handsome home, shown above, and Dr. Jesse B. Francis, a practising physician of Troy. The year after his marriage he moved to Arcanum, Darke county, where he remained for the succeeding fourteen years, engaged in the lumber business, when he moved to Troy where he has lived for the past 28 years, engaged here also in the lumber business.

The wife of William Henry Francis was born in Butler county, on October 15, 1858, and died in Troy, Ohio, on October 6, 1909, and buried in Riverside cemetery. Mr. Francis worships at the First Methodist church and for many years on its official board, as well as teacher of the men's class in the Sunday school. He is one of Troy's most substantial citizens.



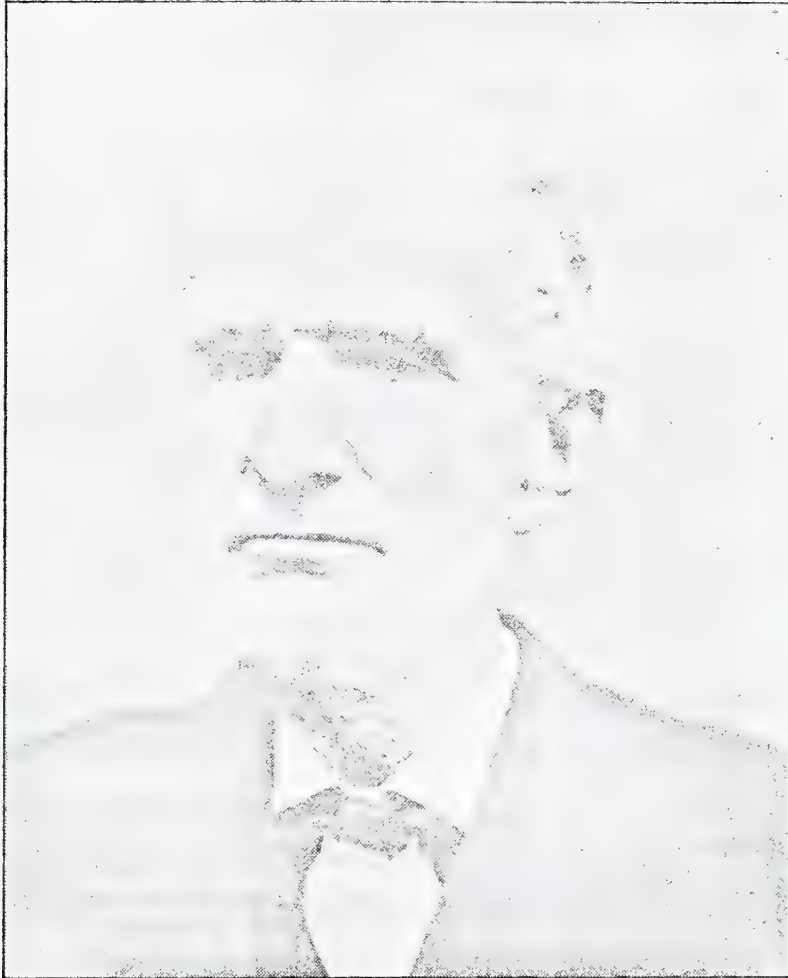
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THE TROY CLUB







**JOHN MAXWELL HART**

The subject of this sketch was born in 1806 in the State of New Jersey, and came to Troy with his mother about 1820. In his early life he was a wagoner and has often described his driving a four-horse team between here and Cincinnati, carrying the products of Miami county to that point, and bringing merchandise back with him. He afterward learned the trade of a blacksmith, and naturally drifted into the hardware business, the first in Troy. S. K. Harter became his partner in 1845. They remained together for 20 years, when "Uncle Mack" as he was familiarly known, left the business and spent much of his time looking after the farms owned by him and Mr. Harter with whom he lived after Harter's marriage to his niece, Olivia Meredith. He was one of the best judges of a horse and always owned and drove a good one. He was a grand nephew of John Hart of New Jersey, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. While "Uncle Mack" was but 5 feet 7 inches in height, he had that massive look, that belonged to the pioneer men, now seldom seen. He died in 1884 and was buried in Riverside cemetery.





RESIDENCE OF MARY J. HAYNER

Corner of Main and Short Streets, Troy, Ohio





### FREDERICK STEIL

The subject of the above picture was born in the Palatinate, a subdivision of Bavaria, on November 15, 1850, and came to Troy, Ohio, as a boy 14 years of age and engaged in the dry goods business and for 40 years afterward was a business figure on our streets, always industrious, neat, quiet, intelligent, discharging every obligation of good citizenship. His birthplace, Dunkheim, not far from the Rhine and near the French border, made him in appearance and demeanor as much French as German. He discarded old world allegiance at once and thoroughly after his arrival here, not even using German in his family life and yet he was a cultured German scholar. He frowned upon the hyphenated term German-American. For many years before his death he owned the largest stock of dry goods ever brought to Troy and conducted his business in the double store room at the northwest corner of the public square. He served as a member of the city council was a Knight Templar and worshipped at the St. John Evangelical church, a cut of which appears in this work. He died in 1908 and was buried in Riverside cemetery. He married Christine Ziegenfelder, a daughter of George Ziegenfelder, a pioneer business man of Troy, on September 15, 1876, from which union one child, Frederick William, was born. His wife followed him to his last resting place on July 29, 1911.

### FREDERICK WILLIAM STEIL

Or Will Steil as he is familiarly known by his friends, who comprise nearly everybody in Troy and a large per cent of the people of Miami county, was born in Troy, Ohio, June 1, 1879, and lived with father, Frederick Steil and Christine Zeigenfelder. He was graduated at the Troy high school and joined his father in the dry goods business under the firm name of F. Steil & Son, which continues in the present day as the firm name of this successful and progressive enterprise.

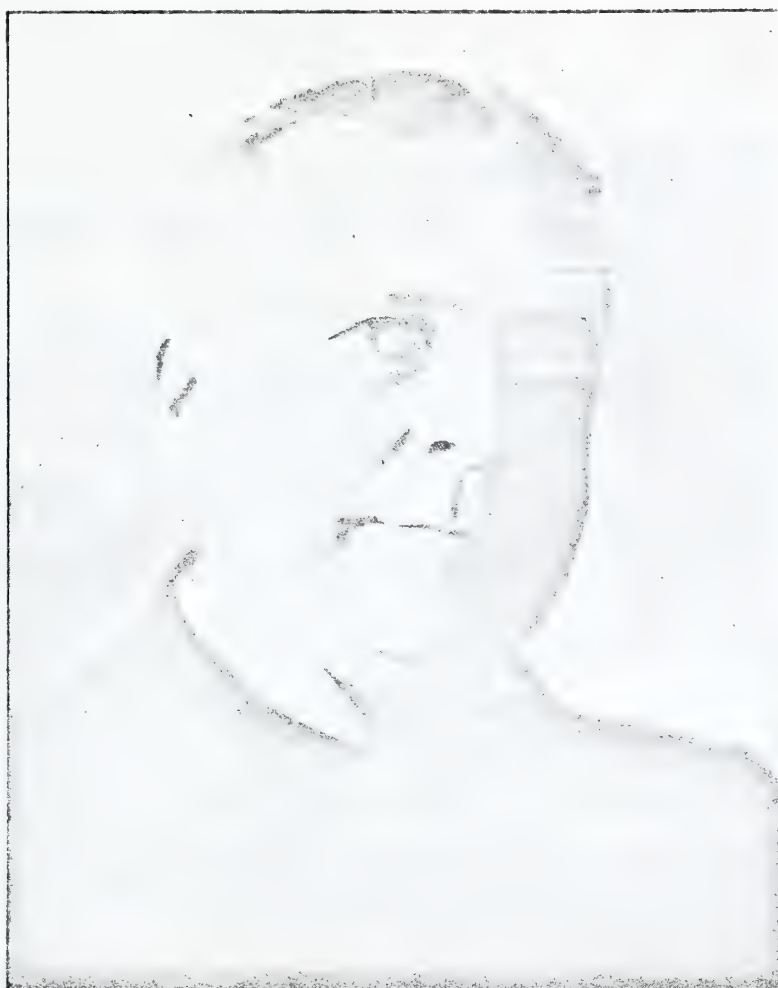
When 21 years of age, he married Anna Faye Gibson, on October 17, 1900, from which union, one child, Winifred, was born.

Mr. Steil has dignity and urbanity coupled with a gentle courtesy of behavior that has won him a host of loyal friends and patrons.

He is a Knight Templar, Knight of Pythias, W. O. W., Junior Order, and of the Troy Club, as well as a director in the Troy Building and Savings association. He was secretary of the Business Men's League of Troy for five years and president of the same for one year, in which work he became especially recognized and conspicuous for his intelligent devotion. He and his family worship at the First Presbyterian church of Troy and occupy a high position in the social life of Troy, extending warm hospitality from their handsome home on Mulberry and Franklin streets.







### WILLIAM M. HAYNER

The subject of this sketch was born in Warren County, Ohio, in 1857, and buried at Troy, Ohio, in Riverside Cemetery, in the most expensive tomb in Miami County, on July 9, 1912. He came to Troy in early youth to live with his uncle, Louis Hayner, and made this place his home for most of his life. He was engaged in the wholesale liquor business in the State of Texas from 1880 to 1885, returning to Ohio and engaging in the manufacture of orange wine at Springfield, Ohio, which was sold extensively throughout the United States for several years. He purchased the distillery of his Uncle Louis, in existence for more than 50 years, added extensively to the facilities and sold the product of the Hayner Distilling Company exclusively to the consumer through the mail order. All of his goods were shipped for payment on approval after trial, being the forerunner of that system so extensively practiced now throughout the country. The fortune he accumulated was the largest of any one man in the history of Miami County. At one time, his extensive warehouses in Troy contained 80,000 barrels of whiskey, the largest possession of this character by any one man in the country.

He married Mary Jane Coleman (nee Harter) on April 2, 1891, from which union one child, a daughter, Isabella, was born. Mr. Hayner established branch houses in several of the principal cities of the United States and thus founded a business organization of great strength, now being utilized, since the dissolution of the distilling company in building up "The Grain Product Company," the present principal output of which is a breakfast food.

Mr. Hayner, during his life, purchased the ground and building and after extensive improvements thereon presented the property to The Troy Club, of which he died a member.





## THE HOME OF GEORGE WASHINGTON AND LAURA STERRETT HUMPHREYS

615 East Franklin Street, Troy, Ohio

Geo. W. Humphreys was born at Georgetown, Brown County, Ohio, on June 11, 1862, and lived with his father and mother, Alexander J. and Pamelia Humphreys until manhood. He was educated in the public schools of Georgetown and the Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio. He was educated as a druggist and entered the employment of Cottingham and Sterrett, in Troy, and was married to Laura Alice Sterrett on May 26, 1887, who was a daughter of William H. Sterrett of New Carlisle, Clark County, prominent in the affairs of his community, having been a county commissioner for 6 years and mayor of New Carlisle. Laura Sterrett Humphreys was born October 13, 1864, and educated in the public schools. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church when married but went with her husband to the First Christian Church, where she has been a faithful and constant worker and teacher.

Soon after marriage, George W. became a clerk in the post office at Troy and has been the assistant postmaster for so many years that "the memory of man runneth not to the contrary," and where he is likely to continue to the end, both on account of the civil service rules and recognized excellent efficiency.

He is a Scottish Rite Mason and a member of the Knights of Pythias. He is a trustee of the Christian College at Defiance, Ohio, while his wife is a member of the woman's board. He is president of the official board of the First Christian Church of Troy and is keenly alive to the every interest of the church in which he is ably seconded by a mighty nice wife, if she is my niece.







### ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, VIRGINIA

This historical residence, was owned by George Washington Parke Curtis, the adopted son of George Washington. Robert E. Lee married the daughter of Mr. Custis and through this marriage became the owner of this estate of 1100 acres and lived there when the Civil War of 61 broke out.

Lincoln authorized Scott to offer Lee the position of Commander-in-chief of the Union forces. It was from these portals that Lee mounted his horse and rode over the Aqueduct bridge in May, 1861, to visit Scott in Washington on this subject, and in the interview which followed, Lee declined to accept on the grounds that he was bound to follow the action of his state. While no one doubts Lee's ability, all thoughtful men wondered why he did not, like Thomas, follow that half of his state that remained in the Union.

This mansion was the residence of General De Russey in 1864. It was guarded by Co. A. of the 147 O. V. I. from Miami County, Ohio. In the summer of 1864, the grounds around this mansion were laid out as a national cemetery and the author of this work assisted Hergestheimer and McMath, of the United States Coast Survey in the survey. The bodies of the dead were being brought from the wilderness front and interred there in large numbers during that summer. Over 1700 Union soldiers are now buried there and among them Sheridan and Crook.

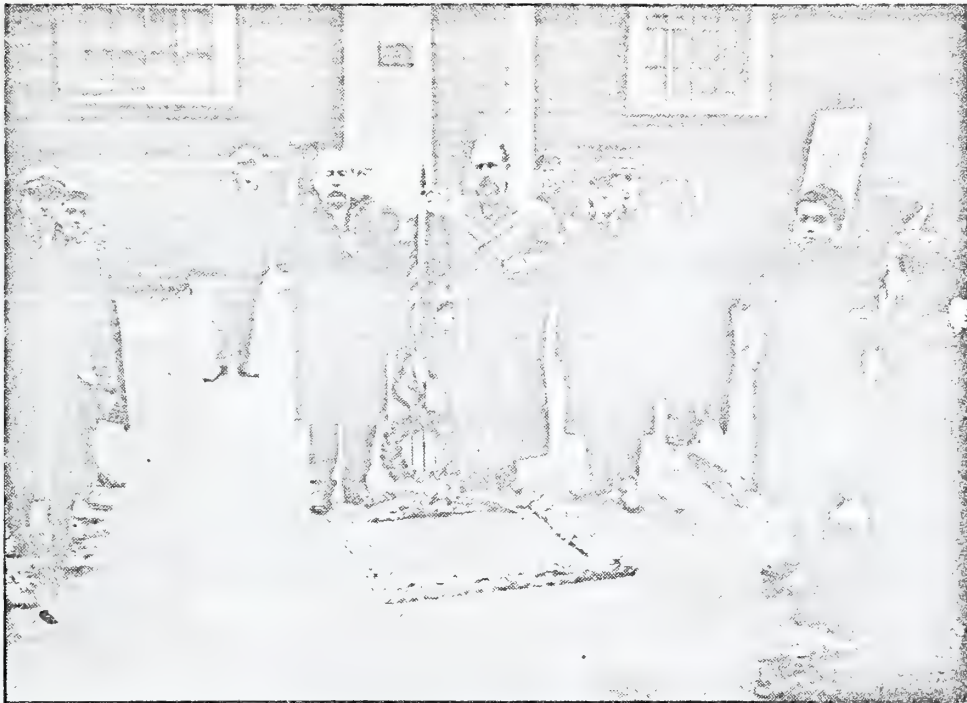
Readers of history will recollect how the 6th corps, after their hard fight at Monocacy, with so many of our gallant Miami County boys with our own Col. Otho Binkley at their head, came marching across chain bridge and struck the Confederates so sharply that Early was led to exclaim, "Better get out, Breckinridge," those are not hundred day men."

During June and July of 1864, I occupied the room in this mansion, immediately in the rear of the right-hand column of the above picture in which I found a number of school books and drawings belonging to various members of the Lee family and among them a French grammar, with the name "Agnes Lee" written on the front fly leaf which I brought home with me and which my mother commanded me to return after the war and which I accordingly did, addressing the same to her at Charlottesville, the seat of the Virginia University, of which Gen. Lee was then the President and from which act I received a courteous reply of thanks.

The Lee estate was confiscated by the government for the return of which the Lee heirs entered suit on the ground that, under the Constitution, treason could not work attainder of blood. The suit was compromised by the government paying the Lee heirs the sum of \$250,000.

It is here, each year, that the President of the United States is supposed to deliver a Memorial day address on May 30.





## INDEPENDENCE HALL

Philadelphia, Pa.

Immediately to the left of the door in the rear of the above picture, the Declaration of Independence was signed on July 4, 1776, and to the rear of that room now hangs Liberty Bell that proclaimed the birth of that immortal document.

On Feb. 22, 1861, Abraham Lincoln standing on the space occupied by the tablet, in front of this picture, raised the flag over Independence Hall.

On Feb. 22, 1910, Samuel Van Sant, of Minneapolis, Minn., commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, and Frank M. Sterrett, of Troy, Ohio, his executive officer, stood at the head of this tablet, by request and the above picture was published in the Philadelphia papers of that date.



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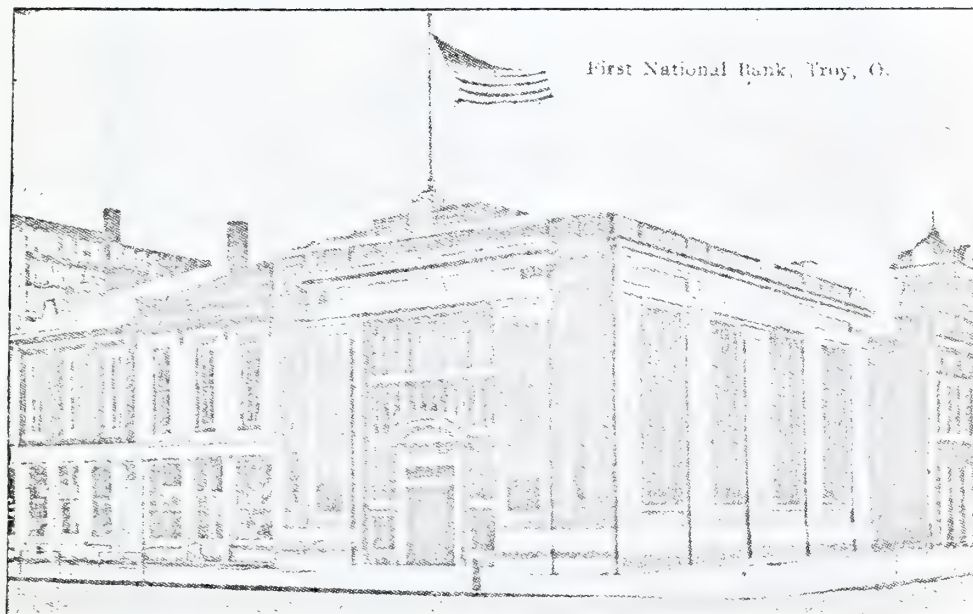




**ADAMS STREET BRIDGE**

**Troy, Ohio**





## FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Troy, Ohio

The first bank in Troy was the Miami County branch of the State bank, established in 1847. The First National, with same stockholders, succeeded the State bank in 1865. It was the fifty-fifth national bank started in the United States. It is capitalized at \$200,000.







### ABBOT EATON CHILDS

Was of pure American ancestry, running back before the revolution. He was the son of the Rev. Thomas P. and Eltezera Eaton Childs, born in Xenia, Greene county, Ohio, on August 29, 1845. He was descended from Daniel Eaton, a captain in the army and Moses Eaton, a captain in the navy, during the revolution. He was a member of company K, 12th O. V. C., the service of which is laid down in another part of this work. After the war, he spent nine years as a job printer in Chicago, Illinois. His place of business burned down in the great Chicago fire of 1871. He came to Troy in 1876, and engaged with his father in the preparation and sale of the famous Childs' Catarrh Specific which had a long and successful history of cures affected. He was married to Olive Alice Shilling on May 11, 1875, of Troy, from which union, two sons were born: Thomas Maxwell Childs, in Troy, Ohio, on December 30, 1877, now, 1917, a captain in the aviation signal corps, U. S. R., Washington, D. C., and Harry Jesse Childs, in Troy, February 20, 1880, also an electrical engineer, now with the Chateaugy Ore & Iron Company, Lyon, New York.

Abbott Eaton Childs, served several terms in the city council of Troy, also in the water works and civil service boards. He was clerk of the Miami county courts from 1892 to 1898. He was president of the Peoples Building and Savings association of Troy for 17 years, serving at the time of his death. This institution, with more than a million dollars now on its books, had received a large degree of his careful business attention. The prosperous position it now occupies in the community was created in a great degree to the unfaltering devotion that marked his connection with it. He was a member of the First Baptist church, a Knight Templar, a Knight of Pythias, and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was a kindly and benevolent man but unwavering in his conception of private and public duty. When he died and was buried in Riverside cemetery on March 16, 1909, one of Troy's most honorable and valuable citizens had departed to that bourne from which no travel returns.

"Like a tide our work should rise,  
Each later wave the best,  
Today is a king in disguise,  
Today is a special test."





HON. MARTIN K. GANTZ

The subject of the above portrait was born on the farm in Bethel Township, Miami County, on January 28, 1862, where he remained until sixteen years of age when he entered the Normal University at Lebanon, where he remained for two years.

In 1880, he entered the law office of E. S. Williams in Troy, where he remained until 1882 when he entered the Cincinnati Law School from which he graduated in 1883 and formed a partnership with E. S. Williams in the practice of the law, which continued until 1889.

During this period he was nominated, in 1884, on the Democratic ticket for Prosecuting Attorney of Miami County, and, although he ran 500 votes ahead of his ticket, he was defeated by Samuel Jones, of West Milton.

He formed a law partnership with A. F. Broomhall in 1889 which continued until 1894. During this period, in 1890, he was elected Mayor of Troy, being the only Democrat on the ticket elected at that time.

In 1894, the Fourth Congressional District was composed of Preble, Darke, Mercer, Shelby, Champaign and Miami Counties. The Democratic Convention of that year met in Sidney and remained several days in a dead lock session, unable to make a nomination, and finally adjourned to meet in Eaton at a subsequent date, where Mr. Gantz received the nomination and was elected to the fifty-second Congress. He was appointed and served on the committee on banking and elections. His speech advocating the election of United States Senators by a direct vote of the people gave him considerable notoriety throughout the country. William Jennings Bryan was a member of this Congress with whom Mr. Gantz formed a strong friendship which lasted during the life of the latter.

In 1896, when Mr. Gantz was again a candidate, the District had been changed into an overwhelming Republican one, and Mr. Gantz was defeated although he ran 200 votes ahead of his ticket.

He married Miss Gertrude Baird on October 1, 1885, who died on May 25, 1888, and was buried in Riverside Cemetery. From this union, one son, Maurice, was born, the present County Surveyor of Miami County.

On October 1891, Mr. Gantz was married to Mary Green, a daughter of Dr. J. H. and Almira Green, long and favorably known in Troy; the doctor for his high standing as a physician, and his wife as a teacher and the first woman member of the School Board of Troy.

In 1915, through the influence of his friend, W. J. Bryan, then Secretary of State, the President appointed Mr. Gantz as a director in the Bank of Nicaragua and of the Nicaragua railroad, in compliance with treaty stipulations between the two powers. He and his wife, in his official capacity, visited Nicaragua from which trip he returned to Troy a sick man. At five o'clock, Thursday morning, Feb. 10, 1916, he made a pillow of manly accomplishments, and laid down to rest, his reputation secure. His wife and son survive him.

He was a Mason and a member of the Troy Club. In my more than 30 years of intimate acquaintance and association with him, I have known no kindlier and genial gentleman.





### HOME OF JOHN W. FULKERSON

George W. Fulkerson, the father of John M. Fulkerson, was born in Seneca county, New York, in September, 1828. He moved to Bucyrus, Ohio, when a very small boy and it was there he gained most of his education. He was interested in farm work but later became a physician and had quite an extensive practice throughout Shelby county. He married Margaret J. Mills in 1875 from which union there were three children born, John, Walter, and William. He belonged to the Methodist church and also the Odd Fellows lodge. He continued his practice as a physician until his death in December 28, 1892. He was buried in Houston, Shelby county, Ohio, and was a very well thought of man.

John M. Fulkerson, the son of George W. Fulkerson, was born in New Port, Shelby county, on April 3, 1878. He obtained most of his early education there and continued to live there with his parents until he went to the Ohio Northern university, from which institution he graduated in May, 1900. On July 11, 1900, two months later he was married to Maude L. Killian from which union two children were born, Margaret and Florine. In March, 1902, he moved to Troy where he started business for himself as a druggist. He belongs to the Methodist church and also the Masons, Odd Fellows, Jr. O. U. A. M.







# THE HOME OF ALBERT CONRAD NICOL, 101 E. WATER STREET, TROY, OHIO

The subject of this sketch was born in Marysville, Union county, Ohio, on November 14, 1872, and lived with his father and mother, John C. Nicol and Mary A. Burger Nicol until manhood, receiving his education in the public schools of Marysville. He was married to Mame Barry, a descendant of the extensive Culbertson family of Troy, among the early and substantial pioneers here, on November 28, 1894. Mr. Nicol had been in Troy at that time since 1887, engaged in the coal business. He is the proprietor of the Trojan Coal company and enjoys an extensive patronage. The coal shortage in Ohio during this winter of 1917-18, prevents him from filling even a small per cent of his orders. Mr. Nicol is a Knight Templar, an Elk and a member of the Troy club. He and his wife are members of the Episcopalian church.





### THE HOME OF G. W. LORIMER, SOUTH WALNUT

The subject of this sketch was born in County Brant, Ontario, Dominion of Canada, in 1874. He gained his early education there and also learned telegraphy, which he followed until 1892. In 1897, Mr. Lorimer married Miss Jennie Hunter, of Ontario, Canada, from which union three children were born: A. Hoyt, Genevieve, and Harry Townsend Lorimer. A short while previous to his marriage Mr. Lorimer became interested in the automatic telephone exchanges and accepted the position of secretary-treasurer of The American Machine Telephone Company, Limited, for the manufacture of machine telephone exchanges, which is known as the Lorimer system, he and his brother being the patentees. They have these exchanges established in Canada, France, and Italy and in the interests of his business he has visited these countries. The Auto Sand Mixer Company, of Piqua, manufacturing, was organized and incorporated in 1906, with a capital stock of \$40,000, with G. W. Lorimer as president and general manager; V. E. Minnich, vice president; G. A. Vangier, treasurer; and Dr. P. T. Snorf, secretary, for the manufacturing of sand mixing machinery for foundry use. Mr. Lorimer is the patentee of this invention. In addition to the patents he has already secured on his two notable inventions, he has fourteen more pending relative to the same. Mr. Lorimer belongs to the Presbyterian church and also is a Thirty-second Degree Mason, Past Master of Warren Lodge of Piqua, Blue Lodge and Chapter of Piqua, the Council and Commandery at Troy, and the Consistory of Dayton. He has the finest collection of archeological specimens and old firearms belonging to any private collection in Ohio. He collected many of these in his travels and keeps them at his own pretty home in Troy. He is engaged at present in the manufacture of the Loraphone, a musical instrument of which he is the patentee.







**HOME OF GEORGE FRANCIS HOWELL. 516 WEST MARKET STREET,  
TROY, OHIO**

The subject of this sketch was born in Morrow county, Ohio, on November 23, 1862, and lived with his father and mother, George and Phoebe C. Howell on the home farm until after his marriage with Gertrude E. Kreider on November 21, 1889. From this union, three children were born, two of whom live, Albert Kreider Howell, his son, was born on May 10, 1899.

Hr. Howell received his education in the public schools of Morrow county and came to Troy in July of 1891 and engaged in the grocery trade, being the proprietor of the Miami Cash Grocery in the rear of the Troy City building. He and family worship at the First Methodist church, of Troy. He is a respected and substantial citizen of his adopted city.





#### PLANT OF THE TROY ICE COMPANY, JOSEPH BLEVINS, PROPRIETOR

The subject of this sketch is of American nativity, born in Concord township in 1868, and lived with his father and mother, Soloman and Ella Blevins, until manhood. He was educated in the Troy schools and was engaged in the moving of houses for several years. His large transfer wagons have moved the majority of all freight consigned to Troy merchants and manufacturers for many years and the household goods from one section of the city to another. To this business he had added ice and coal, owning both ice plants and supplying Troy, New Carlisle, in Clarke county, Arcanum and Pittsburg in Darke county, Tippecanoe City and other towns in Miami county. The capacity of his new plant is 32 tons daily. He is a member of the Eagles lodge in Troy, and served six years in the Troy council. He was married to Ella Perkins in 1907 from which union one child was born. He is a self-made man and has made two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before.





### THE HOME OF MRS. HENRY S. THOMPSON

On May Street, Troy, Ohio

Henry S. Thompson was born on the 8th of October, 1879, near Saginaw, Mich., and received a preliminary education in the schools of that locality; at the Military Academy at Cayuga Lake in New York and afterwards took a course at Williams College in Massachusetts, after which he engaged for two years in the lumber business in Florida; after which period he was attached five years to the firm of Allen and Wheeler, principally in the tobacco department.

He married Bessie Coleman of Troy, the daughter of Horace Coleman, Jr., and Mrs. Mary J. Hayner, on October 12, 1904, after which he engaged extensively in farming and stock raising, in which business he remained until his death on June 16, 1916, when he was laid to rest in beautiful Riverside, leaving behind him a host of sincere friends, whom he had attached to himself through his unusually urbane and kindly disposition.

He was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, of the Troy Club, of the Island Outing Club, and with his wife a member of the Episcopal Church of Troy.

Mrs. Thompson, who survives her husband, was born in Troy on June 15, 1883, where she resides in her handsome home and is known for her good works and the tender memory in which she holds her departed husband.

Every day is a little life and every life is a day repeated.







**THE HOME OF JOSEPH H. TORBECK, 521 EAST CANAL STREET, TROY, OHIO**

Joseph H. Torbeck, proprietor of the cigar, tobacco store and billiard parlor at Main and Walnut streets, Troy, was born in Richmond, Indiana, from which place he moved to Dayton and from that city to Troy in 1906. He has twice married. His first marriage was with Susan Funk, who died October 14, 1908. He was subsequently married to Carrie M. Dittmer, July 16, 1911, from which union they have one daughter, Carrie. In the twelve years Mr. Torbeck has been in our midst, he has quietly, by industry, built up a profitable industry and has obtained a name for integrity which is to be desired by all honorable men. His genial manner and courtesy have created for him many valuable and esteemed personal friends.





### ADDISON THORNDYKE JAKUES

Addison Thorndyke Jaques was born on October 13, 1826, in Tewksbury, Mass., removing to Troy, Ohio, in 1849, where he died on October 14, 1916.

He was married to Laura Amanda Fellows, of West Jefferson Ohio, on December 28, 1853, from which union two children were born, Charles F. October 27, 1854, and Harvey F. on August 29, 1858. Charles followed his father to the plains of light in just two months, December 14, 1916.

His first venture in business was in the capacity of partner of Hanson S. Mayo in the flouring mill at the Old Troy Lock Mills, run by water power from the Miami and Erie Canal. He left the mill for his farm at Cowlesville where he remained until 1864 when he returned to Troy and soon after leased the Sheets flouring mills two and one half miles east of Troy on the Springfield turnpike. In 1867, he moved to his farm on the Covington pike, midway between the two towns and in 1869, moved back to Troy where he engaged in the lumber business with Gilmore Orbison and Thomas Orr as partners. He afterwards owned his own lumber yard between Market and Walnut street and Race street and the canal with his two sons. His wife died on Feb. 1, 1901. He remained in the lumber business until the early 90's when he retired with only his farming interests to engage his time. Mr. Jaques was thoroughly public spirited, taking a lively interest in all civic improvements. He served in the City Council and as a member of the school board. He probably prided himself more on the fact that he led in the organization of Riverside cemetery than any other of his public acts. He was a Democrat in his political alliance, but was an independent voter on all local matters. He was entirely courageous in his advocacy of measures to which he had given his adherence, but universally fair and dignified. His carriage was erect to the last of his life. It is probable that no man has ever lived in Troy to be 90 years of age who kept the youthful color in his cheek and such alertness in his step. He once said to me, "I want it said of me, I did my part."







**Charles W. Cookson, A. M. Ped. D.**  
**Superintendent Public Schools, Troy, Ohio**  
**Lecturer, Institute Instructor**

Is of Scotch-Irish ancestry, born in Perry County, Ohio, on July 6th, 1861, and lived with his father, William Rand, his mother, Mariah Adaline Skinner, until manhood. They were not situated to gratify, in a full sense, the desire of their son for a classical education, but in no wise discouraged, the young man fought his own way through Fultonham Academy in Muskingum County, the University at Wooster and the State University at Athens.

After graduation, Prof. Cookson became the Superintendent of the schools at New Straitsville and Somerset, Ohio.

He united in marriage with Madge E. Davis on August 22, 1894, from which union two children have been born Ernestine on Sept. 25, 1896, and Forest Eugene on February 4, 1899.

Miss Ernestine, at this writing, is in attendance at the Miami University and Forest Eugene is a cadet at the United States Military Academy at West Point in New York.

Prof. Cookson came to Troy in 1906, where for the past twelve years, he has been the efficient successor of Edwards, Dowd and VanCleve.

He has, in that time, impressed his remarkable industry upon every department of our life. I doubt whether any other man in our community attends and participates in so many public assemblages. Not to see him introduce our Chautauqua lecturers, speaking at our soldiers' reunions, teaching in the Sunday School, ushering and collecting at church services and bearing his part of the load in every civic enterprise would cause inquiry about his health.

He has achieved popularity as a platform orator and his services as a lecturer are very much in demand, more especially on "The Boy and his Mother," "Building Character," "The Scarlet Cord," and "Our





### THE FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH, TROY, OHIO

The cornerstone of this church was laid on June 28, 1862, during the exciting events of the Civil War, after six years of preaching in the old town hall at the corner of Main and Cherry Streets. It cost \$5,503.08 and the society was in debt \$171.21 when the building was completed. The address at the dedicatory services was made by Rev. A. L. McKinney, the organizer, who soon after became the fighting chaplain of the 71 O. V. I., and was granted a leave of absence and remained the pastor until 1865 when he resigned.

On Easter Sunday, April 21, 1895, during the pastorate of W. I. Warbington, the building fund for the new church was begun. On Sunday morning, April 17, 1904, a resolution was adopted authorizing a beginning at once in the active work of building a new church. The last service in the old church was held on May 1, 1904. The cornerstone of the new temple of worship was laid on Thursday, May 4, 1905, at 2:30 p. m. and the church dedicated on April 1, 1906.

I attended the first funeral service in the new house, of that old veteran of the cross, Rev. Peter McCollough whom I had known for a half century and with whom I had worked at Lower Honey Creek Church and at Miami City.

The building committee was D. M. McCullough, H. E. Clemm, Neturn Rathbun, A. E. Sinks, John W. Shoup and George W. Humphreys. The pastors have been A. L. McKinney, J. J. Miller, William Jay, J. F. Watson, James Maple, G. E. Merrell, G. W. Shane, W. I. Warbington, Warren H. Dennison, I. S. Weeks and J. E. Etter.

Dr. Etter, the present pastor, 1918, informs me the present membership is 830.

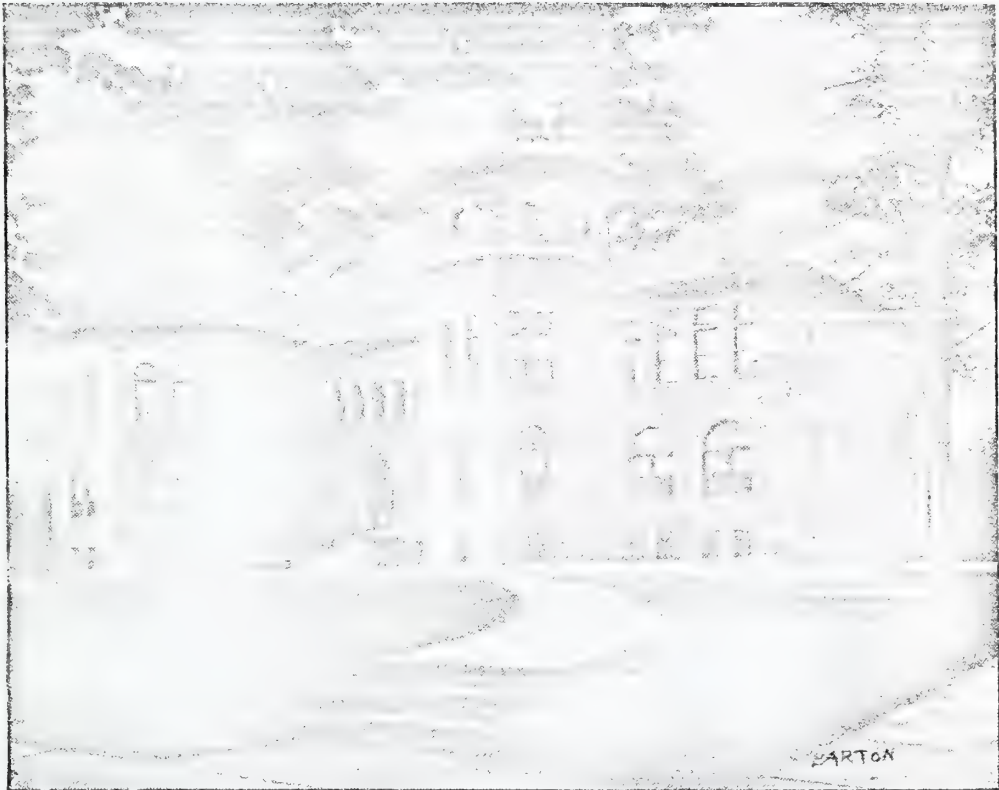
#### WELCOME

"Whosoever thou art who interest this church  
Remember it is the house of God;  
Be reverent, be silent, be thoughtful;  
And leave it not without a prayer to God,  
For thyself, for those who minister,  
And for those who worship here."

#### THE OFFICIAL BOARD OF 1918.

G. W. HUMPHREYS, President.  
P. G. YANTIS, Vice President.  
I. K. WISNER, Secretary.





### EDWARDS SCHOOL BUILDING

Henry Calhoun, pastor of the first Presbyterian Church in Troy in 1867, said over the dead body of William Norris Edwards, the first superintendent of the Troy schools, "An office bearer has fallen among us. We are draped in sorrow today. There is no one here, who does not feel that this is his or her sorrow. Be comforted in what you see and know that this brother and friend is embalmed in our love."





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## HISTORY OF FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, TROY, OHIO

Sometime between 1830 and 1834, Mr. Joseph R. John erected on the site of the present church edifice a building for the triple purpose of family use, for school rooms, and the upper part, or second story, was finished off as a commodious church room.

The Church organization was effected with 31 constituent members and articles of faith adopted May 2nd, 1834, and Rev. J. L. Moore chosen as pastor. Mr. John gave the use of his house, rent free, the church only paying for repairs and incidental expenses. This arrangement continued with Mr. John until 1843, when the church was incorporated and bought the property.

In 1855 under the pastorate of Rev. T. P. Childs the present Church building was built but only the basement room was finished and used for church services, and in 1865 changes were made in the building and the auditorium finished and furnished.

The two longest pastorates were those of Rev. Zelora Eaton and Rev. R. E. Carney.

## AN HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

### Troy, Ohio

In a little Century-old book was written the following:

"A Record of the Beginning and Progress of the Presbyterian Church of Troy, Ohio.

Monday, Sept. 13th, 1813.

"According to a publication to meet at the house of Alexander Telford to organize a Presbyterian Church, Hugh Scott was chosen Elder, to represent the Church members present."

The house of Alexander Telford where this first meeting was held was a little log cabin about a mile northwest of the present City Water Works Building, out on West Main Street, the original members being the Orbisons, Telfords, McClungs, Youarts, and Shackelfords and Scotts.

Some years afterwards the Church organization erected a brick meeting house in Troy, on South Crawford Street, off of Franklin. The house is still standing. A little graveyard adjoined this Church, but long ago gave way to the Forest School Building. About the year 1840 there arose quite a difference of opinion in regards to the tenets of the Church and it became divided into what was known as the Old and New School Church. The brick church was sold and those who excluded from the Mother Church bought a lot on West Main Street and erected a frame building, where now stands the First Lutheran Church.

The New School built a frame church on its present location, and in 1859 built the present brick building. During the building of the new church, the people worshipped in the Court House on West Main Street, the site being the Odd Fellow's building and now occupied by the Post Office. Dr. Daniel Rice was one of its first pastors, being succeeded by Wm. M. Cheever. At the time of the union of the two churches in 1870, Rev. Henry Calhoun was the pastor. Many noble and gifted men have filled the pulpit. For many years, Rev. A. W. Clokey was the pastor. J. King Gibson, now Chaplain of the National Military Home at Dayton. Rev. Clarence Hills and Dr. H. B. Elliott served the church very acceptably, and were followed by Dr. Charles Herron, now Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the Theological Seminary at Omaha, Nebr. Dr. J. W. Clokey came from a twenty-five years of successful service at New Albany, Ind., and was pastor here nearly eight years and greatly beloved by his people. He was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. Robert H. Dunaway. Mr. Dunaway is a graduate of Wooster College, also Lane Seminary and all his pastorates have been very successful. He is held in high esteem in both the Church and community. He is ably supported by a session consisting of ten ruling elders, being men of influence and prayer and students of the word of God.

The membership of the Church is about 450 and harmony, growth and prosperity are factors in the Church. The Sabbath School has an enrollment of over 250 and is in a flourishing condition. Walter H. Coles is the efficient Superintendent.

During the year 1917 the Church underwent extensive repairs, costing over \$7,000, and fully paid for. In September 1913, the Church celebrated its Centennial. The services were of the highest order, having gifted local speakers and speakers of renown from a distance. It is a long, long way marked with privations and sacrifices from those log cabins in the wilderness to our modern city homes—from the log cabin in which our forefathers worshipped to our large commodious and beautiful structure with their costly equipment and appurtenances in which we worship.

A grand-daughter of one of the Charter members was the historian of the Church Centennial; Miss Mary J. Orbison, and it is from her we receive this sketch.



## ROLLAND BURWELL

Rolland Burwell was born at Bueno Vista, Scioto County, Ohio., and was educated in the public schools. His father died when Rolland was sixteen years of age, after which the son became the support of his mother to whom he has loyally clung and with whom he now lives in their pleasant home in Troy, on Grant Street.

His mother, Mary A. Murphy, is the daughter of Recompense Sherry Murphy of Adams County, an extensive farmer. Her mother was a Kelly and her her mother was a Bartley, the sister of Mordecai Bartley, Governor of Ohio, 1844-46.

Mr. Burwell is a Knight Templar, Knight of Pythias; of the Junior Order and of the Troy Club. He worships with his mother at the First Baptist Church, of Troy.

He and his mother came to Troy in 1887 where he was employed by T. E. Coles and Co. in the hardware business for a period of eight years, after which period he attended the Miami Commercial College in Dayton and then entered the Court House as a Deputy Auditor for a period of two years and then Deputy Treasurer of Miami County for six years. In 1910, he was elected Treasurer of Miami Co. and served for two terms until 1914. At present, he is engaged in the sales department of the Troy Wagon Works who have a large contract for supplying motor trucks for the government of the United States to be used in our war against Germany. His uncle, William Murphy, was a captain in the 81 O. V. I. during the Civil War and his ancestors are of Revolutionary stock.

## GEORGE CLARK MCGAVRAN

Is of Scotch-Irish stock and was born at Cadiz, Ohio, on Feb. 18, 1887. He lived with his father, Samuel B. and his mother, Jennie Johnston, until manhood and was educated in the public schools of Cadiz. He was married to Nellie Geiger, of Canton, Ohio, on April 21, 1909, from which union 3 children have been born, Mary Louise on May 21, 1911; Harry, March 7, 1913, and Hortense, Feb. 17, 1916.

Mr. McGavran came to Troy on March 13, 1911, and entered the employ of the Troy Wagon Works, in which his people and those of his wife are stockholders. He is the final inspector of that flourishing corporation, who employ some four hundred men in the manufacture of motor trucks for the government of the United States.

Mr. McGavran is a Mason and worships at the Presbyterian Church.

## DR. EUGENE EDWIN RUBEY

An American by birth, was born at Glenville, Ky., on Sept. 3, 1884, and lived with his father, John M. Rubey and his mother Kate Wilhite Rubey, until manhood. He was educated at the Lebanon University and received the degree of A.B. and B.S., also the University of Ind., with the degree of P. G.

He was married to Edna M. Conklin on August 23, 1911, and is by occupation an Osteopathic physician, with an office in the Masonic building in Troy, where he enjoys a lucrative practice and is held in high esteem by his fellow citizens.

Osteopathy was discovered in 1874 by Dr. Andrew Taylor Still. He made his discovery while living in Baldwin, Kansas. but finding Kansas an unwelcome field, he came to Kirksville, Mo., where he established the American School of Osteopathy. This school was not established, however, till 1892.

It was through years of study that Dr. Still evolved this science. His attention had been directed to some of the facts underlying Osteopathy when he was a lad ten years old. One day when suffering from headache he made a swing of his father's plowlines between two trees. The swing was eight or ten feet from the ground. Throwing the end of a blanket over the swing, he lay on the ground and used the lines under his head as a sort of a pillow. In a short time he was asleep, and when he awoke his headache was gone. He never forgot the experience. So in later years he worked out a complete explanation for it as the result of his unfolding studies in Osteopathy.

## LEONARD H. SHIPMAN

Was born of American parentage in St. Marys, Ohio, on October 23, 1874, and lived with his father and mother, John N. and Louisa A. Shipman, until manhood. He was educated in the high school of St. Marys, the National university at Lebanon, Ohio, and the State university at Columbus. He was admitted to the bar and came to Troy and entered into a successful practice from the beginning. On April 17, 1901, he united in marriage with Jessie G. Shannon, a daughter of Samuel H. Shannon and from that union one child, a son, Franklin, was born, who is ever a welcome guest at my house.

Mr. Shipman is a member of the First Evangelical Lutheran church of Troy, a member of the official board, a leader in all of its activities. He is a Scottish rite and Knight Templar and Subordinate lodges Mason and a Knight of Pythias. He has been the city solicitor of the city of Troy and raises apples on his ranch in the state of Washington.





## CHAPTER XXVI

### SOCIETIES, ASSOCIATIONS, ETC.

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#### BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

##### Piqua.

Border City Building and Loan Association: incorporated, June 6, 1871; authorized capital \$1,500,000.

Third Piqua Building and Loan Association, incorporated, Sept. 24, 1884, authorized capital \$2,000,000.

##### Troy.

Peoples Building and Loan Association Company: incorporated, April 28, 1890; authorized capital, \$3,000,000.

##### Tippecanoe.

Monroe Building and Loan Association: incorporated July 19, 1875; authorized capital, \$400,000.

##### Covington.

Covington Loan and Building Association: incorporated, March 23, 1886; authorized capital, \$800,000.

##### West Milton.

West Milton Home Savings Association: incorporated Dec. 1, 1887; authorized capital, \$100,000.

#### FRATERNAL ORDERS.

##### Masonic.

Franklin Lodge, Troy.  
Warren Lodge, Piqua.  
Tippecanoe Lodge, Tippecanoe City.  
West Milton Lodge, West Milton.  
Covington Lodge, Covington.  
Social Lodge, Lena.  
Pleasant Hill Lodge, Pleasant Hill.  
Bradford Lodge, Bradford.  
Troy Chapter, Troy.

Fidelity Chapter, Fidelity.  
Christian Chapter, Bradford.  
Sharon Chapter, West Milton.  
Covington Chapter, Covington.

##### Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Piqua Lodge, Piqua.  
Piqua Council.  
Troy Lodge.  
Tippecanoe Lodge.  
Industry Lodge, Lena.  
Covington Lodge.  
Taylor Lodge, Fletcher.  
Bradford Lodge.  
Stillwater Lodge, West Milton.  
Casstown Lodge.  
Pleasant Hill Lodge.  
Brandt Lodge, Brandt.  
Garfield Lodge (Col.), Troy.

##### Rebekah Lodges.

Begonia Lodge, Bradford.  
Virique Lodge, West Milton.  
Trojan Lodge, Troy.  
Oriental, Tippecanoe.  
Violet Lodge, Fletcher.  
Silver Star, Lena.  
Mildred Lodge, Covington.  
Champion, Casstown.  
Household of Ruth, Troy.

##### Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Alexander Mitchell Post, Piqua.  
A. H. Coleman Post, Troy.  
Langston Post, Covington.  
Grand Army Post, Pleasant Hill.  
Rouzer Post, Tippecanoe.

##### Miscellaneous Societies.

Piqua Tent, Maccabees.  
Veterans of the Spanish War, Piqua.  
Sons of Veterans, Covington.



Daughters of American Revolution,  
Piqua.

Piqua Tribe, I. O. Red Men.  
Amokee Tribe, I. O. Red Men, Covington.  
Demoiselle Council, D. of P., Covington.  
Loramie Tribe, I. O. Red Men, Piqua.  
Piqua Council, Royal Arcanum.  
Piqua Court Foresters.  
Piqua Court Marguerite.  
Patrons of Husbandry, Covington.  
Patrons of Husbandry, Pleasant Hill.  
A. H. Coleman, W. R. C., Troy.  
D. M. Houser W. R. C., Tippecanoe.  
Chattanooga Castle, K. G. E., Lena.  
Willow Camp, W. O. W., Piqua.  
Miami Grange, Piqua.  
Jr. O. U. A. M., Conover.  
Potsdam Council, Jr. O. U. A. M.  
Miami Lodge, M. B. A., Piqua.  
Knights of Pythias, Fletcher.  
Jr. O. U. A. M., Fletcher.  
Milton Lodge, K. of P., West Milton.  
Pythian Sisters, West Milton.  
Stillwater Lodge, K. of P., Covington.  
Stillwater Grange, Covington.  
Order of the Gobblers, Covington.  
Knights of Columbus, Piqua.  
Jr. O. U. A. M., Tippecanoe.  
Lodge of the Maccabees, Tippecanoe.  
Modern Woodmen, Tippecanoe.  
Daughters of America, Tippecanoe.  
Order of Ben Hur, Tippecanoe.  
Royal Arcanum, Tippecanoe.  
Knights of the Golden Eagle, Troy.  
Aerie of Eagles, Piqua.  
Aerie of Eagles, Troy.  
Knights of Pythias, Troy.  
B. P. O. E., Troy.  
B. P. O. E., Piqua.  
Jr. O. U. A. M., Troy.  
Touquas Tribe, I. O. Red Men, Troy.  
Trojan Lodge, Knights of Pythias, Troy.

#### Women's Clubs.

My readers will join me in thanking Mrs. Addison F. Broomhall for the following very interesting and authentic sketch of the Women's Clubs of Miami County. It comes as by authority, since she was

one of the organizers of the Altruria Club of Troy and the Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs, both of which she has been the President.

In her husband, one of the leading lawyers of Ohio, who has been a consolation to me in this work, I have recognized for more than forty years a friendship which dwells with me in sweet and tender memory.

The woman's club movement started thirty years ago. About this time, the Sorosis, of New York City, having celebrated its 21st anniversary, called a meeting for the purpose of organizing the General Federation of Women's Clubs (Sorosis), which held its first biennial in Chicago in 1892, and which now numbers more than a million women. This was the psychological time for a nation wide club movement. For many years, women had striven for the privilege of higher education equal to that enjoyed by men, and when, in 1870, colleges and universities opened their doors to women, hope and ambition possessed their souls.

Invention and discovery, too, were rapidly taking out of the hands of women much that had occupied their time in the home. It also took out of the home, into great factories and other occupations, many thousands of women and girls whose welfare later became an important part of club endeavor.

Since industry has made it so, there are now three distinct classes of women—the wage-earners, the leisure, pleasure-seeking class, and the class represented largely by club women. These intelligent, forceful, earnest women, many of whose children are reared, yearn to keep step with progress and to serve whenever possible. A speaker in looking over the audience of the first woman's club convention, said: "The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world, but club women's cradles have been rocked."

It was probably owing to the mature





inds of vigorous, healthy women, with experience, ripe judgment and wide vision, that the first clubs were organized on such a broad, liberal basis, without creed or sect, and with but one object—that of service. However, today young women form a large part of club membership and are as earnest as their mothers.

On the theory that heat and light will not be radiated without fire from within, the woman's club has always made self-improvement an important feature. This is the reason programs are issued, annually, in printed calendars. The Chautauqua Circles in Troy, Piqua, Covington, West Milton, Tippecanoe City and Pleasant Hill were a great help to the club movement in Miami county. A course of study, covering a period of four years, known as the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle was modeled after the curriculum of an eastern university. While this was a stiff proposition and many fell by the wayside, the women proved the best students, and thousands annually joined and graduated. With the club movement, Chautauqua circles lost much of their popularity, in a greatly modified form, they have proved an inspiration for forty years, and will always have adherents.

Miami County lined up with the other counties of Ohio and clubs were organized rapidly. In Piqua the Reading Circle and the Fortnightly Club were the first by several years. Later, the Round Table, the Columbian, Research, Helen Hunt, Nondescript, Reading Circle, Book Club, Fireside Circle, and the Women's Culture Club (colored) were organized. These clubs are all limited in membership and meet fortnightly at the home of some member. All are interested in live questions of the day and are devoting much time to various war activities. They unite in a City Federation for civic work, and have proven a power in the city.

In Covington there have been, for many years, two clubs; the Pierian and Athæneum, both limited, meeting fortnightly, and their influence has been far-reaching and helpful to many women.

In West Milton, the Welfare Club, whose name explains its purpose, is a live organization also meeting fortnightly, and limited in membership.

Tippecanoe City has three active women's clubs. The Pioneers developed from a Chautauqua Circle, the Monday Night and the Mothers' Club, the last organized primarily for child welfare work. All of these clubs are fortnightly limited clubs, and unite for local community work.

The Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs was organized in Springfield in 1894. From seventy-five clubs and a few hundred women, it has grown to nearly five hundred clubs with a total membership in the State of more than fifty thousand women. Its departments, corresponding to the National organization, are Art, Civics, Conservation, Education, Home Economics, Industrial and Social Conditions, Legislation and State Institution, Literature, Library Extension, Music, Public Health, and Scholarship.

The Ohio Federation made the first move towards traveling libraries in Ohio, and accomplished great results at the Girls Industrial Home at Delaware and Woman's Reformatory, and spent a great deal of their time looking after the conservation of natural resources, and the industrial and social conditions of women and children in industry.

Miami County has furnished two State Presidents. Mrs. William P. Orr of Fortnightly, Piqua was the third President and later served as a Director of the General Federation. Mrs. Edgar Todd, Columbian, Piqua, served as Treasurer, Corresponding Secretary and Federation Secretary. Mrs. Addison F. Broomhall, Troy, was the eighth President, having previously served as chairman of several com-





mittees, as Treasurer and General Federation Secretary, also as chairman of the Library Extension Committee of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

Troy is also a club town, there being seven women's literary clubs, including more than 250 women.

The Sorosis, 1893, and Altrurian, 1894, were direct outgrowths of a live Chautauqua Circle which had existed for many years. The Sorosis, Fortnightly, Home Circle, Monday Circle, Book Lovers Chautauqua Circle and Music Club are all limited clubs, meeting fortnightly at the home of a member. All are doing splendid and helpful work, both in their programs and in war work, and are always ready to unite in any efforts to help the community.

The Altrurian Club, incorporated with one hundred and fifty-six members, is the only unlimited club, and the largest in the county, and because of its size and democratic ideals, is a leader in civic and altruistic work. It has its own club rooms, meets weekly, and will celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary in 1919. I am emphasizing the work of the Altrurian Club because it represents the department work of the State and General Federation of Women's Clubs. It was organized, primarily, for the establishment of a public library and reading room for Troy; for the practice of parliamentary procedure, and for the study, through history and literature, of the life and times of mankind. It is this study of the human race and its many problems, which has made the club a civic unit of strong altruistic activities. The club does departmental work which includes literature, music, the drama, civics, education, public health and household economics.

The story of the work for the establishment of a free public library, involving as it did, election activity, a breaking down of prejudice, and the education of many citizens as to the needs of a public library, is an interesting one. Its financial aid

and support of the reading table for many years, the holding of an Art Exhibit together with other clubs of the city, presentation to the public schools of many pictures; the unceasing struggle to physical culture and manual training in the public schools, the publication of the day's issue of the Miami Union, the carrying on of a community lecture course and the city was ready to take hold of it again; the cooking schools and parliamentary classes conducted by the club; the fight against tuberculosis through the sale of Red Cross seals; the assistance rendered in time of flood and epidemic; its effort to secure a Park Commission and consequent beautifying of the city, the war gardens and ready response to all war activities, are all well known. With all this nothing appeals to the women more than home and children, and programs pertaining to mothers' problems, household economics, child welfare and education, are the most popular.

The Club has edited three editions of the Altrurian Cook Book, containing the best recipes of the women of Troy. The Altrurian Club is a center which builds carefully and intensely within, that it may grow and radiate. With an independent membership and equal opportunities for all—with a common sympathy, knowledge and love—it lives, as far as possible, up to the motto:

"In essentials unity.

In non-essentials, liberty.

In all things, charity."

This altruistic spirit is true of all clubs in Miami County, in the State and Nation.

## THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES OF MIAMI COUNTY.

### Piqua.

The Miami Underwear Co.

The Atlas Underwear Co.

The Piqua Hosiery Co.

The Stuart-Brown Underwear Co.



The Orr Felt and Blanket Co.  
 The Pioneer Shaft and Pole Co.  
 The Piqua Handle and Mfg. Co.  
 The Piqua Furniture Co.  
 The Crow Kills Co.  
 The Wood Shovel and Tool Co.  
 The Sprague-Smith Furniture Co.  
 The Piqua Gas and Coke Co.  
 The Piqua Malt Co.  
 The Piqua Foundry and Machine Co.  
 The Piqua Packing Co.  
 The Piqua Milling Co.  
 The George H. Rundle Co.  
 The Ohio Marble Co.  
 The King Mfg. Co.  
 The Favorite Stove and Range Co.  
 The American Wagon Stock Co.  
 The American Straw Board Co.  
 The Piqua Flour Co.  
 The French Oil Machinery Co.  
 The Piqua Blower Co.  
 The Piqua Creamery Co.

#### Troy.

The Allen and Wheeler Co.  
 The American Fixture and Mfg. Co.  
 Troy Auto Supply Co.  
 The Troy Body Co.  
 Troy Bottling Works.  
 The Lorimer Mfg. Co.  
 The Montgomery Printing Co.  
 The Hobart Bros. Co.  
 The Hayner Distilling Co.  
 The Troy Carriage and Sunshade Co.  
 The Troy Coal and Ice Co.  
 Troy Feed Mill.  
 The Troy Laundry Co.  
 The Troy Light and Power Co.  
 The Troy Lumber Co.  
 The Troy Milk and Butter Co.  
 The Troy Pattern Works.  
 The Troy Stamp Works.  
 The Troy Wagon Works.  
 The McKinnon Dash Co.  
 The Hobart Mfg. Co.  
 The Troy Marble Works.  
 The Troy Foundry and Machine Co.  
 The Miami Trailer Co.  
 The Gummed Products Co.

#### Tippecanoe City.

Ford and Co., Wheel Works.  
 The Tipp Straw Board Co.  
 The Tipp Furniture Factory.  
 The Tipp Underwear Co.  
 The Tipp Bldg. and Mfg. Co.  
 The Sanders and Kerr Tobacco Warehouse.  
 The Deetrick Milling Co.  
 The C. W. Jensen Mfg. and Building Co.

#### Covington.

Covington Woolen Mills.  
 Compton and Son Boiler Works.  
 Covington Flouring Mills.  
 The J. W. Ruhl Quarries.  
 The C. N. Jackson Quarries.  
 Covington Lumber Co.  
 Covington Telephone Co.  
 The Covington Electric Light Co.  
 The Covington Steam Laundry Co.

#### Pleasant Hill.

The Deeter Brickyard and Tile Co.  
 The M. and P. Tobacco Warehouse.  
 The Langanaker Sand and Gravel Co.  
 The Busy Mail Order Co.

**NATHAN HILL.**—Came to Miami County as a boy of 12 years and with his father settled in Newton Township. He was born in Maryland, near Ellicott's Mills, on the 15th day of March, 1788. Thomas Hill, his father, took part in the formation of Miami County. Nathan married Frances Williams, a daughter of Michael Williams, on the 29th day of June, 1809. He organized Hopewell church, which became the center of a great influence for good in that section. He expired on the 15th day of Jan., 1862, leaving behind him a cherished memory of deeds well done.

**FRANCIS GRAY.**—Was born in Erie County, Pa., August 10, 1821. In 1881, the F. Gray Co. was organized in Piqua, the leading stock holders being





Francis Gray, N. C. Nellis and William C. Gray. The product of the company consisted of paper makers, felts and jackets, flannels and yards, the orders for felts coming from all parts of the United States and Canada and even from across the Ocean. "Their cylinder felt jacket earned the reputation among paper mill men of being the best in the world." This enterprise, one of the greatest in the history of the country, perpetuated by the successful Orr Felt and Blanket Co., of the present time, did much to place Piqua among the successful manufacturing cities of the state. Mr. Gray died March 30, 1901, after an illness of several months, regretted by all who had realized that he had been one of the most potent and successful factors in our history.

MILTON G. MITCHELL—The son of William S. Mitchell of Elizabeth Township, was born August 30, 1845, and was educated in the public schools and in the grammar department of the Troy schools, coming to the latter in the fall term of 1862, together with Dr. W. A. Robinson, his cousin, and the author of this book. He was a member of the extensive Mitchell family which have been more extensively treated on in our chapter on religion and the address on the history of McKendrie Chapel, commencing on page 428. He died Sept. 17, 1901 and left a wife, who had been Mary Iliff and three children, Fern, Quinn B., and Mildred.

GEORGE W. SCOTT—Was born in 1849 in Elizabeth Township and was educated in the public schools there and at Troy. For ten years he engaged in the nursery business; then served a term as deputy treasurer of Miami County; then founded the Troy Buggy Works, a successful concern for more than 20 years. He became the patentee of a storm front and later of automobile attachments which he is at the present time manufacturing in the city of Cleveland, with a successful company behind him. He was one of the most

active and useful citizens in the history of Troy.

ALEXANDER M. HEYWOOD—Was born Oct. 17, 1840, in Staunton Township, the son of Nathaniel Heywood, one of our pioneer settlers, who was educated in the schools of his Township and in Troy. He enlisted in Co. H, Eleventh Ohio Infantry in 1861 and at the end of that three months service, re-enlisted in Co. B, 94th O. V. I. in which he served to the close of the war. The record of the battles in which this regiment participated is set forth on page 399, Vol. 2 of this work. He was successively a Sergeant, Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant, Captain and Major. At the battle of Perryville when Capt. John Drury of his company was killed, Heywood took command and by his cool bravery won the respect and admiration of his men and superiors. He served 4 years as Sheriff of Miami County and now lives a retired life in his comfortable home, 301 East Franklin Street.

HON. WILLIAM CLARK HUGHES—Was born at Portsmouth, Ohio, Feb. 5, 1875, son of Rev. Thomas L. and Hortense (Clave) Hughes. Mr. Hughes' ancestors were Welshmen. He was graduated from the Washington and Jefferson College at Washington, Pa., and is a graduate of the Indiana Law School and admitted to the bar in June, 1900 and began the practice of his profession in Piqua. In 1891, he was elected City Solicitor of his adopted city and again in 1903 and as Mayor in 1905 and again in 1907. He was married Sept. 22, 1904, to Anna Blushe Matthews, of Piqua, of which union, one son, Thomas Floyd Hughes was born. Mr. Hughes is a lawyer of excellent standing; worships with the Presbyterians and acts with the Republican party of which he is the present chairman of the County Executive Committee and member of the State Central Committee for the Fourth Congressional District.



**ROBERT M. WILSON**--Was born in Concord Township, Miami County, Ohio, March 6th, 1849, a son of John Wilson and Elizabeth (Debra) Wilson. The latter was one of the strong and reliable characters of Concord Township, serving as a Trustee of the same for 30 years, in which capacity his son, Robert M., the subject of this sketch, is serving at the present time. Mr. Wilson was married to Miss Allie B. Brown on Sept. 17, 1875, from which union, three children, Clarence W. Viond, May and Anna. Mr. Wilson and wife worship at the Christian church. He fraternizes with Odd Fellows and Elks.

**NATHAN IDDINGS**--We copy the following admirable sketch, by permission, from the pen of our friend T. C. Harbaugh, "familiarily known as Nate Iddings, president of the Bradford bank, and a member of the grain firm of Arnold and Iddings, of Bradford, may well be called one of the fathers of the town of which he is one of the most prominent and stirring citizens and has been for a period of nearly 40 years or since 1839.

He was born on a farm near Pleasant Hill, in Newton Township, Miami County, March 17th, 1841, son of David and Sarah (Hill) Iddings. His paternal grandfather was Joseph Iddings, whose father (great grandfather of the subject of this sketch) came to Ohio from South Carolina, settling on a large farm situated on the boundary line between Montgomery and Miami Counties, a part of the farm lying in each county. This immigration occurred in 1796, at the time Joseph, the grandfather of Nathan, was but a boy. He followed agriculture as also did his son, David Iddings, who was born in the locality, south-east of Pleasant Hill, and who, as has already been seen, married Sarah Hill. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm and in his boyhood attended the country schools. He afterward taught school for four years in Miami County, in the vicinity of Troy and Pleasant Hill and proved a successful teacher. Subsequently

in furtherance of a laudable ambition, he took up the study of the law, under the guidance of Alexander Long, and after thoroughly mastering the principles of the profession, he was admitted to the bar in Cincinnati in April, 1862. Instead of at once devoting himself to the practice of his profession, he took up the business of court reporting, which he followed thereafter, for 35 years, serving as a court reporter in ten different counties in the western part of the state. He reported in shorthand the first trial in Miami County at which Judge Williams presided. During all this time, he made his home in Bradford, taking an active part in the improvement and development of the town and being generally recognized as one of the foremost citizens, as he was also one of its first comers. It is said that he had but one predecessor--John S. Moore--who opened a grocery store in the place when there was scarcely anything here but a primitive railway station, consisting of a box car set up at the side of the track, and a woodyard, where the locomotives were accustomed to replenish their stock of fuel. Mr. Iddings was right on the heels of Mr. Moore, opening a general store almost before the latter had time to get his trade well started. From that day until the present, he has been an active factor in the business life of the town and practically in every phase of its development. In the early days, he, with Frank Gruelich, organized the voting precincts and in spite of the opposition of the town of Covington and Gettysburg, had the village incorporated, and the Special School District of Bradford, Miami and Darke Counties established. He was one of the members of the first board of education, and was more than any other member, responsible for the establishment of the school house on its present site, which result was secured only after a long and determined fight on his part, the question being finally settled by an appeal to the popular vote. For over 30 years Mr. Iddings has been attorney for the Penn-





sylvania Railroad Company. In 1893 he organized the Bradford bank of which he has since been the efficient president. He is the owner of a large amount of agricultural property including some ten farms in Miami and Darke Counties, Ohio, aggregating about 1,500 acres. He also owns about 400 acres south of Pleasant Hill—the old home place—on which farm stands the largest barn in the state, 100x50 feet in dimensions and three stories in height, with mansard roof. During his long and strenuous career, Mr. Iddings has been able to devote a few leisure moments to literary pursuits and his interesting historical sketches, dealing with local subjects and embodying for the most part, his personal reminiscences of men and things, have appeared from time to time in the local journals to the interest and edification of our citizens. His own life is an integral part of the history of the town—and it may be said of the best part of it, he has never shirked his duty as a good citizen, but on more than one momentous occasion has stood to his guns and maintained his position in spite of the resolute efforts of those who were opposed to his ideas and who were in the majority; and this he has done not from any unreasoning spirit of obstinacy, but from the fact that he had carefully studied the situation and knew the plan he advocated would in the long run be for the best interests of the community. He has always been a man of action, quick to size the salient point of a position and profit by his advantage while others were still engaged in reconnoitering. When Gen. Grant said, when he saw his opportunity at Fort Donnelson: "The one who attacks first will win and the enemy will have to be quick if it gets ahead of me" so Mr. Iddings in every important turning point of his career, has acted on the same principle—with what success those who know him will be able to testify.

Mr. Iddings was married in 1868 to Nancy Patty, a daughter of Charles Patty. They have had one child, a son Frank,

who married Lillian Miles and has a daughter, Mildred.

In addition to the agricultural property owned by Mr. Iddings, which has been already referred to, he is also the owner of about 60 houses in Bradford, which he rents. He is a member of the Masonic order, and is at once the guide, philosopher and friend of every interested enquirer into the history of the town in which he has for so many years made his home.

**REV. ANTHONY J. MENTINK.**—The esteemed pastor of St. Patrick's Church, Troy, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 11, 1877, being one of the six children of Anthony and Rosalie (Weitershager) Mentink. His father, a native of Holland and a blacksmith, is now a resident of Cincinnati, where he still follows his trade.

The subject of this sketch received his earlier educational training in St. Gregory Seminary and completed his theological studies at St. Mary's of the West. He was ordained to the priesthood in 1902 by the most reverend William H. Elder, then Bishop of Cincinnati, but now deceased. His first charge was as assistant at St. Anthony's Church, Cincinnati, where he remained until 1906, when on March 30 of that year, he was transferred to his present parish as pastor. The further progress of this society and history of Father Mentink and his pastorate in Troy up to the erection of the present splendid edifice and the present date is fully set forth on page 494, Vol. 2 of this work by Father Mentink's own pen.

**JESSE BURKETT.**—A prominent citizen of Troy for many years, now deceased, was a member of Co. D, 94 O. V. I. and fought through the many battles in which that regiment engaged as set forth on page 390, Vol. 2 of this work. He occupied a position in the court house for many years and was treasurer of the county for two terms. He was born in North Carolina in 1835 and came to Darke County when





eleven years of age. In 1847 his parents moved to Fredericksburg, Miami County, where he worked with his father in the blacksmith shop. On Dec. 29, 1874, Mr. Burkett was married to Flora P. Tenney, who died in 1878, leaving one daughter. Mr. Burkett again married for his second wife, Anna Cosley Moody from which union three sons were born. His widow survives him.

**HENRY ORBISON EVANS**—Was born in Troy, Ohio, March 20, 1846, the son of Albert G. and Nancy E. (Orbison) Evans. His father was born at Hillsboro, Highland County, Ohio, March 5, 1811. When a young man, he moved to Defiance, Ohio, where he was a pioneer storekeeper and Indian trader. In 1841 he located in Troy where he continued in the mercantile business from which he retired in 1867. He died on the home place, just across the river from Troy, on the hill opposite Rose Hill on Nov. 29, 1889. Henry, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the public schools of Troy and in the Miami University, from the latter of which he obtained the degree of A. B. and A. M. For seven years he was engaged in his profession of civil engineer in railroad work. In 1875 he was elected Surveyor of Miami County on the Republican ticket and at the same time served as city engineer. In 1891, he went to California and until 1894, followed engineering in connection with irrigation work, and then until 1908 worked in many parts of the west and south-west in railroad construction work. Two years of this time he was in old Mexico and for nine years in the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad as assistant and division engineer.

He returned to Troy in 1908 and established his home on the hill opposite Troy which he had purchased from his father's estate.

Mr. Evans was joined in marriage with Miss Jennie Jefferson, a daughter of John Jefferson, of Fayette County, Ohio. She died in 1885, leaving a daughter, Nannie

J., who is now the wife of Phillip A. Shaffer of New York City, a chemist by profession, who has charge of the Loomis Laboratory. Mr. Evans was united in marriage again and this time to Miss Ella Hawthorne who was for a number of years connected with the public schools of Troy as a teacher. Mr. Evans is a member of the Presbyterian Church and Coleman Commandery F. and A. M. In an acquaintance of more than 40 years with Mr. Evans I have known no man with a higher standard of ethics and a deeper sense of his responsibility as a citizen. In the effort now being made for a barge canal from Toledo to Cincinnati, he is an earnest advocate. The reasons for the building of this canal are epitomised by the author on page 207, Vol. 2, of this work to which it is hoped the reader will be attracted and form an opinion on this, the most important feature of transportation in the future of the Miami Valley.

**DANIEL W. SMITH**—Was born March 9, 1835, in Montgomery County, Ohio, a son of Lester Smith, who was a pioneer in the business of manufacturing cut shingles in Troy. He was educated in the Troy schools and for several years was with the old state bank of Troy which in the 60's developed into the First National Bank of Troy. He was successively promoted from bookkeeper to teller, assistant cashier, cashier, president, and finally died in that office in March, 1919, at the advanced age of 84 years. Mr. Smith was married to Angeline Janver from which union six children were born, Robert J., Margaret, Walter L., Frederick A., a graduate of West Point and now a Colonel of the Regular Army, Eugene and Adaline. Mr. Smith and family are members of the Presbyterian church.

**ROBERT J. SMITH**—Son of Daniel W. Smith, was born in Troy, Ohio, on November 13, 1865, and was educated in the Troy schools and the Wooster University. He was married to Harriet Emilie Jones on



Sept. 17, 1889, from which union four children were born. He is by occupation a lawyer, a member of the Presbyterian Church and of the Junior Order of American Mechanics. He resides in Piqua and successfully practices his profession in that city. Has been a member of the National Guard of Ohio, the City Solicitor of Troy and Chairman of the Republican Committee of Miami County.

I cannot refrain from giving point here to the vein of humor that constantly bubbles from this good friend. In the blank I furnish for sketches one of them asks the question, date of death? which should be erased when sent to persons still in the land of the living, but this and the next one were promptly filled out by "Bob" as follows, date of death? Continuous! Where buried? In a law office in Piqua! He adds at the bottom of his sketch blank in his own hand writing, "A very calm and uneventful life, spent mostly in Troy and Piqua, except while absent seeking health of my family, during which period, was for ten years a division attorney for the Frisco railroad system in Texas."

**ELIAS GARST HAWN**—About one and a quarter miles on the Covington pike, north-west of Troy, lives the subject of this sketch, one of the substantial farmers of Concord Township, born in Bethel Township in June, 1842, married to Cynthia A. Nutter and to them were born eight children.

**JOHN BELL**.—Born Oct. 31, 1870, in Logan County, Ohio, lived with his father and mother, John and Nancy E. Bell, until young manhood, being educated in the public schools and at Findlay College of law. He came to the city of Piqua some ten years ago and has since practiced his profession of the law in that city with an ability which has placed him high in the estimation of his fellow citizens. He united in marriage with Martha E. Rosebrook on Oct. 18, 1899, from which

union two children, a boy of 8 and a girl of 6 have been born. He worships at the Methodist Church and is a member of the Knights of Pythias. He served in Cuba during the Spanish-American war and has served as Mayor and City Solicitor of the city of Piqua and as secretary of the local draft board for Miami County during the world war preparation.

**WATSON F. CALDWELL**.—Was born in Tippecanoe, Miami County, on Jan. 3, 1857, and lived with his father and mother, Chester Louis Caldwell and Mary Stewart until young manhood. He was educated in Tippecanoe and Humboldt, Kansas, and was married to Frances Timmins on Sept. 4, 1883, from which one child, now deceased, was born. He is by occupation a printer and conducts one of the successful job houses in his city; worships at the Presbyterian church and fraternizes with the Masons and Odd Fellows and has served as deputy supervisor of elections.

**A. R. GARVER**.—Was born in New Carlisle, Clark County, Ohio, on Dec. 20, 1860, and lived with his father and mother, Benjamin C. and Ruth Anna Garver, until he had attained his majority. He was educated in the New Carlisle schools and at Wittenberg College, in Springfield, Ohio, and married Ida Rohrer at Tippecanoe, on Dec. 20, 1887, from which marriage three children have been born; Ruth E., on Oct. 18, 1888; Carl R., Nov. 1, 1890, and Jacob C., Jan. 16, 1896.

Mr. Garver is one of our most spirited and enterprising citizens; a prominent manufacturer of furniture in Tippecanoe; president of the Tippecanoe National Bank; large land owner in the west; a member of all the Masonic orders and worships at the Lutheran church. He served with distinction in the State Senate of Ohio between 1914 and '16, from the 12th Senatorial district, composed of Darke, Miami and Shelby counties, overcoming a Democratic majority of about one thousand.





**HENRY FLESH**—Was born in Bavaria, Germany, on June 29, 1837, and was educated there, coming to America in 1852 and to Piqua in 1858 where he was married in 1862 to Caroline Friedlich from which union Leo was born on Sept. 20, 1863 and Joel W. on Dec. 7, 1867. A history of Piqua would be quite incomplete with Henry Flesh left out. He has been a banker for near 50 years; was 23 years a member of the City Council; President of the Ohio Bankers Association; a member of the Ohio Centennial Commission and a life trustee of the Piqua Memorial Hospital and now in the 83rd year of his age, he can be seen daily in his place at the outside desk of the Citizens Bank, where his benevolent countenance has greeted the public since the memory of the present generation runneth not to the contrary.

I have known and respected him for more than half a century. There is perhaps no resident of the county more entitled to the high esteem and veneration of our citizens. On the 4th day of April, 1919, as I sat with him in his office at the bank, he reverted to his active past and to incidents of mutual interest in our past and unreservedly of the future, he said, "So long as I can help out in the bank and be of use to my time I shall be glad to stay but I have learned to say with perfect equanimity, 'Thy will be done.'"

In 1902, a resolution passed the legislature of Ohio, creating a Commission to prepare a centennial celebration of the admission of Ohio to the Union. In the capacity of a commissioner, Mr. Flesh came to the city of St. Louis, in that year, where the great St. Louis World's Fair was being promoted in celebration of the anniversary of the Louisiana purchase, being coincident with the Ohio date, and it was there as secretary of the Finance Committee of the great event in St. Louis which did not take place until 1904; I had the pleasure of introducing Mr. Flesh to ex-Governor David R. Francis and the Board of Directors in language I thought

befitting his high standing in Miami County. In our meetings in the past 12 years, since I returned to Ohio, Mr. Flesh invariably refers to this pleasant episode in our lives. Since writing the above, the spirit of my friend has departed and he lives in the beyond.

**BLANCHE CHAFFEE RANNELLS**.—Was born in Tippecanoe City, Miami County, Ohio, on June 9, 1863, and lived with her father and mother, Sidney Larkin Chaffee and Barbara Cecil, until young womanhood. She was educated in the public schools at Tippecanoe City and at the Oberlin and Ohio Wesleyan Female University at Delaware.

She united in marriage with Benjamin Ulysses Rannells on July 18, 1889, from which union two children have been born, Florence Cecil on Sept. 7, 1890 and Marion Elizabeth on Dec. 10, 1894.

Mr. Rannells has been engaged in the insurance business for some years, located in the city of Cleveland, O., but during the years '17 to '19 in war work in connection with colleges in Ohio and adjoining states.

**WALTER F. HENNE**.—Was born in Troy, Ohio, on Nov. 15, 1868 and lived with his father, Carl Henne, whose portrait appears in this volume, and his mother, Theresa Deis, until he had attained his majority. He was educated in the public schools of Troy and the Dayton Commercial College. On Oct. 29, 1893, he united in marriage with Sallie M. Marriott, from which union five children have been born. He was brought up in the boot and shoe business with his father, and conducted a house in both Piqua and Troy and still continues the Piqua house, although the four brothers have become large manufacturers of rubber, having branch establishments in Columbus, Mansfield and Youngstown. Mr. Henne has built him a palatial home in Miami, Florida, where he delights to take his aged mother for winter recreation, who has a pleasant bungalow on East Franklin street in Troy.



**CARL HENNE.**—Was of German nationality, born at Wittenberg, on Nov. 4, 1848, and lived with his father, Jacob, until 14 years of age, when he came direct to Troy, where his elder brother Joseph, had preceded him.

His education in Germany, was necessarily limited, and almost equally limited after his arrival here but that which he lacked in this particular was largely counterbalanced by hard horse sense and a wonderful memory that served him successfully in his business life. He was a shoe maker and worked at the bench for several years when he and his brother, John E. Henne, whose portrait and sketch appears on page 483 of my second volume became partners in the sale of boots and shoes and in which business Carl continued until his death. It was from him I purchased my foot wear for 40 years and it was with him for even a longer period, I enjoyed friendship and social intercourse.

He and his family were communicants of the Catholic church and he was a member of the Independent Order of Red Men, where, 20 years ago, he was a prominent figure.

His military service was confined to membership in the Lafayette Blues, the most famous of all our Troy military organizations, during peaceful times. From '75 to '85. I was prominent in the Republican politics in Miami County, having served during that period for 5 years as the leader of the party in county and senatorial district as well as being Chairman of the Congressional Committee a part of that time. My friend Carl Henne was a stalwart Democrat but it made no difference in our friendship and indeed, we often worked together in municipal matters.

Carl was married in April, 1866, to Theresa Deis, from which union six children were born: Jacob C., on Feb. 9, 1867; Walter, in Nov. 1868; George William on April 21, 1872; William George on April 21, 1872; Ida Marie, born May 19, 1877,

and died Sept. 12, 1877; Marie Theresa, born Aug. 15, 1879, and died Jan. 21, 1891.

Carl Henne died on Aug. 17, 1908, and was laid to rest in Riverside Cemetery.

"Forty years ago did you say?

Forty years? Ah, my friend it is true! All the dreams that have flown since that day,

All the hopes in that time passed away, Old friend, I've been thinking of you."

**DR. ISAAC CELSUS KISER.**—Was born in Fletcher, Miami County, on Aug. 16, 1873 and lived with his father, Benjamin L., and his mother, Mary A. Hetzler, until young manhood. He was educated in the public schools at Fletcher, and at the Ohio Medical University at Columbus and practiced his profession, after graduation, in his native town until 1918 when he removed to the city of Piqua, where he immediately entered into a large and lucrative practice.

He married Rose S. Sanders in August of 1897, who has been his intelligent and responsive help meet both in the home and in his practice.

The Doctor has not confined his activities to his profession. He served as State Senator for the 12th Senatorial District comprised of Darke, Miami and Shelby counties from 1914 to 1916 and gained for himself a reputation for industry and fearlessness in legislation that secured him the respect of his constituents of both political parties. The Doctor is intensely patriotic, serving for years as chairman of Memorial Day services at Fletcher. Withal, he is also a good man and good fellow.

**RAPHAEL LOUIS.**—Was born in Piqua on Oct. 7, 1861 and lived with his father, David Louis, and his mother, Regina Lebensberger, until young manhood. His father commenced the grocery business in 1860 in which young Raphael grew up.

In 1908, he and his brother, Meyer Louis established the Piqua Paper Box Factory on Covington Ave., and College





street, Piqua, commencing on a small scale until they have now expanded into an output of 2½ million boxes per year and furnishing largely the trade in that line for western Ohio and eastern Indiana.

**MEYER LOUIS.**—Another thoroughgoing American of Hebrew ancestry, a partner of Raphael, was born in Piqua on Nov. 12, 1862 and was educated in the public schools of that city and was married to Fannie Stetch on October 1, 1891, from which union four children were born: Ruth, 1893; Samuel, 1896; Helen, 1898; Ralph, 1900.

**DR. WILL J. PRINCE.**—Was born at New Bremen, Ohio, Oct. 25, 1861, and lived with his father, William Prince, and his mother, Mary F. Redenbaugh, until manhood. He was educated in the Piqua schools and at Wittenberg College, Springfield, and was married in 1887 to Jennetta Snyder, from which union one child was born, Will Prince, the latter having served his country in France, up to March, 1919, when his command arrived in New York. Dr. Prince as a physician and surgeon ranked among the able ones. He worshipped with the Episcopalians. He was a member of the board of education of Piqua for 23 years and president of that body for 8 years and president of the Ohio State School Association, president of the Board of Safety of Piqua and president of the Board of Pension Examiners in 1892-96; chairman of the Executive Board of Ohio Postmasters Association; a member of the Masonic body, B. P. O. E., Red Men, Eagles, Cosmopolitan Club of Piqua and Live Wires of U. S. A. Dr. Prince was appointed postmaster of Piqua by President Woodrow Wilson in 1916 and was during his entire residence in Piqua one of its most active citizens.

Sitting in his office, in the federal building in Piqua on March 6, 1919, in a conversation lasting over 2 hours, with every sign of health indicated in his strong fig-

ure, he showed me 3 telegrams from his son dated in New York, of date 23 and 24 of March in which we both laughed heartily at this sentence in one of the dispatches, "Gee but it is nice to be back in America," and 3 days afterward when I called on him to correct this sketch, I was informed that he was in the hospital, having undergone an operation for obstruction of the bowels and that his son was racing with death from New York to his bedside and death had won before his arrival.

**DR. ROBERT O'FERRALL.**—Was born in Piqua, Ohio, Dec. 16, 1855, and lived with his father, John O'Ferrall and his mother, Jane Kirk O'Ferrall until manhood. He was educated in the Piqua schools and at Kenyon College which conferred on him the degree of A. B. He graduated in medicine at the Ohio Medical College. He married Pauline Bassett on Oct. 26, 1886, from which union three children have been born. His practice of medicine among the people with whom he was brought up has been successful. He worships with the Episcopalians and has served on the school board and has been a railway surgeon for some years.

**JOHN P. SPIKER.**—Was born in Piqua, Ohio, on Oct. 9, 1871, and lived with his father and mother, J. H. Spiker and Eliza McCarty, until his majority had been attained. He was educated in the public schools of Piqua, and married Susan Zollinger on November 14, 1900, from which union two children have been born. He worships with the Episcopalians and fraternizes with the Masons, being a Scottish Rite, Knight Templar and Shriner. He is president of the Superior Underwear Company and Vice President of the S. Zollinger Co., and Vice President of the Crows-Kills Co. His residence at 700 North Wayne is one of the most beautiful and expensive in the city of Piqua.

**FRANK SHIPLEY.**—Was born in Piqua, Ohio, on Nov. 22, 1874, and lived with his





father and mother, J. W. and Harriett Shipley until of age. He was educated in the Piqua high school and married Elizabeth K. Wood on Nov. 8, 1899, from which union two children have been born. He is an extensive manufacturer of underwear in the city of Piqua; worships at the St. James Episcopal church and fraternizes with the Masons, belonging to both the Scottish Rite and Shriners order. He was Assistant Postmaster of Piqua for four years.

**ARCH MUIR VAUGHAN**—Was born in Ypsilanti, Mich., on Dec. 11, 1842, and lived with his father and mother, Herman and Anna Muir Vaughan until young manhood. He was educated in the public schools at Sidney, Ohio; was married to Jennie Vickery in Feb., 1872, from which union one child, now deceased, was born. He worships with the Methodists and fraternizes with the Masons, Odd Fellows and the Grand Army of the Republic. He enlisted in Co. C in the 43rd O. V. I. and served in same to the end of the war and participated in the following engagements: New Madrid, Mo., Iuka, Miss., Decatur, Ala., Resaca, Ga., Dallas, Ga., Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., Nickajack Creek, Ga., Atlanta, Ga., Savannah, Ga., and Rivers Bridge, S. C. After the war, he became a printer again and is now the oldest printer in Miami County and the only union printer between Sidney and Dayton. Mr. Vaughan worked for Vance, the founder of the Miami Valley News, more than a half century ago. A few of us only, recollect D. M. Fleming, the editor of a half century ago, for whom Mr. Vaughan worked on the old Journal. To regain impaired health, Mr. Vaughan left the printing business and sailed before the mast for 4 years. Mr. Vaughan established the St. Paris Independent and was on the Kenton Republican for 14 years, returning to Piqua in 1888, where he has remained since, starting the Daily Democrat and acted as foreman on the Daily Leader for Jerome Smiley. Mr. Vaughan

at 73 is still active and conducts his printing shop, being both proprietor and workman. He no doubt has a greater fund of knowledge on the rise and fall of newspaperdom than any other resident of Miami County.

**CLIFFORD D. UPTON**.—Is of pure American ancestry, born in Piqua, Ohio, on Feb. 9, 1873, and lived with his father and mother, Matthew Upton and Helen E. Davis until manhood. His father came to Piqua in 1847, from Lebanon, Ohio, and acted as weight and market master for several years and kept a grocery on the north-west corner of the public square, where the National bank now stands, and where the postoffice was conducted for many years. Mr. Upton served in the tin shop of George E. Lee for several years and for the last 21 years has served with the Piqua Handle and Manufacturing Company, of which, for the past ten years, he has been the efficient superintendent. Mr. Upton was educated in Piqua, worships with the Presbyterians in which church he is an officer and stands for the highest character of good citizenship.

**DR. LLOYD DANIEL TROWBRIDGE**.—Is of English extraction and the genealogical tables trace them far back in the early history of England. The Doctor was born in Trumbull County, on April 16, 1875, and lived with his father, John F. Trowbridge, and his mother, Lucy Bennett, until manhood. He was educated at the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, and the Western Reserve Medical College and was united in marriage to Coral Goe, in Sept., 1896, from which union four children have been born: Della Lucille, Jan. 23, 1900; Catharine Goe, July 11, 1903; Elizabeth Esther, June 4, 1906, and Virginia Lloyd, July 22, 1917.

The first American Trowbridge, Thomas, settled in New Haven, Conn., in 1636. He was the first treasurer of Yale College as well as one of the founders of this famous institution of learning. The



great grandfather of the Doctor, Ebenezer Trowbridge, was a captain in the Revolutionary War and settled in the fire lands of Ohio and from this sprang the Trowbridges of Piqua, who moved to Piqua in 1900.

Dr. Trowbridge is a physician and surgeon and worships with the Presbyterians and affiliates with all the Masonic orders up to Shriners. His people before him for ten generations have been active in Masonic circles. He has been an examiner for life insurance companies for some years and is President of the Security Bank of Piqua, capitalized at \$150,000.

It has been my esteemed pleasure to have borne friendly relations with the Doctor and his urbane father for several years and I feel authorized to speak of them as citizens of the highest standing.

**WILLIAM WILSON WOOD 3.**—Was born in Piqua, Ohio, on March 19, 1878, the son of Harley Kirk Wood and Frances Wilson Wood. He was educated in the public schools of Piqua, Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H., class of 1898. Mr. Wood married Mrs. Aileen (Frederick) Boal Scott. Entered employment of Piqua Electric Co. in 1898-9 as assistant treasurer; was with the Philadelphia Clay Manufacturing Co. as secretary and treasurer, 1900-1902; secretary of the Wood Shovel and Tool Co., Piqua, O., 1902-1919; member Miami County Republican Central and Executive Committees, 1908; chairman of same, 1908-1913; member Republican State Executive Committee, 1910; delegate to Republican State Convention, 1910-12-14; alternate at large to National Republican Convention, 1912; delegate to Republican National Convention, 1916 from Fourth Congressional District of Ohio; Safety Director of Piqua 1914-15; 32nd Degree Scottish Rite Mason; Noble of A. A. O. of Mystic Shrine; Piqua Rotary Club; Golf Club of Piqua; Ohio Society of New York; Phil Epsilon Sigma, and Methodist Episcopal Church. Home address 527 N. Wayne Street, Piqua, Ohio.

**ROLLIN.**—This family is one of the oldest in Ohio and in Miami County. Four generations have occupied the picturesque homestead midway between Piqua and Troy. Josiah Rollin, with his aged mother, came from New England, after some service in the war of 1812. His canteen still adorns the ancestral hall; and here is his large fireplace, with its crane, broad stone hearth and great mantel, under which is a large enclosed bake oven. With him came his son Isaac, then a lad old enough to reap wheat and pull flax, and who, in time became a representative farmer. He was among the first to use the reaping machine and to manufacture molasses from cane, southern production being checked by the Civil War. One of the supporters of Fremont, who was called an "abolitionist," he perceived the rising tide which was to overwhelm the institution of slavery. Isaac T. Rollin was public spirited and belonged to that class of citizens who made Miami County what it is. He passed away in 1890 aged eighty-six. Five of his six sons served in the Union army.

The name Rollin was early identified with the Northwest Territory. Jonathan, elder brother of Josiah, after campaigning with Wayne, was in the first group of settlers here in 1797. And so the name is among the oldest appearing in the annals of America. James Rawlins came from England with Ipswich settlers in 1632. It has been a fixed surname there for about seven hundred years; some representatives were knighted and these are the arms granted by Edward IV to the Cornwall family to which the above, old James of Dover was a member: "Shield sable, three swords paleways, points in chief argent, hilts and pommels gold. Crest, an armored arm, elbow on wreath, holding in gauntlet a falchion." Similar arms, denoting consanguinity, were granted the ancient Harfordshire and other branches. Mr. Rollin declared like a true American that heraldry was of little value but showed some evidence of earlier





intelligence. The name Rawlins, prevalent in England, was changed by the American branch before the Revolution to Rollin. Mr. Horace Rollin of Miami County painted the "Old Lane," "Mother's Spinning Wheel" and a Miami pastoral painted out of doors, which have received high encomiums from lovers of art and his work has been purchased by such men as the late Henry Hows and Whitelaw Reid. Mr. Rollin and Luther Burbank were friends and correspondents, both advocates of "Training of the Human Plant."

**C. E. HEATHERINGTON, M. D.**—Was born in Piqua in January, 1875, and is a son of William Heatherington and a grandson of William Heatherington; has been engaged in the practice of his profession in his native city for the past nearly 20 years and is the leading exponent of homeopathy.

It was the elder William Hetherington who established the family in Miami County, and in 1838, he built the old lime kiln in Piqua and for many years was engaged in business as a contractor. The second William Hetherington was born in Piqua in 1852, and for a long period was identified with the manufacturing interests of this city.

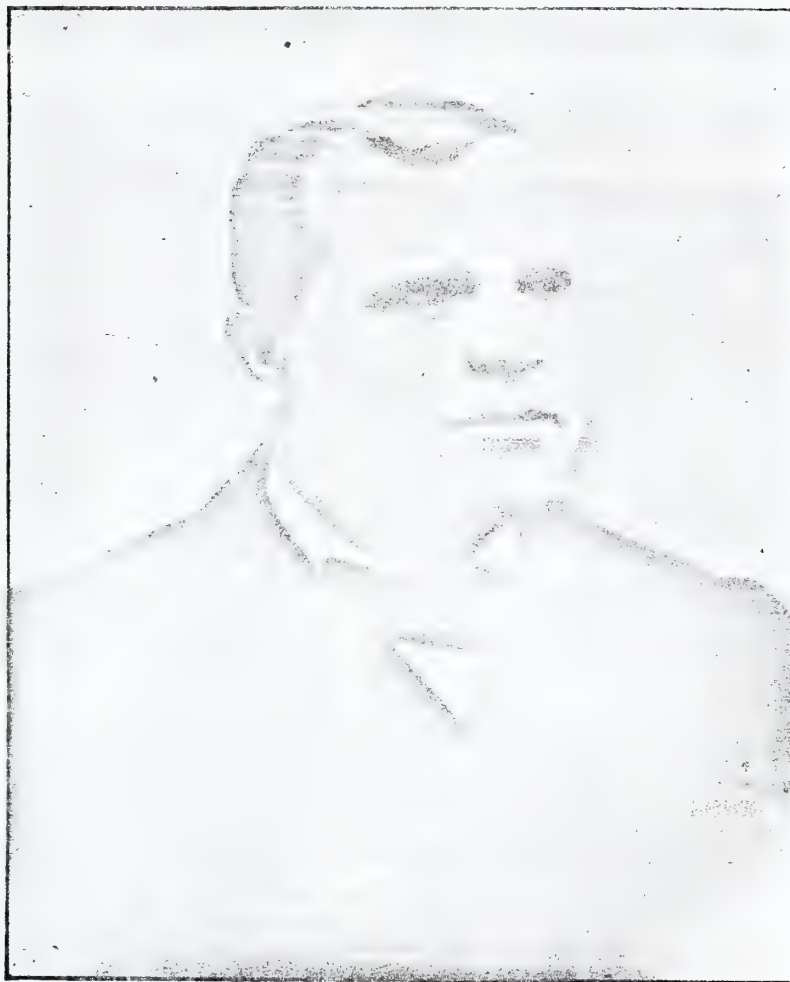
Dr. Heatherington was reared in his native city, and graduated with credit from the Piqua High School, entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, where he was graduated in 1896, with the degree of A. B. He graduated in 1901 from the Chicago Homeopathic College and is a member of the Ohio Homeopathic Society and of the National Homeopathic Society. Dr. Heatherington is a member of the Green Street Methodist Church. He is a member of the Odd Fellows and of the Piqua Club.

**CYRUS T. BROWN.**—Was born on the Staunton Township farm on June 13, 1844; a son of Daniel and Eliza (Telford) Brown. Daniel, the father, was born at Chepocket, Rhode Island, on May 9, 1909. When a boy, he found employment straightening

spindles in a cotton factory at Providence, that state, for which he received the munificent sum of 2 cents a day and his board, continuing his work for one year, and walking home from the factory, thirteen miles every week to spend Sundays. He always farmed and accumulated a handsome property of 500 acres, which descended to his heirs and was theirs until the present day when sold to Walter Kilder of Dayton, who, during the present year, is landscaping that portion of it between house and road and placing new barns, out houses and radical changes in the residence itself. This place bids fair to become one of the show places of the county. Cyrus T was educated in the district school of Staunton Townships and the public schools of Troy and spent his boyhood days at work on the farm. When 24 years old he was placed in charge of the large farm by his father and remained in charge until the death of his father in 1878 and until his own death in 1915. He was one of the organizers of the Troy Wagon Works of which he was secretary, which is now more extensively employed in making trailers and who were great producers for the United States in the war with Germany. He was one of the organizers of the Miami Farmers Fire Insurance Company for which he was treasurer for more than 35 years. He was Clerk of Staunton Township for more than 20 years and the Vice President and a director in the First National Bank of Troy for an equal length of time. Of the Brown family, only Dr. Bell Brown, a practitioner of medicine in the City of New York for many years and Arnold O., of South Market street, are living. The Brown blocks on the north and south-west corners of the public square are yet in their name.

**HENRY WARE ALLEN.**—Was born in Pembroke, Mass., April 6, 1822, a son of Rev. Marrill Allen. The family to which he belonged on the paternal side, came from England in the first quarter of the seventeenth century. Rev. Marrill Allen





**CARL HENNE**



was a man of superior education and a minister of the Unitarian Church. Beginning his pastoral services at the early age of twenty-two, he labored as a faithful shepherd for near four score years, preaching a sermon on his ninetieth birthday. He was for the most part of his time engaged in agriculture, being the owner of a good farm in the vicinity of Pembroke.

Henry Ware Allen, after laying the foundation of his education in the common schools of his home neighborhood, pursued further literary studies in the Academy at Hanover, Mass., and the Normal School at Bridgewater, that state. In 1848, when 26 years of age, he came to Ohio and settled in Troy, in the interest of which city he was closely and prominently identified until his death in 1910. His first investment was in a mill property with which business he continued to be identified until his death and with which business his heirs are still the leading representatives in Miami County. His operations brought him into touch with the leading business men of the city and county and led to his becoming one of the prime movers in the organization of the First National Bank, of which he was the efficient president until the time of his death. In 1855 he erected the block at the north-east corner of public square, since which time he has acquired other city and farm property. Mr. Allen easily stood among the first rank of citizenship in Miami County and the Miami Valley.

JOHN W. BROWN.—Vice President of the Miami Light, Heat and Power Company, Vice-President of the French Oil Machinery Company and identified with numerous other successful enterprises of Miami County, is one of the most prominent business men of Piqua and is owner and proprietor of the largest general store between Dayton and Toledo. The dimensions are 40-156 feet with four stories and basement and fine stone front. The entire basement is devoted to household goods

and the stock is complete. The first floor is devoted to the display and sale of dress good, silks, trimmings, laces, embroidery, linens, gingham, underwear and hosiery, fine goods collected from the best mills in the country. The second floor's display includes millinery muslin underwear, ladies' waists, silk and mercerized petticoats and ladies', children's, and misses' cloaks and suits. On the third floor are found carpets, draperies and floor coverings, while the fourth floor is devoted to carpets, etc.

CAPTAIN JOSHUA BABB.—Was born July 22, 1833, at Babb's Mills, six miles south of Troy on the Dayton turnpike, east of the river, which in the opinion of the writer, was the site of Livingston, the first laid out town in Miami County, the reasons for which are set forth on page 281, Vol. II. The circumstances attending the immigration of Daniel Babb, the father of Joshua, from Virginia to Miami County are set forth on page 316, Vol. II. Capt. Babb enlisted in Company C, 71st O. V. I. and for four years bore the hardships of a soldier's life. His attention to duty and gallantry in action won the bars of a captain and served as such until mustered out in the fall of 1865. The general manager on the road for the harvesting machine company of Bushnell and Warder of Springfield, O., with whom he was associated for 30 years. He resided for 6 years in New Jersey when the ties of Ohio brought him to Troy that he might spend his remaining years with friends and relatives. He laid down to his eternal rest on July 22, 1916, at the ripe old age of 83 years to the day and was buried in Riverside Cemetery.

A. B. CAMPBELL.—Was born on the farm in Concorn township; graduated in the law department of the Northern University of Ohio, May 30, 1900; in 1902, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney; married Anna M. Heist on April 10, 1901, is a member of the Elks, Knights of Pythias, Elks and Troy Clubs.





W. A. HAINES.—Was born Feb. 28, 1869, on his grand-father's farm in Concord Township; taught school; graduated at the Illinois State University at Carbondale; admitted to the practice of law in 1895; served as City Solicitor of Troy in 1897; an Odd Fellow, Knights of Pythias and Troy Club.

C. M. HUNT.—Was born in 1868 in Darke County and passed his early years on the farm and received his education in the public schools engaged in the butchering business in Laura, Miami County; later in the grocery business at Spring Valley and for four years in the hardware and farm implement business at Xenia, Ohio; coming to Troy in 1904, he carried on a farm implement business; served two terms as County Commissioner; married Miss Elvira Wright of Darke County, Ohio; member of the Christian Church, Odd Fellows, Elks, Knights of Pythias and Franklin Lodge F. and A. M.

JOHN GAHAGAN SENIOR.—Was born in Troy, Ohio, on July 4, 1855 and died April 21, 1904. In 1865, his mother, Clara Maria Gahagan, who had formerly married William Senior from Kentucky, who became the father John Gahagan, Senior; married Frank Laird Harter, who died in 1888 and his wife followed him in 1901. Dr. Senior was educated in the Troy public schools; entered the drug store of Dr. Horace Coleman; studied medicine with Dr. Joseph Green; attended the Medical College of Cincinnati and graduated from the Bellevue Medical College of New York; married Miss Sadie L. Ross, daughter of John Wilson and Frances Elizabeth Ross and to them two daughters were born—Lillie Mahala and Laura Beall. Dr. Senior was elected Coroner of Miami County in 1884. Dr. Senior was a great grand son of William Gahagan, who entered the land east of Mulberry street eastward to Broadford bridge, being section 28, upon which the east side of Troy is built.

JOHN WILSON ROSS.—Was born June 6, 1820, at Zanesville, Ohio of Scotch Irish parentage. He came with his parents to New Carlisle, Clark County, when 12 years of age and engaged while in early manhood in the tailoring trade. At 20 he came to Troy. In 1846 he married Frances Elizabeth Louthan from which union 5 children were born: Charles, Anna, Ella, Sadie and Howard. Mr. Ross was a Mason and an Odd Fellow and supported the Presbyterian Church.

C. BARTON BAKER.—The present County Recorder of Miami County, was born in Piqua, January 23, 1871, a son of James and Mary Jane (Doolin) Baker in which city he has spent nearly all of his life. He was educated in the Piqua public schools. After leaving school he learned the trade of baker which he followed for many years. He spent six years as Business Manager of the Piqua Daily Call, and in 1916 he was elected on the Republican ticket County Recorder and in 1917 he removed to Troy where he has a commodious and pleasant home. The stamp of approval of his constituency was placed on his efficiency as Recorder when in 1916 he was re-elected to the office. On June 14, 1896, he married Miss Elizabeth Myrtle Bull of St. Paris and they have one son, George E. Baker, a sergeant in the medical department of the United States Army. Mr. Baker is connected with several fraternal organizations. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church.

A. W. DEWEESE.—A representative member of the Piqua Bar who has made this city his place of residence since 1899 was born in 1873 in Staunton Township, Miami County, Ohio.

The DeWeese family is one of the oldest in Miami County and the grandmother of A. W. DeWeese was the second white child born within its borders. His father Henry G. DeWeese was a substantial farmer in Spring Creek Township. A. W. DeWeese graduated first from the Spring Creek



Graded School and then the Troy High School after which he spent one year with the class of 1893 in the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, graduated in 1895 from the Cincinnati Law School. Mr. DeWeese then practiced in partnership with Capt. Williams of Troy and later conducted offices in both Troy and Piqua in partnership with A. R. Byrket and after this association was dissolved took the Piqua business and now practices in all the State and Federal Courts. He is a man of versatile gifts and for three years was editor of the Buckeye. He has always been active in politics and served on the Board of Elections from April, 1903, until August, 1908. He was the candidate for the Anti-saloon party in both the mayoralty and City Solicitorship contests and in spite of the strong element gathered against him was defeated by the small margin of eight and thirteen votes respectively. He has always upheld law and order and has thus stood for everything best in civic life. On December 25, 1900, Mr. DeWeese was married to Miss Grace Doren, of Pekin, Illinois. They are members of St. James Episcopal church. He is an Odd Fellow and for three years filled the office of Exalted Ruler in the Elks organization.

**THOMAS CHALMERS HARBAUGH.—**

The subject of this sketch was born at Middletown, Maryland, January 13, 1849. He is the son of Morgan M. and Catherine Routzahn Harbaugh. At an early age he came to Ohio with his parents and settled at Piqua, and subsequently moved to Casstown, Miami County, where he has since resided. Mr. Harbaugh served in the Casstown post office during the Civil War and early took up literature as a profession. Since 1867 in which year he published his first fiction he has constantly been engaged in writing. He has contributed acceptably to nearly all the prominent publications of the country and has written voluminously in every branch of literature. Mr. Harbaugh has published

three volumes of poetry: "Maple Leaves" (in 1885); "Bugle Notes of the Blue" (1906), and "Lyric of the Gray" (1907). The last two books have circulated largely in both the North and South receiving the commendations of prominent generals on both sides of the great conflict. His poem "Grant Dying" was the only poem of that nature selected for publication in "Stedman's Encyclopedia of American Literature." Of the numerous novels written by Mr. Harbaugh it is unnecessary to speak. They run into the hundreds. His most famous novels are "The White Squadron," "Janet Sinclair," "Robespierre," "Alice of Maryland," "The Black Inn," "By Whose Hand?" and "The Czar's Spy." He is a contributor to the Sunday magazines, "The Chicago Ledger," "Youth's Companion," "The Ohio Farmer," etc. His contributions to the various county newspapers under the nom de plume of "Tarcomed" are well known. Mr. Harbaugh has visited every battlefield of the Civil War in search of data for his novels, many of which have a historical basis. He is also in demand at soldiers' reunions and on patriotic occasions where he recites his own poems. He was educated in the public schools of Casstown and never had the chance of entering college but he is a great reader and has stored his mind with every sort of information. He is unmarried.

**A. G. STOUTER.—**One of the business men of Troy, Ohio, is president of the Hobart Electric Manufacturing Company and has been a resident of this city since 1888. He was born near Muncie, Indiana. Mr. Stouter was about six years of age when the family moved from Indiana to Iowa where he was reared and educated. His mother died in the latter state. He was variously employed during his younger career in business and traveled extensively in different sections of the United States. In 1888, he took up his residence in Troy, Ohio, and at that time established the Troy Sunshade Company; he continued with that enterprise some





ten or twelve years, then sold out and with others purchased The Hobart Electric Manufacturing plant of which he has since served as president. He is a stockholder and director of the Carriage Sunshade Company at the present time. He is also a member of the Troy Club.

**AMOS M. HETZLER.**—Chief of the Troy Fire Department has been a resident of this city for some nine years and is one of its most valued citizens. He belongs to an old pioneer family of Miami County and was born in 1868 at Hetzlers' Corners, a place named in honor of his grandfather. John Hetzler, grandfather of Chief Hetzler, came to Miami County when the country was little less than a great wilderness, and he was the founder of the village of Hetzler's Corners. There the father of Chief Hetzler, George Hetzler, was born in 1840 in the same house in which his son was born twenty-eight years later. George Hetzler resides in Dayton. Amos M. Hetzler was sixteen years old when his parents moved to the southwestern part of Kentucky where he remained for seven years. He then came back to Miami County where he worked on a farm and in factories until he came to Troy. He became identified with the fire department and was elected its chief on December 21, 1907. On many occasions his bravery and leadership have been tested and proven and he enjoys the full confidence of his fellow citizens in his official capacity. On February 14, 1900, Chief Hetzler was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Hendershott, of Conover, Miami County, and they have two children, Irene and Harold. They are members of the Baptist church. Fraternally, Chief Hetzler is a Knight of Pythias.

**GEORGE A. FREY.**—One of Elizabeth Township's most substantial citizens and prosperous farmers carries on extensive operations having 217 acres in section 36, Bethel Township and nineteen acres in Elizabeth Township, all in one tract sit-

uated on the Tippecanoe City and Elizabeth Turnpike, also other land in Elizabeth Township. Mr. Frey was born May 15, 1854 in Clermont County, Ohio, and is a son of Daniel and Sarah (Losey) Frey. The parents of Mr. Frey removed from Clermont to Miami County, and in 1862 the father settled on a rented farm of 200 acres and later bought 136 acres on the Carlisle Turnpike in Bethel Township where he carried on mixed farming. After the death of his wife in 1904 he retired with his eldest daughter to Tippecanoe City where they still reside. He married Sarah Losey, a daughter of Abiel Losey and they have four children, namely: George A., Lucretia, Charles W. and Sedate.

George A. Frey obtained his education in the TenEick school in Bethel Township and then assisted his father up to the time of his own marriage in 1879. He then bought 172 acres of his present farm which is one of the richest farms in the township, and made improvements which included the repairing of the farm residence and the building of a new barn. He purchased the remainder of his land from the Booher heirs and this land he has also been improving. In July, 1879, Mr. Frey was married to Miss Anna M. Rudy, a daughter of Joseph and Louise Rudy and they have three children, namely, Norah, who married L. R. Wilson of Monroe Township and has three children—George H., Mary Frances and Marjorie; and Harry and Jesse both residing at home. Mr. Frey and his family are members of the Pisgah Methodist Episcopal Church of Bethel Township. In politics he is a staunch Democrat and for nine years has served as township trustee, for many years being president of the Board of Agriculture. He is one of the representative men of Miami County.

**GEORGE R. McCONNELL.**—Who has attained wide prominence in insurance circles in the State of Ohio has been engaged in that business at Troy since 1888.



He also is the president of the Troy Wagon Works Company and a director of the Troy Telephone Company and various other leading enterprises, being one of the foremost business citizens of the city. Mr. McConnell was born in Hancock County, Ohio, in 1862 but was reared and educated at VanWert, Ohio. Early in life he started in the insurance business at Paulding, Ohio, and in 1883 located in Troy. He represents practically all the leading fire insurance companies and as fire insurance adjuster for Ohio has visited all parts of the state in adjusting losses. November 25, 1885, Mr. McConnell was joined in marriage with Miss Olive N. Hook of Van Wert and they have a son, Glen G. McConnell, who attended Dartmouth College and is now a prominent dealer in automobiles at Dayton, Ohio. Fraternally, George R. McConnell is affiliated with the Blue Lodge F. and A. M., Knights Templar and Knights of Pythias. Religiously, he and his family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church.

J. W. DAVIS.—Who has long been prominently identified with the affairs of Troy, Ohio, has been a resident of this city since 1880 and is engaged in the real estate and insurance business at the present time. He was post master of Troy during the second administration of President Cleveland, receiving his appointment in 1893 and during his tenure of office had the distinction of sending out the largest amount of first class mail of any postmaster of the same class in the United States, 300 mail pouches being required for use in the local office. This supremacy brought the city into prominence throughout the country. Mr. Davis was born in Tippecanoe City, Miami County, Ohio, in 1862 and was reared and graduated at that place, being a graduate of the Tippecanoe City High School. In 1880 he came to Troy and accepted a position as clerk with the wholesale and retail grocery firm of D. M. McCullough. After one year he entered the employ of C. L. Coolidge (dry

goods, boots and shoes) in the capacity of bookkeeper and salesman and so continued for three years. He next represented E. Levering and Co., coffee importers of Baltimore, Maryland, in the wholesale and retail trade through the states of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, continuing with that firm for seven years. He then became associated in business with C. T. Long under the name and style of Long and Davis. They conducted a gentlemen's furnishing and fine tailoring establishment for a period of five years. In 1893 he was appointed postmaster and upon his retirement from that office he became associated with M. K. Gantz and George S. Long in the ownership of the Troy Democrat which they conducted for two years. Mr. Davis then embarked in the real estate and fire insurance business with which he has since been successfully identified. He has always taken an active interest in politics and the success of the Democratic party and has served as chairman of the executive committee of that party and as chief state supervisor of elections for Miami County. In 1889, Mr. Davis was united in marriage with Miss Ellen Eliza Shilling who comes of one of the pioneer families of Miami County and the youngest daughter of Jesse Shilling, Sr. One son, Brice Barron Davis was born to them and died in infancy. In 1915 Mrs. Davis died, and in 1919 Mr. Davis was married to Mrs. Lillian B. Ziegenfelder.

Mr. Davis is past Chancellor Commander of the local lodge Knights of Pythias, Eminent Commander of Coleman Commandery and a member of Antioch Shrine A. A. O. N. M. S. at Dayton.

H. L. JOHNSTON.—Manager and chief engineer of the Hobart Electric Manufacturing Company has been a resident of Troy some twenty years. He was born at Bainbridge, Indiana, and was nine years of age when his parents moved to Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. Johnston attended the public schools of Cincinnati and afterward pursued a course of study at the Ohio State





University in electrical engineering, graduating with the class of 1892. He entered the employ of the General Electric Company in the Cincinnati office and continued in its service for three and one-half years. In 1893, he represented that firm in the installation of the electrical work for the interurban railroad from Troy to Piqua and continued here as superintendent of the work for six months. This was the third interurban road built in the State of Ohio, and the first to run big cars. After retiring from the superintendency, Mr. Johnston became associated with Mr. Hobart in electrical manufacturing, the business being incorporated under the name of The Hobart Electric Company. He was vice-president and treasurer of the concern until he was made manager and chief engineer. It is one of the principal manufacturing enterprises of the city and transacts an enormous business. Mr. Johnston is the mechanical expert of the Troy Sunshade Company in which he is financially interested and is the patentee of several valuable articles used by that firm. In 1900 Mr. Johnston was united in marriage with Miss Adeline Smith, a daughter of D. W. Smith, cashier of the First National Bank of Troy for many years, and they have two children, Edward and Frances. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Troy Club. In religious attachment he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

**JOHN L. PRUGH.**—Cashier of the Piqua Savings Bank and formerly treasurer of Miami County has been a representative and useful citizen throughout his entire mature life. He was born in 1855 in Newberry township, Miami County, Ohio. Jesse Prugh, the father of John L. Prugh, was one of Miami County's prominent men and for many years was very active in all public affairs. He was a native of Maryland and when he came to Ohio in boyhood lived first in Montgomery County and from there came to Miami County,

settling in Newberry Township where he cleared up a farm from the wilderness. He was a strong Abolitionist and was one of the founders of the Republican Party in this section and when Civil War was declared he gave his most earnest efforts to the raising of troops and assisting in the necessities of those families whose bread earners left for the battlefield. He was commissioned a recruiting officer with the rank of lieutenant colonel and the county records bear testimony to the success of his efforts. He died in 1894. John L. Prugh enjoyed the educational advantages offered by the common schools of Newberry Township and the Piqua High School and his first business association led him into the clothing line and in this he continued for twenty-five years, a part of the time in connection with Mr. Flesch under the firm style of Flesch and Prugh. In 1896, Mr. Prugh was elected Treasurer of Miami County and was re-elected to that office in 1898 and served through the two terms with the greatest efficiency. After retiring from public life in 1901, he accepted the position of cashier of the Piqua Savings Bank, his recognition as a financier being general. In 1876, Mr. Prugh was married to Miss Kate L. Rayner, a daughter of Joseph Rayner, an old and prominent resident of Piqua. Mr. and Mrs. Prugh have three children, Estelle, who is the wife of J. F. Stewart, a prominent business man of Piqua; Florence, is a successful teacher in the Public Schools of Piqua, and a son Ray. Mr. Prugh and family are members of the Green Street Methodist Church in which he has served on the official board for many years and a longer period than is credited to any other officer. He was one of the incorporators of the Y. M. C. A. at Piqua and has always been deeply interested in its work. Mr. Prugh is identified fraternally with the Masons and Odd Fellows.

**GEORGE DREES.**—One of Covington's representative business men dealing in groceries, meats, fish and oysters, has been





established on the corner of High and Spring Streets, Covington, for a quarter of a century. He was born at Covington, Ohio, February 15, 1861, and is a son of Henry and Agnes (Neth) Drees. Henry Drees was born in the Kingdom of Prussia in August, 1833, and remained in his native land until he had almost reached his majority, in the meanwhile attending the German schools and learning the tailor's trade. On August 2, 1854, he landed at Quebec, Canada, made his way from there to Cleveland and then came to Covington where he ran a tailor shop prior to establishing his present business (dry goods and notions) in 1863. In 1893 he associated his son, J. Henry, with him and the present firm style was adopted. He married Agnes Neth who was born in Wurttemberg, Germany, September 25, 1835 and she accompanied her parents to America in 1854 and came to Covington in 1855. To Mr. and Mrs. Drees were born the following children: Rose, who is the wife of William Deubner of Greenville, Ohio, George of Covington, J. Henry of the firm of Henry Drees and Son; William, who operates a saw mill and coal yard at Covington; Agnes, who is the widow of George Brooks; Conrad F., who is a soap and talcum powder manufacturer at Covington; Mrs. Kate Motter, and Paul who resides at Covington.

George Drees was reared in his native place and attended the public schools and he began to work before he completed his education, being employed by his uncle, Casper Brinkman, on a farm near Covington and many a vacation hour was spent in farm duties. When he was fourteen years of age he began to learn the mercantile business, first with his father and later with Drees, Neth and Company and later went into the wholesale and retail lumber business for himself. In this enterprise he prospered and continued it for some four years and then turned his attention in the present direction, establishing a business which is one of importance at Covington. Mr. Drees was

married (first) to Miss Anna Kriegbaum who left two sons at death: Harold and Donald. His second marriage was to Miss Lulu Brown and one daughter survives her, Heien. Mr. Drees has been an active and useful citizen and has served as a member of the City Council for more than twelve years. He has also served as chief of the Volunteer Fire Department and for eleven years he was a member of Co. E, Third Ohio National Guard and was drum major with the rank of sergeant of the regimental band. He is social by nature and has numerous fraternal connections, these including membership in the Masons, Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows and Encampment, Rebeccas, Red Men and Order of Pocahontas.

**JAMES T. BARTMESS.**—(Deceased) Formerly county auditor of Miami County, Ohio, was a man whose death brought a distinct loss (on account of superior qualities of mind and character) to the community in which his useful life had been passed. He was born at Covington, Ohio, October 8, 1845 and was a son of Hamilton and Jane (Barbour) Bartmess. James T. Bartmess was taught the saddler's trade by his practical father but neither necessity nor inclination led to his following it. His education was secured in the Covington schools, at Waynesburg College at Waynesburg, Pa., and the Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tennessee and he was graduated from that institution in June, 1874. After he came home he became a teacher in the Covington schools. In 1875 he became superintendent of the schools of Tippecanoe City and filled that position twenty-one years only giving up his educational work in order to assume the duties of county auditor to which he was first elected in November, 1895. He served through two terms, a period of six years, and then retired to private life, having no political ambitions. For fifteen years he was a member of the Miami County Board of School Examiners and all that time was clerk of that body. Mr.



Bartmess then became cashier of the Citizens' National Bank of Covington, a position he continued to fill until his death, May 2, 1905. In his political views he was a Republican. From boyhood he had entertained a patriotic love of country and when Civil War was first declared he endeavored to overcome opposition and became a soldier but he was not accepted until 1862 and then only in the capacity of drummer boy. He continued until the close of the war a member of Company G, 110th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry and twice suffered imprisonment, once at Libby Prison and second at Andersonville. For a number of years he was active in the Grand Army of the Republic Post, first at Tiptecanoe City, later at Troy which he served as commander and in other offices.

On December 23, 1875, Mr. Bartmess was married to Miss Mary Belle Routson, a daughter of A. Routson of Covington, and they had three children: Blanch, Ruth who died when aged five years, and James William. Mr. Bartmess was a consistent member of the Presbyterian church. He was a Knights Templar Mason and an Odd Fellow and belonged to the Royal Arcanum. In private life he was a man of genial disposition, kindly and companionable.

**ELVA A. JACKSON.**—(Deceased.) Was formerly Postmaster of Troy. He was one of two children born to Dennison H. and Phoebe (Parker) Jackson and was born in Dayton, Ohio, February 1, 1850 and educated in the common schools. In 1871 he located in Tiptecanoe City and was in the employ of Ford and Co. as assistant engineer and superintendent until July 11, 1898. He was then elected to the office of county clerk of Miami County in which he served two terms. Afterwards he was engaged in business in Troy until February 10, 1898, when he was appointed post master. He was well advanced in Free Masonry, belonging to all the divisions of the Order. In politics Mr. Jackson was a

Republican. He with his wife had a pleasant home on Cherry street in Troy until his death which occurred in 1917.

**JOSEPH WARREN BOWMAN.**—Who has long been classed among the foremost citizens and business men of Tiptecanoe City is Secretary, Treasurer and General Manager of the Dye Fruit Company, a thriving and successful concern which operates on an extensive scale. He has been a promotor of and closely identified with many interests which have had an important bearing on the material welfare and advancement of the community. Mr. Bowman was born in Fredericktown, Miami County, Ohio, March 6, 1845 and comes of one of the pioneer families of the county. Joseph Bowman, father of the subject of this sketch was born near Knoxville, Tennessee, in 1801 and was about nine years of age when in 1810 his father, Jacob Bowman, moved with his family near Springfield, Ohio. Jacob died soon after his removal to Ohio and Joseph went to live with an uncle, Thomas Newman, in Montgomery County, Ohio. At the age of 16 he borrowed \$2.50 with which he purchased a basket and a small stock of goods and by peddling through the country was able to make and accumulate a little money. Then for several years he engaged in the Indian trade. It was his custom to purchase goods in Cincinnati and have them hauled to the head waters of the Mississinewa River; there he would unload on the bank of the river, cut down a tree and dig out a canoe into which he placed his goods. He floated down that stream to the Wabash, thence to the Ohio river there being many Indian villages and but one white man along his route. He traded with the Indians for furs and arriving at the Ohio river made his way up that stream to Cincinnati. There disposed of his furs and laid in a stock of goods for another trip. Thus he traded with the Miami and Pottawatomie tribes for four or five years and some time between 1820 and 1822 started a small





store in Fredericktown, Miami County. He was in business there continuously for nearly half a century and became a man of prominence and affluence owning at one time seven or eight farms besides having varied business interests. He was possessed of a pleasing personality and was immensely popular with his many friends throughout the county. His death occurred in 1871 at the age of seventy years. He was united in marriage with Mary Sheets who was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, in 1808 and died in Fredericktown at the age of seventy-six years. The following children were born to them: Caroline, who was the wife of Aaron Furnace, and died in Monroe township, Miami County, at the age of forty years; Ann, who was the wife of Robert Furnace and also died in Monroe Township at the age of forty years; Eliza Jane, who was the wife of Henry Neal and died in Monroe Township at the age of sixty-nine years; Oliver Perry, who died in Toledo at the age of sixty-five years; Mary Ellen, who was the widow of A. B. Carrey, of Lebanon, Warren County, Ohio; Joseph Warren, subject of this sketch; Daniel Webster, who died in Toledo, Ohio, at the age of fifty-nine years; Ellwood, who died at three years, and Reed, who was seven years old at the time of his death. Oliver Perry Bowman, who for more than twenty years was engaged in the real estate business at Toledo, was married to Martha Jane Gray of Warren County, Ohio. Daniel Webster Bowman was for many years in partnership with his father at Fredericktown but later was a manufacturer in the city of Toledo. He was married to Miss Isabella Turner.

Joseph Warren Bowman attended the public schools at Fredericktown and later commercial school at Toledo. He then sold hardware for his father and brother until 1836 when he became a member of the firm of Bowman, Wells and Company at Tippecanoe City dealing in dry goods and boots and shoes. At the end of a year he purchased the interest of Mr.

Wells and the firm became J. W. and O. P. Bowman, continuing as such for two years when J. W. Bowman purchased his brother's interest. It was then conducted under the name of J. W. Bowman and later for three years under the name of Bowman and Lindley. Mr. Bowman purchased the interest of his partner and it was successively operated under the name of J. W. Bowman and Bowman and Davis until 1893 when the subject of this sketch sold out to Samuel Smith. He has since that time been identified with the Dye Fruit Co., a corporation having 160 acres devoted to the growing of fruits, having about 28,000 trees, principally cherries, peaches and plums. Mr. Bowman also owns individually a farm of 130 acres in Monroe Township. He is president and stockholder of the Tipp Whip Company; was formerly interested in the glucose plant and was one of the organizers of the Strawboard Works. He was also one of the organizers of the Tippecanoe City National Bank of which he has been a director since its inception. He has a fine home which he built in Tippecanoe City located on West Main street.

In 1866 Mr. Bowman was united in marriage with Miss Maggie M. Perry, a daughter of Nathan and Isabella Perry of Darke County, Ohio, and the following were the issue of their union: Frank Perry, who died at the age of fourteen years; Howard E., an insurance man who died in March, 1907, at the age of thirty-four years; Stella W., wife of E. L. Crane, who is vice-president and assistant cashier of the Tippecanoe City National Bank; and Bessie M., who is living at home. Howard E. Bowman was married to Miss Eva Munger of Piqua and is survived by his wife and one child, Enona Gene, the latter being four years old.

Joseph W. Bowman is an enthusiastic Republican and has always been active in the support of the principles of that party. Fraternally, he is a member of Blue Lodge No. 74 F. and A. M. at Tippecanoe City.



**A. MORRISON ORR.**—(Deceased.) Son of the late Gen. W. P. Orr, was one of Piqua's most successful and enterprising business men. He was reared in Darke County and secured his education there and at Piqua, and when he went into business it was as a dealer in grain and linseed oil with Orr and Leonard. The name was later changed to the W. P. Orr Linseed Oil Company. When this change came about Mr. Orr remained with the new company in charge of the sales department at Cincinnati until February, 1907, when he severed his connection. In the meanwhile, Mr. Orr had become financially interested in a paper mill and stove works in Miami County and also looked into other investments which resulted in 1900 in his buying out the F. Gray Felt and Blanket Manufacturing Company and the establishment of his own large enterprise. Increasing business had shown the necessity of larger quarters and equipment and a new plant located on South Main Street was erected which gives the plant 190,000 square feet of floor space. It is equipped with all modern appliances, a compound condensing engine being used and electricity transmitted to every point. It is the largest felt and blanket mill in the country. Employment is given to several hundreds of people and the pay roll amounts to a very large sum. Mr. Orr was a director of the Citizens National Bank, the Piqua Savings Bank and the Piqua Home Telephone Company. Mr. Orr married Miss Eliza VanBibber Boal who was born in Kentucky. He has four children: W. P. Orr, Jr., who is engaged in the wool business in Australia; Margaret, who is the wife of R. D. Hopkins, Jr., of Baltimore, Maryland; Martha Louise and Morrison Boal Orr. Mr. Orr was a member of the Presbyterian church and was fraternally identified with the Elks and with the Piqua Business Men's Club.

**GEORGE S. LONG.**—Formerly private secretary to Gov. Harmon, has for many

years enjoyed an enviable position at the bar of Miami County, Ohio, and has been identified as stockholder and director with numerous business enterprises of Troy, of which city he is a resident. He was born in Troy, Ohio, and was a son of Jacob F. Long who was a carpenter by trade and first located in this city in 1854. Mr. Long was reared in Miami County, where he attended the public schools, being a graduate of Troy High School. After teaching one year in the schools of Troy he entered Dartmouth College and graduated therefrom with the degree of A. B. in 1879 after which he taught in the Portsmouth Ohio High School for a period of three years. He then returned to Troy and prepared himself for the legal profession in the office and under the direction of Hon. Theodore Sullivan. He was admitted to practice in 1884 and immediately thereafter opened an office in Troy. He practices before all State and Federal Courts and has been connected with much of the important litigation in Miami County. He has taken a more or less active interest in political affairs and has at times been called upon to fill offices of public trust. He served as Mayor of Troy, a member of the City Board of Education, as State Senator from his district in 1898 and 1900 and in 1908 was appointed private secretary to Governor Harmon upon the duties of which place he entered in January, 1909, at Columbus, Ohio. George S. Long was united in marriage with Miss Lina Weller, a daughter of Capt. J. B. Weller of Troy and to this union one son, Frederick, was born. Mr. Long is a member of the Episcopal church. Fraternally, he is a Scottish Rite Mason and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Elks.

**ROBERT S. SPROUL.**—An esteemed citizen and retired farmer, residing in one of the pleasant homes of Troy belongs to one of the old pioneer families of Miami County. He was born July 2, 1846, in Elizabeth Township, Miami County, Ohio.





and is a son of Samuel Sproul who was a native of North Carolina. Mr. Sproul was reared on a farm three miles south of Cass-town, Miami County, Ohio, and there engaged in farming and stock raising for many years. In 1893 he retired to Troy and this city has been his home ever since. He takes a good citizen's interest in public affairs and does his full share in charitable and benevolent work. He attends the Presbyterian church. In 1872, Mr. Sproul married Miss Clara Shidaker, a daughter of the late Henry C. Shidaker.

Henry Shidaker was born Feb. 20, 1825, in Miami County, Ohio, being a son of Valentine and Emly (Harter) Shidaker, the former of whom was a native of Maryland and the latter of Kentucky. The Shidaker family was originally of Germany. The pioneer of the family in Miami County was Michael Shidaker, the great grandfather of Mrs. Sproul who came to Elizabeth Township in 1805 and entered Section 14, being one of the earliest settlers. He was succeeded by his son Valentine, who died in 1846, leaving eight children: Mitchell, Lucy, Catherine, Henry C., Andrew, Jonathan, Sarah and Robert. In the course of time the property came to Henry C. Shidaker who had remained on the old homestead during the lifetime of his parents. On October 8, 1847, he married Elizabeth Edmunds of Virginia ancestry and they had three children namely: Lucy Matilda, Laura E. and Clara F. The Sproul family entered land about 1812 and to such families as the Sproul and Shidaker may be attributed the progress and development of Miami County, their thrift, enterprise and industry contributing to its material prosperity and their sterling virtues to its excellent citizenship.

W. R. THOMPSON, M. D.—Who for some forty years has been in the active practice of medicine and surgery at Troy and enjoys a well earned reputation for professional skill, was born in Montgomery County, where he was reared.

After completing the common school

course in his native county, Dr. Thompson attended the Ohio Wesleyan College, going from there to the University of Michigan, where he was graduated from the medical department in 1869. He first took up practice in Tennessee but after a year and a half he returned to Montgomery County and located at Vandalia where he remained until 1879 when he came to Troy. Dr. Thompson is an active and valued member of the Miami County, the Ohio State and the American Medical Associations. He is the surgeon of the larger number of corporations of Troy and numbers patients from all parts of the State. In 1871 Dr. Thompson was married to Miss Laura A. Stouder of Tippecanoe City, Miami County, and they have three children, namely: Charlotte, who is the wife of W. E. Bowyer, cashier of the Troy National Bank; Fannie E. (the wife of Walter H. Coles, deceased) who died recently at her home in Troy and Wilbur S., a promising young business man of the city recently married to Miss Isabel Hayner. In addition to being eminent in his profession, Dr. Thompson is an active citizen, recognizing his responsibilities as such and lending his influence to everything which in his judgment is beneficial to the community.

JAMES E. SIMES — Of Covington, Miami County, Ohio, is clerk in charge of the railway mail service running from Richmond, Indiana, to St. Louis, Missouri, and has been in the service since April 27, 1889. He was born at Sugar Grove, in Newton Township, Miami County, Ohio, October 1, 1868 and is a son of Thomas J. and Mary E. (Berlin) Simes.

Thomas J. Simes was born in Thomsontown, Pa., July 24, 1862 and died in Covington, March 18, 1906. He was a miller by trade and at one time conducted what is now known as Kendell's Mills. He subsequently operated a grain elevator in Covington and still later entered the fruit tree business at which he continued until his death. He was married in 1867 to





Mary E. Berlin who survives him and they became the parents of two sons and two daughters. In 1883, he united with the Christian church of which he was thereafter a liberal supporter. From early manhood he was affiliated with the Masonic Lodge. During the Civil War he served as a member of the Forty-fourth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and later was a member of the G. A. R. He was a man prominent in business, church and fraternal circles and well known over the country. For some years he served as a member of the Covington School Board. James E. Simes was reared at Sugar Grove and attended the public schools at Covington after which he completed a course in the Miami Commercial College of Dayton, Ohio. He was not yet of age when he entered the railway postal service during the administration of President Harrison and has continued without interruption ever since. Mr. Simes was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Kreigbaum, a daughter of Conrad and Susan (Smith) Kreigbaum and they have a daughter Miriam Erla. Fraternally, he is past master of Covington Lodge, F. and A. M.

**SPAFFORD WOODHULL MAXWELL.**—(Now deceased.) A representative retired citizen of Staunton Township and a veteran of the Civil War resided for many years and until his death on his valuable farm of 102½ acres which lies along the Troy and Piqua Turnpike. He was born on his father's farm near Franklin, Ohio, October 20, 1836 and was a son of Thomas and Susanna (Jones) Maxwell. Thomas Maxwell was born in Scotland and came to America and settled in Monmouth County, New Jersey, prior to the Revolutionary War and died in Ohio aged eighty-two years. His family consisted of seven sons and two daughters. Of the sons, Thomas was one of the first born in 1808 and he was six years old when the family decided to emigrate to Ohio. The trip on the river was made on a flat boat and

landing was effected at Cincinnati. A few years later, the family settled at Franklin in Warren County and there Thomas followed chairmaking for some years and then bought a farm in Warren County which he sold in 1839 and purchased the one which his son Spafford W. resided upon which he died, in Miami County. Its former owner was Caleb Hathaway who had entered the land from the government; and Mr. Maxwell had the old deed which bears the signature of Thomas Jefferson, then President of the United States. Thomas Maxwell, the second, spent the remainder of his life on this farm, his death occurring in October, 1881. He was twice married (first) to Susanna Jones, who died on the present farm in the fall of 1839 and (second) to Anna McCurdy, who came to Miami County from Lancaster County, Pa. She died in 1872 leaving no issue. The four children born to the first union were Stephen J., who is now deceased; Martha, deceased, who married William Duncan; Rachel, deceased, who married J. Rowlands, also deceased, and Spafford Woodhull. The name borne by Mr. Maxwell was bestowed on him by his grandmother in memory of a distinguished minister of New Jersey.

Spafford W. Maxwell was too young to remember the overland journey from Warren to Miami County but he had very vivid recollections of his boyhood which was spent in assisting his father to clear the farm and in attending school in the log structure provided for that purpose. He continued to live at home until 1864 when he entered the Federal army as a member of Company K, 147th Ohio Infantry under Captain J. F. Counts. When the regiment reached Washington City he was promoted to be corporal of his company and served in that rank until the close of the war. In the year of universal commemoration of President Lincoln he recalled with pleasure the time when he saw him at Arlington Heights in the last year of the war. Upon his return to pri-



vate life Mr. Maxwell resumed farming with his father and in 1872 he purchased the place and for many years continued agricultural pursuits. He has done a large amount of improving. The large commodious farm house of nine rooms is mainly of frame but one part of it is a hewn log structure which was put up in 1818. On January 8, 1868, Mr. Maxwell was married to Miss Rachel Devol, a daughter of Harrison Devol, an old pioneer and they had seven children, namely: Minnie, who died in 1905, was the wife of Edwin Foster; Walter, who was the Superintendent of the Knoop Children's Home, married Carrie Millhouse; Sallie, who married Frank Kendall; Anna, who resides at Troy, married James Grunder; Bertha and Merta (twins), the former of whom is the wife of Harry Morrow of Piqua and the latter of whom died when aged eighteen years, and Wilber D., who resides on a farm near Casstown, Miami County, and married Gertrude McDowell. Mr. Maxwell and family belong to the Presbyterian church of which he was an elder for some forty years. In his younger days he was a great Sunday School worker and served for a long time as superintendent of the school. In politics he was a Republican and has always taken much interest in public matters and at various times has acceptably served in township offices. He was a member of Coleman Post, G. A. R. at Troy, Ohio.

**LEWIS EDWARD SIMES**—Of Covington, is one of the prominent and representative citizens of Miami County, Ohio, who was born at Covington, May 7, 1873, the son of E. D. and Margaret (Stailey) Simes. The late Edward D. Simes, whose death occurred at Covington March 6, 1900 was a hero of the Civil War and for years thereafter was engaged in business at Covington. He was born in Juniata County, Pennsylvania, March 5, 1840, and in early manhood accompanied his parents to Miami County, spending almost his entire life in Covington. In response to

President Lincoln's call for soldiers in 1862, he enlisted in Company G, 110th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and gained promotion from rank to rank until he was commissioned first lieutenant. For several years he escaped the more serious hazards of war, but in 1864, in the Shenandoah Valley while on duty, he was so seriously hurt that he was taken first to a hospital at Winchester and subsequently sent home on sick leave and before he had sufficiently recovered the war was over. He had two brothers in the army, one of whom died in the Wilderness and the other after the war. Mr. Simes assumed business responsibilities at Covington in the course of time and these he fulfilled carefully and effectively until failing health caused his withdrawal from active life. At times he served both on the City Council and the School Board. He was married on April 14, 1868 to Miss Margaret Stailey who died May 1, 1893, this domestic affliction being one from which he never recovered. Their three children are two sons, Lewis Edward, and George Miles and one daughter, May Simes Rothermel. Mr. Simes was a consistent member of the Christian Church, and very active in all its avenues of usefulness. He was a member and frequently an official of Covington Lodge, No. 168, F. and A. M.

Lewis Edward Simes was educated in the Covington schools and for eleven years was associated with his father in the grocery business( after which he entered the telephone business, and since the Covington Home Telephone Company was first organized has been its secretary. He is identified with other interests and is president and one of the organizers of the Covington Tribune Company, successors to the Tribune Printing Company. Mr. Simes was married to Miss Irene Edge daughter of the late W. W. Edge, of Troy, Ohio, where Mrs. Simes was born and reared. They have had two children: Margaret and Mary. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, an Elk, a Knight of Pythias





and also a member of the Ancient and Honorable Order of Gobblers. In politics Mr. Simes is a Republican and has served as postmaster of Covington, his administration meeting with the approval of his fellow citizens.

**J. W. SIMMONS.**—An extensive grower of fruit and vegetable plants, is a substantial citizen and business man of Cass-town, Miami County, Ohio. From a small and unassuming start he has built up a large business and has a larger demand for his products than he can fill. He was born at Panola, Mississippi, March 25, 1844, and is a son of John and Agnes (Patterson) Simmons.

John Simmons, father of the subject of this sketch, was born near Huntsville, Alabama, and when a young man went to Columbia, Tennessee. There he was married to Agnes Patterson, who was born within the shadow of the Natural Bridge in Virginia. After marriage, they moved to Panola, Mississippi, where they remained for a time and then located on a plantation in that vicinity, Mr. Simmons becoming a large cotton raiser. He was a strong Democrat in politics and stumped his county for James K. Polk for president. It was his desire to name the subject of this sketch and his twin brother Polk and Dallas, respectively, in honor of the president and vice president who had been recently elected. He died in 1850 while in the prime of life. He and his wife were parents of the following children: William J., deceased; James F., deceased; Virginia E., wife of George Rutledge, of Dayton, Ohio; Charles, a twin who died at the age of nine months and John Woodruff, the twin to Charles. Ten years after the death of her first husband, Mrs. Simmons formed a second marital union with James McCandless who died in 1879. She survived him until 1892, when she too passed away.

John W. Simmons was a mere child when his parents moved from Panola to the plantation and was six years old at his

father's death. The year following the family moved to Dayton, Ohio, where he lived until his seventeenth year. At the time of his leaving, that city had a population of about 22,000 and was without water works, steam engines in connection with the fire department, a police force, or the various other departments which now characterize a city of that importance. He went to live upon the farm of his step-father, James McCandless in Lost Creek Township, Miami County, Ohio, which the latter had settled upon as early as 1828. He always had the greatest respect for Mr. McCandless who always treated him with paternal kindliness. He remained on that place until he entered the army during the Civil War. He entered the State service in 1863 and in May 1864 became a 100-day man in the regular service, being on duty in the vicinity of the city of Washington. Upon his receiving his honorable discharge, he returned to Miami County and was married the following year. He then located at his present place in Cass-town but continued to farm until 1874. He then began raising small plants at which he has been so successful. He first bought two acres of land at \$200 per acre for which he went in debt and now owns three good residence properties beside his garden plot. He began without a dollar he could call his own and no experience, and the progress made by him is best shown by a partial statement of his products in 1908. He raised 35,000 cabbage plants, 25,000 tomato, 8,000 mango and 45,000 sweet potato plants. He also shipped 240,000 strawberry and 54,000 raspberry plants. He has fourteen beds all under glass and equipped in the most modern fashion. In thirty-four years he has never failed to have a crop. In 1865 Mr. Simmons was united in marriage with Miss Effie Yaste who was born in Maryland and was six years old when brought by her parents to Miami County, Ohio, making the trip in a carriage. She is a daughter of Col. Samuel and Mary (Yout-



sey) Yaste, her father having been colonel of a regiment organized during the war of 1812. They have one son, Frank, who is in business with his father in the horticultural business. Frank was first married to Miss Myrtle Jones, who died six years later and he subsequently formed a second union with Miss Alta Everingham, by whom he has a son. Mr. J. W. Simmons has always been as staunch a Republican as his father was a Democrat before him. He served two terms capably as township treasurer in 1892 and 1894. He is a member of A. H. Coleman Post, G. A. R. at Troy.

CHARLES E. GAINES, M. D.—A well known physician and surgeon of Covington, where he located in 198, was born on a farm in Champaign County, Ohio, October 21, 1858, a son of Moses T. and Ann (Grafton) Gaines. Dr. Gaines was reared on the farm and attended the district schools and Urbana High School from which he was graduated in 1875. He then returned to the farm for a time and later entered Oberlin College. He in 1878 began teaching school at which he continued for two years and during this time began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. B. F. Baker of St. Paris. He represented a drug house on the road for some years in order to secure the means of completing his professional training and later attended the medical department of the University of Kentucky, from which he received the degree of M. D. in 1890. In 1905 he was first elected Coroner of the county and in 1908 was re-elected for a term of three years. He proved himself a man of exceptional ability and in his conscientious discharge of the duties of his office gained the commendation and high esteem of the public. Charles E. Gaines was united in marriage with Miss Laura Stevens and they have three children: Dr. Waldo Gaines, who is a graduate of Central College of Physicians and Surgeons at Indianapolis, Indiana; Mabel,

the wife of Clifford Townsend, who has a daughter Virginia Ann, and Thaddora, who is the youngest and unmarried. Dr. Gaines was a member of the Miami County Medical Society and of the Knights of Pythias. In politics he was consistent in his advocacy and support of Republican principles. Religiously, he was a member of the Presbyterian church of Covington. Dr. Gaines' death occurred in 1918 and removed a most highly esteemed citizen from his community.

RALPH H. GIBSON.—A former efficient sheriff of Miami County and a citizen held in high estimation throughout the county was born in Noble County, Ohio, November 23, 1874, the child of Charles T. and Aminervi (Reed) Gibson, the former of whom was for many years a commercial salesman. Ralph H. Gibson was educated in the common schools and when old enough to take up industrial life took up railroading soon after being appointed freight agent. He came to Miami County and for some time was in the employ of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad. Then giving up railroad work he went on the road as a traveling salesman at the end of that time becoming department recorder for Miami County. He was elected Sheriff of the county on the Republican ticket in November, 1905, entering upon his duties the following January. In 1908 he was re-elected without opposition. He has made a very capable official and won the regard of the voting population without distinction of party. At the termination of his public life as a county official he embarked in the hardware business which he most successfully conducts at the present time. Mr. Gibson is well advanced in Free Masonry and is also a member of the Knights of Pythias and Elks. He married Miss Nellie Deeter, a daughter of Fred Deeter of Pleasant Hill. Mrs. Gibson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and although Mr. Gibson was





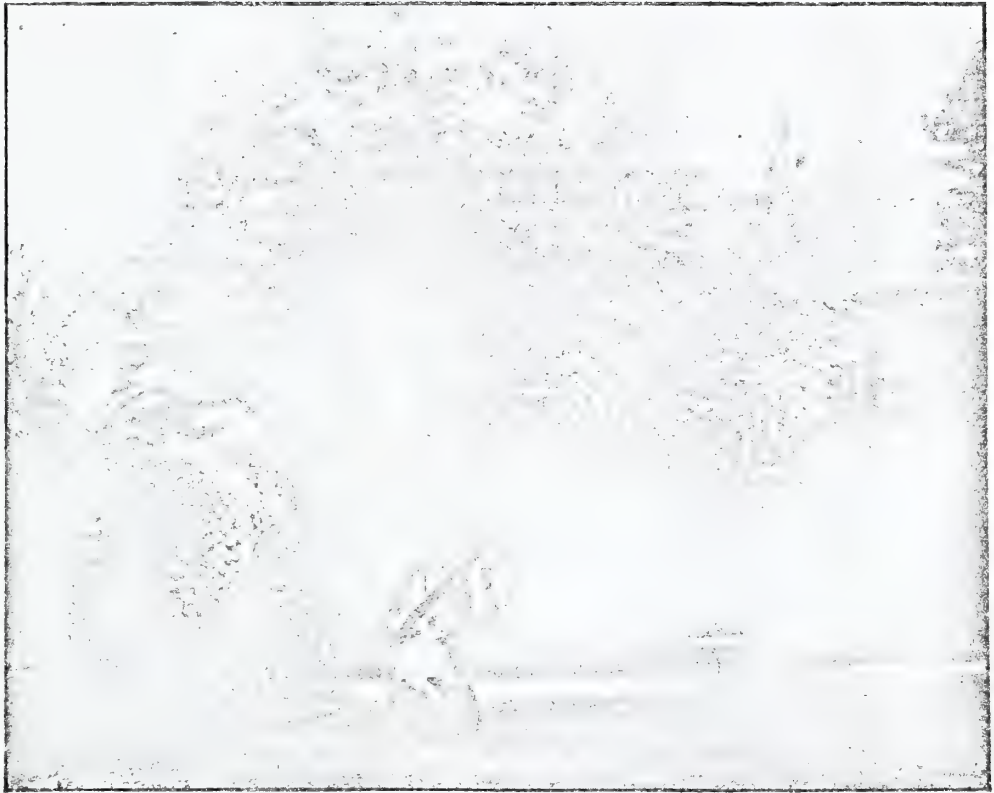
reared in that faith, at the present time does not belong to any church. They have many warm friends throughout the county. Their home is in Troy where they occupy a pleasant and commodious residence on S. Walnut street.

VAN S. DEATON, M. D.—Is a prominent member of the medical profession and lives in a pleasant home on North Market Street, Troy. Progressive and public spirited, he has always been closely identified with the affairs of the community and has often been called upon to serve in offices of high public trust. Dr. Deaton was born near Addison, Champaign County, Ohio, August 1, 1847 and is a son of Nathan and Sarah (Scoby) Deaton. George Deaton, his grandfather, was a resident of Virginia and died in that State. He married Susan Ream who was born in 1787 and their children were William, Andrew, Samuel, George, Nathan, Levi, Mary, Martha and Susan, all deceased. Nathan Deaton was joined in marriage with Sarah Scoby of Champaign County and their children were as follows: Van S., Lydia A., wife of Jason Cutler of St. Paul, Kansas; Emory G., who married Ellen Hackett and was a neighbor of the famous John Brown in Kansas; Emma D., wife of John McMorran of St. Paris, O.; William Dyke, deceased, who married Mary Stafford of New Carlisle, and Charles, who died in infancy. Van S. Deaton became an orphan at the age of nine years. He was educated in the public school of Christiansburg and in the the Honey Creek school, leaving the latter in 1864 to enter the army as a member of the 16th Ohio Light Artillery. He served with credit until the close of the Civil War when he returned to the home farm of Levi Deaton in Clark County, O. He worked on a farm and for two years attended school at Lebanon after which he engaged in teaching for several years, at the same time pursuing the study of medicine under Dr. Jonathan Thatcher of Al-

cony. He taught the Hickory Grove School in Bethel Township two terms and in Elizabeth Township two terms. He was graduated from the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery in 1873 after a three years' course and immediately thereafter engaged in practice at Addison where he continued for a period of four years. He then moved to Alcony where he engaged in practice successfully for thirty-six years. He is a thorough student and has kept abreast the rapid advancement made in the science of medicine and has met with good results in the treatment of the many complicated cases which have come under his care during his long practice. Although his profession has always been first and foremost with him he has given much of his time to public service. He was coroner of Miami County two years, justice of the peace for six years, a member of the Board of Education under the old law for sixteen years, and a member of the State Legislature two terms from 1894 until 1898, serving during his second term as chairman of the Committee on Common Schools and again served in the State Legislature 1912 to 1915. He has been a member of the Board of Education four years under the new law and served a second term as president of that body. For four years during the administration of President Harrison, Dr. Deaton served as president of the Board of Pension Examiners of which he was a member 12 years. He also served on the Board of School Examiners 12 years. In addition to his residence properties, Dr. Deaton is the owner of a fine farm of 115 acres in Clark County. Van S. Deaton was married on March 6, 1873 to Miss Laura E. Shidaker, a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Shidaker of Elizabeth Township and had two children: C. Ross, who married Loretta Moses, daughter of the late Samuel Moses of Champaign County, by whom he has a son, Cecil Aquila, deceased, named in honor of Gen. Aquila Wiley of Wayne County; and Dr.







Apple Tree, Corner Plum and Franklin Streets, Troy, Ohio



Ernest Heber Deaton, deceased who married Mayme Deaton, daughter of Thomas Jefferson Deaton of St. Louis. Internally, Dr. Van S. Deaton is a member of the Casstown Lodge, I. O. F. F. and has passed through all the chains of that lodge. He also is a member of A. H. Coleman Post, G. A. R., Troy. In politics, Dr. Deaton is a Republican.

Dr. Deaton was chairman of the Committee on Liquor Traffic and Temperance from 1913 to 1915. Was the author of many important bills which became laws, some of which were pensions for the blind, placing the flag upon all school houses, the rights of travelers on public highways, and the law making possible the grand stand in our fair grounds. He was an ardent supporter of all measures for the benefit of labor. He served eight years and at that time had the longest legislative record of any man in Ohio. For many years he advocated, almost single handed, the erection of a Central High School in Elizabeth Township and lived there long enough to see its accomplishment. Dr. Deaton was both a school-mate and pupil of the author of this work.

**JOHN McCANDLESS.**—Who always lived in Miami County, Ohio, is one of the progressive citizens and farmers of Staunton Township where he has 140 acres of good land. He was born in Washington Township May 4, 1849, and is a son of James and Mary (Abbott) McCandless and grandson of James McCandless, Sr.

James McCandless, Sr., was born in Pennsylvania and after his marriage came to Miami County, Ohio, where he followed his trade of carpenter. After a time he purchased a farm southwest of Piqua in this county where he resided at the time of his death. He and his wife were the parents of the following children: John, James, Amos, William, Mary, Sarah, Rebecca, Nancy and Ann. All are now deceased except Ann who is the wife of David Mitchell.

James McCandless, father of the sub-

ject of this sketch, was born in Mifflin County, Pennsylvania, and was a young man when he accompanied his parents in wagons across the country to Miami County, Ohio. He was a miller by trade and for a time was identified with the mills of a Mr. Allen and Dye and Culberston. He later conducted the Sheets mill for a period of thirty years and continued until his death in 1899, at the age of seventy-two years. He married Mary Abbott who was born in Lost Creek Township and is now living at an advanced age. The following were the issue of their union: John, James, Nancy (widow of Charles Rosser), Mella, wife of George Wolfs; Isaac, Charles, May Bell, wife of Albert Carnes, and Crosier.

John McCandless spent his early youth on the farm and being the eldest had to go to work when young. His schooling was very limited but he is a man of fair education almost wholly self-acquired. At the age of ten years he went to live with Isaac Sheets in Elizabeth Township and after growing up conducted the latter's farming operations remaining with him in all about forty years. In 1903, he purchased his present farm in Staunton Township of B. F. Smith and replaced all the old buildings with new and modern structures. He conducted a dairy in years past but now devotes his time to general farming. He has a fine home and a well improved and fertile farm. In 1867, Mr. McCandless was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Heiner who died Feb. 25, 1905, leaving a daughter, Bertha, who is the wife of Charles Trucksis and lives near Youngstown, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Trucksis have six children—Melvin, Mary, John, Raymond, Harry and Margaret. Internally, he is a member of the Casstown Lodge, No. 426, I. O. O. F. He is a Democrat in politics and for many years served as supervisor of Elizabeth and Staunton Townships. In 1908 he was elected trustee of the latter. He also served as County Commissioner in 1918-19.





**JESSE SHILLING, JR.**—Was born at Troy, Ohio, in 1857, the son of Jesse Shilling who was a pioneer in Miami County. The subject of this sketch was reared and educated at Troy where he went to the High School after which he entered the Troy Fire Department where he remained for ten years and operated one of the engines. He then left home and went as far south as Texas and during the eight months of his stay there acted as a fireman on the Texas and Pacific railroad and later also ran an engine. After he returned to Troy he was employed by the manufacturing firm of Child's Catarrh Specific where he continued for about eight years. In 1887 he became the superintendent of the engineering and electrical works in connection with the lighting and heating of the Miami County Court House at Troy and the jail and infirmary. Leaving here he ventured into the truck gardening in Florida and continued in this line for several years. At the present he is employed by the Hobart Brothers Company, manufacturers of electrical supplies. In 1879 Mr. Shilling married Miss Dora Hickerson who was born and reared in Troy and a daughter of James Hickerson, a pioneer furniture dealer of this place. Mr. and Mrs. Shilling have two children: Harvey, superintendent of the blast furnace of the Carnegie Mills of Pennsylvania, and Leah, who married William Morton, of Denver, Colorado. Mr. Shilling with his wife attends the Baptist church. He is a Knight of Pythias and ex-president of the local lodge.

**WILLIAM R. KINDER.**—The efficient surveyor of Miami County, is a son of Albert Kinder, one of the substantial farmers and tobacco growers of Lost Creek township, a worthy son of a good father. Albert Kinder, who was born on a farm in Warren County, April 3, 1848, was left an orphan in early boyhood, losing his mother when he was five years old and his father two years later. From Warren County

in his early manhood he came to a rented farm in Staunton Township and in 1866 came to his present location, a fine farm of eighty acres. He found the building in great need of improvement and set about the erection of a residence, substantial barns and commodious tobacco sheds and now has a very valuable and desirable property. In January, 1878, Mr. Kinder was married to Miss Lettie Rusk, a daughter of William Rusk, who died in October, 1907. To them five children were born: William R., Effie, Albert, John and Mary.

William R. Kinder graduated in the Ohio Normal University at Ada in 1894 in civil engineering and soon after his marriage to Miss Emma Gross, a daughter of J. M. Gross of Lost Creek Township, went to Montana to practice his profession. Upon his return to Troy he became deputy county surveyor and in the election of 1918 became county surveyor. They have one daughter, Ruth Annaletta. Mr. and Mrs. Kinder have a very charming and commodious home on Garfield Avenue this city.

**JOHN H. DRURY.**—Assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Troy, Ohio, and formerly postmaster, is interested financially in a number of prospering enterprises in Miami County. He was born at Rowe, Massachusetts, January 12, 1850, and is a son of John C. Drury. The parents of Mr. Drury settled at Troy in 1855 and this city has been the latter's home ever since. John C. Drury was engaged in the dry goods and grocery business until the opening of the Civil War when he proved his patriotism by raising Company H, Eleventh Regiment O. V. I. of which he was elected captain. It went into service in 1861 and Captain Drury was out for one year when he resigned his commission and returned home but only to raise a second company, this being Company B. Ninety-fourth Regiment, O. V. I., of which he was also made captain. This regiment



went into Kentucky and in 1862, in the terrible battle of Perryville, Captain Drury fell at the head of his company, shot through the heart.

J. H. Drury attended the common school at Troy and then went through the High School after which he took a business course at Dayton. Upon his return he became clerk in the Troy post office, his mother being postmistress for eight years and in 1875 he succeeded her and served until 1879. In July of that year he entered the First National Bank and has been associated with this institution ever since and has been assistant cashier since early in 1881. He is a man of considerable business enterprise and has identified himself with manufacturing and other interests in this section. In 1881 Mr. Drury was married to Miss Anna Clokey who is a daughter of Rev. Joseph Clokey, formerly a prominent Presbyterian minister, but now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Drury are members of the First Presbyterian church at Troy in which he is an elder. He belongs to the Troy Club. His interest in politics is only that of a good citizen.

**THE FAVORITE STOVE AND RANGE COMPANY**--Of Piqua, Ohio. Piqua's largest manufacturing plant and the most extensive in Miami County, was established in 1848 by W. C. Davis under the title of W. C. Davis and Co. This was succeeded in 1881 by The Favorite Stove Works Company which in turn was succeeded by The Favorite Stove and Range Company, on July 1, 1888, when the business was removed from Cincinnati to Piqua. The plant in the latter city began to be operated in 1889. It is always interesting to record the growth of a great enterprise. When the present company began operating at Piqua, their quarters were all included in a row of buildings that extended over the ground east and west and another north and south, while now they have six rows of buildings which cover ten acres of ground, and the whole plant is said to

be the most complete for its purpose in existence. Employment is afforded some 550 to 600 people. The plant manufactures only the very best class of stoves and ranges, and shipments are made to all parts of the United States. The universal trade mark is "The Favorite," and it includes an extensive department of both steel and cast iron ranges, cooking stoves, base burners and all styles of heating stoves, together with gas ranges, gas heaters in a great variety of styles, and also furnace boilers and high grade, extra finished, cast iron hollow ware. The company has branches in a number of large cities and some fifteen traveling men go out from the Piqua office covering a wide territory. The company has pronounced advantages in the manufacture of their product, such as the arrangement of their buildings which do not extend high in the air, thus saving heavy and complicated machinery, while the equipments, in many cases, have been constructed from their original designs, with a view to their utility. They have excellent transportation facilities, the location of the plant being on the corner of Young and Hydraulic streets. The enlargement of this business has been one of annual growth from the time the plant was located in Piqua. The company has increased its capitalization from \$100,000 to \$600,000 Preferred and \$900,000 Common Stock. This wonderful prosperity not only indicates the superior quality of the product, but also proves that men who have built up this great industry along the lines of modern business possess unlimited ability and financial stability. Much of this success can be traced to the wonderful executive ability of the president, Mr. Stanhone Boal, than whom Piqua has no more highly esteemed business man.

**WASHINGTON IRVING TENNEY**—Formerly for many years Secretary of the Miami County Fair Association and a former county auditor is a resident of the





City of Troy and has a wide acquaintance throughout this section of the State. He was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, near the Miami County line, in 1833, and is the son of Dr. Eli Tenney. Dr. Eli Tenney was auditor of Miami County at the time of his death in 1875, was a well known exponent of the medical profession, and from 1848 to 1871 was in practice at West Milton. He then entered upon his duties as county auditor and moved to Troy. He was a graduate of Starling Medical College at Columbus. Dr. Tenney was a member of the Legislature of Ohio one term, being elected in 1855. W. Irving Tenney was practically reared in Greene County, Ohio, until his fifteenth year when, in 1848, his parents moved to West Milton. He attended the district schools and also the Columbus High School one year. During the war, he was in the 100-day service as a member of the 147th regiment, O. V. I. He was first elected County Auditor in 1873 as successor to his father and in 1875 was re-elected for two years. Upon retiring from that office, he purchased a farm just west of Troy, on which he lived and farmed until 1894. He then purchased a small tract of 16 acres and lived upon it until 1905 when he removed to Troy. He later disposed of both of his farm properties. He was a member of the Board of Education of Troy for ten years and for many years a member of the Board of County Examiners. In 1901 he was elected to represent the county in the State Legislature and served two terms with marked efficiency. Mr. Tenney was engaged as a teacher for about twenty years, being superintendent at Milford. In 1858 Mr. Tenney was united in marriage with Miss Jane C. Kelly after many years of invalidism. The following were the children of this union: Miss Ida B., a teacher in the High School at Denver, Col.; Frank W., a Miami County farmer; Charles Elmer Tenney, D.D.S., who is practicing at Toledo; Alice Bertha, who married Lee Shellabarger of Troy; Mary

an instructor in the schools of Troy; Estelle, who at the time of her death was William Harold, D. D. S., also practicing in Toledo, and Prof. George L. Tenney, who is connected with the Lewis Institute of Chicago and is a graduate of the University of Colorado at Denver where he taught in the public schools for several years, and Horace K. Tenney, a shoe merchant of Troy. Religiously the subject of this record is a member of the First Christian Church of Troy of which he was a trustee for a number of years. He is also a member of Coleman Post, G. A. R., Troy.

D. L. LEE—The late D. J. Lee was born in Virginia of the celebrated family of that name and came as an early settler to Miami County. In Troy, his son David L. Lee was born in 1843 and educated in the district schools of the county. He had scarcely left school when he enlisted for service in the Civil War in which he remained from November, 1861, to the close of the war. He entered Company E, Seventy-first Regiment, O. V. I. as a private and was mustered out with the rank of sergeant. After taking part in the battle of Shiloh he participated in the arduous campaign through Tennessee and Georgia and was on every noted battle field where his regiment was engaged until the battle of Nashville where he was so severely wounded that it was found necessary to amputate his left leg, the operation being performed in a field hospital. On one occasion he was captured by a band of guerillas, six companies being forced to surrender at Clarksville, but he was paroled forty-eight hours later. There were few hardships of war that Mr. Lee escaped, the entire record of his service being one to reflect honor on his name as a soldier. After his honorable discharge in April, 1865, Mr. Lee returned to Troy where he learned the jewelry trade and worked at it for two years. He then received his appointment to the United States Revenue Service and served six





years. In the fall of 1873 he was elected Sheriff of Miami County and served two terms being re-elected in 1875. After that, he was engaged in business for several years in Kansas City and after he came back to Troy conducted a grocery enterprise for six years. Then, under the administration of President Harrison, he was connected with the revenue service again for four years. Following this, came four years as Township Clerk when he was again appointed to the revenue service where he continued an efficient officer until the time of his death. In 1869, Mr. Lee married Miss Elizabeth Clyde, a daughter of George C. Clyde, who was a pioneer of Troy. Mrs. Lee died in 1905 leaving two sons: Harry, who is connected with the Central Union Telephone Company of Indianapolis, and Fred, who is a successful funeral director of Tippecanoe City. Mr. Lee was a member of the First Presbyterian church. He was secretary and treasurer of the Seventy-first regiment, Ohio Volunteer Association, for a number of years, belonged to the Grand Army of the Republic and also was a member of the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias and was treasurer of both these organizations for a long time.

**ROBERT M. EVANS.**—Among the big farm wagons that carried a family of pioneers into Ohio and passed the lonely log cabins that then represented the present busy city of Dayton was that owned and probably driven by Joseph Evans, the grandfather of Robert M. Evans, who brought his family all the way from Georgia in 1801, hoping to find a place to locate in a free state. The first stop was made in Montgomery county near the Miami County line but conditions proving not altogether to his mind, Joseph Evans resumed his journey and landed his family at LaPorte, Indiana. There the pioneers lived until 1804 when they returned to Ohio and settled on what is now the Martin Eidemiller farm on the county line be-

tween Montgomery and Miami Counties. There Joseph Evans died some years later and his burial was one of the early ones in the Quaker Cemetery at Mill Creek. Robert Evans, father of Robert M., was born February 7, 1789 in Georgia and hence was fifteen years of age when his parents finally settled in Ohio. When he reached maturity he entered Government land, securing a farm in Montgomery County on the line and there he built a typical Southern house, two stories in height, probably with double "galleries" as they are still denominated in Georgia and it is not difficult to believe that he took great comfort in his house. Evidently others thought well of the place as some years later he sold it to advantage and bought land in Miami County on which the southern half of Tippecanoe stands. At that time all this land was a thicket except where the Indians had made small clearings. By 1837 he had about cleared up this second farm and he then traded it for the partly cleared northwest one-quarter of Section 28, Monroe Township, the transaction being entered into with John Clark who then laid out Tippecanoe City. On this farm Robert Evans died in June, 1863. He was a vigorous man into advanced age. He married (first) Eleanor Jenkins and they had the following children: Thomas J., Joseph, Julia Matilda, Esther, William, Moses, Eli and Maria, the last named being the only survivor. She is the widow of Samuel Jay and lives in Indiana. The second marriage of Robert Evans was to Mary Jenkins who was born August 20, 1839 and seven children were born to this union, namely: Mary, Esther and Aaron, all deceased; Jesse, who was a member of the Ohio National Guard during the Civil War, now deceased; Kern H., who is the wife of Darius Jester of Montgomery County, Ohio; Robert Milton, and Elizabeth, who married William Macy and resides in Dakota. Robert M. Evans has a recollection of a happy boyhood spent mostly in the woods and fields, with



occasional attendance at the district school and of the time thus well spent he has a memento, a little gift which was presented to him in 1851 by an appreciative teacher as a reward of good conduct. When he was about eighteen years of age his father died and he inherited the east one-half of the home farm and remained on the place until 1879. He then went to Ginghamburg in Monroe Township where he entered into business with A. C. Besom embarking in the general mercantile line, they carrying a large stock of farm implements, groceries and dry goods and operating under the style of Besom and Evans. The partnership continued until August 2, 1894, when Mr. Evans sold out to Mr. Besom. In 1890, Mr. Evans bought his home farm from his father-in-law, Lewis Keller; on this place his wife had been born and reared. For many years it was known as the old Keller farm and the old brick house is still standing although in 1896, Mr. Evans erected his more modern residence. He does not personally cultivate his land, his time being fully occupied with his public duties. On March 2, 1867, Mr. Evans was united in marriage with Miss Minerva J. Keller who died February 6, 1909, aged sixty-three years. She was a lady of christian life and exemplary character, one who filled every position that life presented to her with the completeness of a good woman. To this marriage were born eight children: Maros and Howard Virgil, who both died young; Zenetia B., who died at the age of nineteen years; Lilly H., wife of Adam Underwood; Sarah, wife of Harry Barnhart; Laura, the wife of Ira Oaks; Anna P., the wife of William Kendall and Rhoda M., who resides with her father. Mr. Evans and his family are members of the United Brethren Church.

Robert M. Evans is one of the leading Republicans of Monroe Township. His war record is as follows: In June, 1863, he became a member of the Twenty-fifth Regiment, Ohio National Guards, which

was then organized, entering Company G, under Capt. Newell Kerr and Col. B. F. Rosson. In 1864 the regiment responded to the call of the President and for four months did duty in the forts in the vicinity of Washington City. It was known at that time as the 147th Ohio Volunteer Infantry. On November 6, 1876, Mr. Evans was elected justice of the peace, an office he has continued to hold ever since. In point of years of service, he is the oldest justice in Miami County.

**J. GUY O'DONNELL.**—Has been a resident of Covington since 1887. He was born in Mt. Gilead, Morrow County, Ohio, April 28, 1875, and is a son of James and Mary (Williams) O'Donnell. He was but two and a half years old when his father died, he being a marble cutter by trade. J. Guy O'Donnell was reared in Morrow County and there attended the public schools. In 1887, he moved with his mother to Covington, Miami County, and was there graduated from the High School in 1893. He read law under the preceptorship of Hon. W. C. Johnston of Piqua and was admitted to the bar of Miami County in October, 1896; he was admitted to practice in the Federal Courts on May 4, 1899. Mr. O'Donnell opened his office for practice in Covington, January 15, 1897. July 1, 1892 Billingsley who has had charge of the Versailles office of the firm and served as City Solicitor of that place. In addition to an extensive practice they hal a very large fire insurance business. Mr. O'Donnell first served a two year term as City Solicitor of Covington and again in 1902 was elected to the same position serving to the great satisfaction of the community. In 1911 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Miami County and served two terms, being re-elected in 1913.

He was united in marriage with Miss Emma Colbert, daughter of Peter S. Colbert and they have two children, J. Guy, Jr., and Robert C. Fraternally the subject of this record is a member of the Elks





of Piqua of which he is past Exalted Ruler; Improved Order of Red Men and Ancient and Honorable Order of Gobblers. He has filled all the chairs of these lodges.

**RAYMOND A. KERR.**—A prominent attorney of Miami County, was born November 10, 1880 at Tippecanoe City, the son of Ellis H. and Etta (Tenney) Kerr. E. H. Kerr, the father, was born near Casstown, Miami County. His school covered his youth up to fifteen years of age and later he turned his attention to the study of law, graduating from the Cincinnati Law School. He began to practice before his graduation, in 1885, and is numbered as among the successful members of the Miami County Bar. He has resided in Tippecanoe since 1878. He is a son of the late Thompson Kerr who was a prosperous farmer and popular teacher for a number of years. Thompson Kerr died in 1887 aged fifty-six years. Of his four sons, the youngest, Owen, is deceased, and the other three are all attorneys, namely: Manford, Asbury, residing at Tippecanoe City and Ellis H., who became the senior member of the law firm of E. H. Kerr and R. A. Kerr. E. H. Kerr married Etta Tenney and to their marriage were born the following: Loren, who is a railroad man residing in South Carolina; Vera, who is the wife of Lieut. R. W. Kessler of the United States Navy, and Raymond A.

Raymond A. Kerr attended the public schools of his native city and the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, graduating in the class of 1902. He then entered the University of Michigan, graduating from the Law Department in the class of 1905. He immediately became his father's associate and the law business of the firm is very heavy, almost all branches of the law being covered by one or other of the partners. Mr. Kerr is a member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity and belongs also to Lodge No. 174 F. and A. M. Tippecanoe City and to Coleman Commandery at Troy, Ohio. On April 18, 1906,

Mr. Kerr was married to Miss Myra Wehrly who is a daughter of the Rev W. H. Wehrly at the time pastor of the Methodist church of Troy. In politics he is a staunch Democrat and in 1916 was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Miami County and so efficiently has he served that he was given a second term of office in 1918, he being the present incumbent.

**HON. JOHN CORNWALL GEYER.**—In whose death Piqua lost one of its foremost citizens, was a lawyer of much prominence and large practice. He had a wide acquaintance throughout the State and was called upon to serve as Probate Judge of Miami County two terms of three years each and in the able and conscientious discharge of his duties added largely to his following in the county. Judge Geyer was born in Piqua, June 12, 1860, and was a son of Frederick and Martha (Manson) Geyer. His paternal grandparents Henry and Elizabeth (Bonner) Geyer came to Ohio from Maryland in 1824; both died in Germantown, Ohio.

Frederick Geyer was born in Emmitsburg, Maryland, in 1814 and was about ten years of age when he accompanied his parents in Germantown, Ohio. Thence he moved to Piqua, Miami County, in 1838, and was there engaged in the hardware business for some years. He died in 1875 and was survived for more than a quarter of a century by his widow who lived to an advanced age. She was in maiden life Martha Manson and was a daughter of David J. and Sarah (Cornwall) Manson and a granddaughter of David Manson, Sr. last named emigrated to America in colonial days and when the Revolutionary War broke out enlisted from Pennsylvania in the Continental army. In 1807 he emigrated to Brown Township, Miami County, Ohio, and here passed the remainder of his life, dying in 1838. He married Miss Jean Johnston who was a cousin of Col. John Johnston, the noted Indian agent of Ohio. David Manson, Jr. was a native of



the State of Pennsylvania and accompanied his parents to Ohio in 1807. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. He married Sarah Cornwall of Virginia and among their children was General Mahlon D. Manson who attained distinction in public life.

He enlisted in the Union army during the Civil War and for gallant services was promoted to the rank of general. He was several terms a member of the United States Congress from Indiana and also served as auditor and lieutenant governor of that state. His death took place in Crawfordsville, Indiana, in 1893.

John C. Geyer, the subject of this sketch was reared in Piqua and after completing the public school course entered the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, where he was graduated in 1892. He then pursued a course in law at the Cincinnati Law School and after his graduation from that institution in 1894 went west to Emporia, Kansas, where he was employed in the Emporia Daily Republican for some six months. In 1895 he returned to his native county and embarked in the practice of law at Piqua where he thereafter resided until his death which occurred in February 21, 1901. A man of unquestioned ability, he built up a lucrative practice and gained a high standing in the community. An enthusiastic Republican he was also an active politician and a hard worker for party success. In 1889 he was elected Mayor of Piqua being the first Republican elected to that office in a period of twenty-two years, a fact which of itself is of sufficient evidence of his popularity.

After holding that office twenty-two months, he resigned in order to enter upon his duties as probate judge, to which office he had been elected by a handsome majority in November, 1890. Re-elected probate judge in 1893, he served in all six years in a most capable and efficient manner. In 1896, he was prominently mentioned and received strong support for the nomination for member of Congress but was defeated in the convention after a

hard and honorable fight. After the expiration of his term of office he resumed his law practice which he conducted with great activity and success notwithstanding the facts that he was never physically strong or robust.

Judge Geyer was for many years prominent in fraternal work, especially in the Order of the Knights of Pythias. He served as Grand Chancellor of that Order in Ohio for the year ending in May, 1900, and for a number of years prior to his death he had been a director of the Ohio Pythian Home at Springfield, being for four years president of that Board. He was a member of the Masonic Lodge, taking the thirty-second degree at Cincinnati, he also belonged to the Ohio Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. In 1888, Mr. Geyer was married to Miss Blanche Page of Cincinnati, who was a native of Hamilton. Among her ancestors were near relatives of Daniel Webster and Jonathan Fellows and she is also connected with the Fairbanks family, manufacturers of the Fairbanks scales which are in use the world over. This marriage resulted in the following issue: Frederick P., Martha A., John Cornwall and Mahlon H. Mrs. Geyer still makes her home in Piqua where she is well known and most highly respected, being surrounded with friends of many years' standing.

DANIEL C. KNOOP.—Proprietor of a grocery and bakery at Covington, Miami County, Ohio, has been a resident of that city since 1900 and has built up a large patronage. He was born in Casstown, Miami County, May 29, 1871, a son of Samuel and Martha (Brelsford) Knoop. He comes of a prominent family of that vicinity.

Mr. Knoop was reared and educated in his native town and when nineteen years of age went to Troy where for nine years and three months he was in the employ of D. M. McCullough and Co. He then represented a grocery firm on the road for





eighteen months at the end of which time he established a grocery and bakery at Covington. He does his own baking and the trade he has built up is such as to require the use of two delivery wagons, one for each department. He is an enterprising and progressive man of no mean business ability and he occupies a place high in the esteem of his fellow citizens. Mr. Knoop was united in marriage with Miss Ruth Rench, a daughter of George Rench, of Covington, and they have three children: Ralph Edgar, Mary Margaret and Irene. Fraternally, he is a member of the Masonic Order and has attained the thirty second degree.

**WILLIAM B. HAWN.**—A leading citizen of Bethel Township, who successfully operates a valuable farm of eighty acres which lies near Phoneton, on the National Road, was born August 22, 1844, in Bethel Township, Miami County, Ohio, and is a son of John and Margaret (Saylor) Hawn. John Hawn was born in Pennsylvania and in young manhood came to Miami County and secured farm work with the old Knoop family. Following his marriage he moved to Bethel Township and bought 172 acres of land, all of which he cleared. He was a man of unusual energy and robustness; in addition to clearing his land and putting it under cultivation he engaged in milling and blacksmithing. He also found time and opportunity to serve his country in time of war and went out with an Ohio company in the war of 1812, returning home unharmed. He died when aged seventy-three, having been respected from youth to old age. He served his township as school director for a number of years but would not accept other public office. He married a daughter of John Saylor and they had fifteen children, Elais and William B., the twelfth and thirteenth members of the family, being the only survivors. The remains of both John Hawn and his wife rest in the old Saylor cemetery.

William B. Hawn attended the Fairview school in his boyhood and remained on the home farm until his father died, when the property was sold, each survivor receiving his share at that time. For several years he worked at farming by the month and was then engaged in farming for himself on rented land near Brandt, for three years, when he married. After this, he bought his present farm from Mr. Neff of Montgomery County. He cleared about twenty acres of the land, put in 1,000 rods of tile and erected all the substantial buildings. With the exception of eight acres of timber, he has all his land under good cultivation. On August 8, 1865, Mr. Hawn was married to Miss Melissa Booker, a daughter of Solomon Booker, and they have had the following children born to them, namely: Elizabeth, who is the wife of John Staub; Minnie, who married Frank Brooks; Margaret, who married Irvin Cavanaugh; Mary, who married Jacob Heffner; Jessie, who married Walter Hartman; Ora and Dora (twins), who live at home; Charles, who married Dolly Dill; Samuel, who married Augusta Brooks; and Earl, Clara and John. Of these, Margaret and Clara and John are deceased. Mr. Hawn and family are members of the Lutheran church at Brandt. In politics, Mr. Hawn is an active Democrat and has frequently been chosen by his party for offices of responsibility in the township. For thirty years he has been constable of Bethel Township, for years has been a Trustee, during two terms served on the School Board and has held other positions of a public nature. Formerly, he was identified with the Odd Fellows at Osborn. If all men were like Mr. Hawn, the doctors in this section would have a hard time making their living for with his robust constitution and perpetual good health he has never had cause to consult them. In all his life, he asserts, he has never spent even fifty cents for a physician's prescription for himself. There





are millionaires who would be glad to make such an assertion.

**GEORGE McCULLOUGH—(Deceased.)**

In depicting the career of him who is the subject of this sketch one does not have to deal with a life spent in vain strivings after riches or fame—the two principal goals of the ambition—but rather a life that was a negation of self, a daily sacrifice to the Lord and a benediction to all others that came in contact with it even though but casually.

The late George McCullough came of a hardy family. His paternal grandfather was born in Ireland and learned the trade of tanner in the city of Cork after which, while still a young man, he came to this country, making his home in a little town just in sight of Philadelphia. This town was destroyed in the Revolutionary War by the British troops. Grandfather McCullough losing all his property. He had early enlisted on the American side, taking part in the capture of Fort Ticonderoga, under Ethen Allen; then reaching Bunker Hill, near Boston, in time to take part in the memorable battle there; and afterwards serving with Washington when he crossed the Delaware and in the engagements at Trenton and Princeton and in the closing operations of the war at Yorktown where he witnessed the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. He lived many years after the war and died at the age of eighty-eight, having never been sick a day in his life until then. He was a Free Mason and his funeral services were conducted by members of that Order. He married a Miss Mary Elliott who was of Welsh origin and their family numbered nine children. William McCullough, son of the foregoing and father of the subject of this sketch was the third son of his parents and was born in Pennsylvania in 1793. He was reared among pioneer surroundings and like most of his contemporaries in this section sought his living in the subduing of the forest and the conquest of the soil.

About the year 1813 he married Susan Shidler, a sister of the Hon. Tom Shidler who represented Miami County in the Legislature of 1839. In October, 1823, when George McCullough was six years old, the family came to Ohio, crossing the mountains in wagons and the journey taking several weeks. Reaching Miami County they settled on a tract of land in Lost Creek Township that has since been known as the McCullough farm. But little of the land was cleared in this vicinity, wild game of all kind abounded and panthers and bears were still occasionally seen. The first residence of the family was a little log cabin 20x24 feet and they also erected a small stable where their little dun mare found shelter. Their food was plain, consisting of mush and milk, principally, corn bread, pumpkins and game. The milk was strongly flavored the most of the time with the wild onion upon which the cattle fed. Once a week, on Sundays, the family had coffee and that was a day that all looked forward to with joyous anticipations. It was in this stern school of life that George McCullough received his early training but it was conducive of a strong and vigorous manhood. The district school which he attended in his boyhood days was taught by Mr. John Hutton and was in a log cabin. Here he was taught reading, writing and arithmetic to the single rule of three. In 1825 the first meeting house was built in Lost Creek Township. It was built of logs and was put together at a cost of just \$6.00 which was spent for nails, glass and sashes for three small windows, the labor being voluntarily contributed by the neighbors. At first, a large quilt was used for a door and the floor consisted entirely of "Mother Earth." The dimensions of this primitive place of worship were 26x30 feet. The first Sunday School in Miami County was organized and taught in this log building soon after its erection by Thomas Long, the enterpriser, however, not being regarded favor-



ably by everybody as it was not thought the right way to teach the Bible.

Mr. McCullough grew up in this neighborhood and saw it grow into beauty. The log structure which we have herein described he saw change into a commodious brick school house and a handsome country church. When still a lad he helped with his team to build the canal and came to Troy on horseback to see General Harrison when the latter came with great pomp and show on a canal boat to that little city. In 1851, he went into the general dry goods business with C. R. Quick at Addison and so continued until 1860. He was afterward engaged in the grocery business until he retired from active life. Mr. McCullough was converted in 1843 under the labors of Mark D. Briney in the old log meeting house near the present beautiful brick structure of the Lost Creek church. His conversion was through comprehending the soul and body, time and talents. It has been said of him by one who was ten years his pastor: "From the time of his Spirit birth, he was Spirit-filled and till death he carried with him that often overflowing measure." Endowed by nature with mind, thought, song, a musical voice, a winning face, fluent, fitting speech and forceful personality, his consecration of these, intensified by a glowing christian experience, meant much for the church, for the community, for all reforms, for the souls of men, and for his long and grand career as the Lord's servant. No excuse of the sinner or subterfuge of the skeptic could stand before his array of Holy Writ, his burning love for the doubter and his unique forms of unanswerable arguments. Meeting by accident or introduction with a stranger, he left him not till learning of him whether or not he loved Christ. Nor was this information gained offensively but in a happy, tactful, winning way. From the worker for Christ, praying, speaking and exhorting in public and this with peculiar impressiveness, edification and power."

The same writer further says: "When in his usual health he attended and actively participated in the sessions of the Ohio Miami Conference. On committees he was a wise counsellor; on the floor his speeches were short, terse and telling in the flavor of sincerity and the flash of earnestness. In exhortation, but few speakers were his equal. In prayer he seemed to come very close into the Divine Presence pleading with a Jacob-like importunity and seizing promises with the uncorrupted confidences of a little child. It was his delight to pray with the sick and his more than half a century of praying life built Bethels and altars by most of the sick beds and in most of the fields and woods in the vicinity of his home. Riding to church alone or in company often did he pause at some suitable place by the wayside to wrestle with God in behalf of the service and the saving of souls. Perhaps I have never known a man who seemed so constantly to dwell in the secret of His presence and in His very pavilion. He carried everywhere the joy of his christian experience but never was he happier than in protracted meetings and when souls were being born into the kingdom. He was a persistent Bible student. He drew his theology from the Word and had a fund of doctrinal and practical quotations at his tongue's end. He was friendly to ministerial education and culture and believed that these were helpful to spiritual power without which all preaching is in vain. He was an earnest friend to the young minister whom he aided with his advice. A good student of human nature, he did not often err in forecasting the success or failure of the youthful Timothy. Many thought he himself called to the ministry but on this subject he once said to his pastor—the same from whom we have already quoted: "Brother Rush, I feel it is mainly my duty to lighten and broaden our people's ideas of lay relations." Mr. McCullough was an ardent reader of religious literature, especially that published





by the Christian denomination to which Mr. McCullough belonged and of which he accumulated a large collection. His brother, Peter, of Dayton, was a minister of the denomination—earnest and successful in bringing souls to Christ—and it was Mr. McCullough's belief that his brother sufficiently represented the family in that department of christian effort, his own ambitions laying solely in the direction of lay usefulness. Much could be said of his brotherly kindness and helpfulness to his fellow men. Especially was he the friend of the poor. His wagons, his farming utensils, or garden tools were freely to the command of his neighbors, especially themselves, and it was wonderful what amount of wear they were subjected to in the universal service. Everybody's friend, everybody's helper was he. The life of this good man was prolonged for beyond the scriptural three score years and ten, for he passed triumphantly to the Eternal Mansions on Monday, June 20, 1902, at the age of eighty-five years and twenty-five days. Well it might be said of him, "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord." His home life was true and beautiful. He was married November 18, 1849 to Amanda S. Warner of Addison, Champaign County, Ohio, and for more than fifty-two years they pursued life's journey happily together. Until the father's death the family circle remained unbroken. Of its members we may briefly say that Derostus M. McCullough, the eldest son, is one of the leading citizens and until recently the proprietor of the largest grocery establishment in the city of Troy, connected with the Troy National Bank on its directorate and an active lay worker of the First Christian church. George McCullough, the youngest son and his father's namesake, is a respected citizen of Dayton; of the two daughters, Emma is the wife of Dr. H. E. Smith of Kansas City, Mo., the other daughter is Mrs. John M. Thomas, whose husband is a successful business man in Columbus, Ohio. For

some years before his death Mr. McCullough was unable to attend church but his son D. M. McCullough put a telephone in his father's house in Addison, the wires reaching from the pulpit and choir seats of the Christian church in Troy and being skillfully arranged to catch every sound. Thus, through his son's love, the aged Christian in his declining years, had the sweet consolation of the services of the sanctuary brought to his very bedside or to his invalid chair, and his hours of weariness and pain were lightened thereby and his heart made glad by the songs of Zion and the words of gospel cheer every Sabbath though the songs were sung and the Word preached ten miles away. Mr. McCullough was survived by his wife in addition to the children above mentioned. She was ever his faithful and well suited helpmate sharing his joys and sorrows with a kind womanly sympathy and love. She, too, commanded the love of her children and of a wide circle of friends. Mrs. McCullough died May 24, 1905, aged seventy-five years.

**JACOB HENNE.**—(Now deceased.) Was a prominent citizen and business man in Troy for many years. Born in this city on July 10, 1831, he spent all his life here. His father, Joseph Henne, was born in Germany and when about eighteen years of age crossed the Atlantic to the United States. He took up his residence in Troy, Ohio, where he was engaged in the shoe business until 1874 when he purchased of Titus Schwind an interest in the Troy Brewery and in partnership with a Mr. Mayer under the firm name of Henne and Mayer carried on the business for a number of years. He then purchased the interest of his partner and continued to operate the plant alone until 1884 in which year he decded a half interest in the establishment to his son Jacob Henne and the firm became Joseph Henne and Son, a title by which it was ever known although Jacob Henne became the sole owner and



proprietor in 1895. Joseph Henne died December 28, 1890.. He was an able and public spirited man and his death was mourned as a distinct loss to the community.

Jacob Henne was reared in Troy and received his educational training in the public schools. At an early age he entered the brewery and mastered all the details of the business. He has made many improvements in the property, not only increasing the capacity of the plant but raising the standard of excellence in the product as well. He also managed Troy Ice Company and was identified with other business enterprises in the city. Mr. Henne was ever an enthusiastic Democrat and in April, 1891, was elected on that ticket as Councilman from the Fourth Ward, serving two years in that capacity. In April, 1899, he was elected water works trustee for a term of three years. Fraternally he was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Elks and Eagles. He was a highly respected business man and enjoyed great popularity among his fellow citizens.

**LOUIS SHERMAN.**—A well known resident of Concord Township, Miami County, Ohio, is the owner of a farm of fifty acres located about three-fourths of a mile northwest of Troy on the Piqua Pike. He was born in Shelby County, Ohio, May 25, 1851, a son of Henry and Catharine (Ernst) Sherman.

His grandfather, Joseph Sherman, was a native of Germany in which country he lived for several years after his marriage. He then came to this country in 1835 and made the trip from Baltimore, Maryland, to Shelby County in wagons. He settled in the woods near Loramie that being before the town of Berlin has started. With the assistance of his sons he cleared the farm and remained there until his death. He had three sons grow to maturity, all now deceased, Joseph, Henry and William. Henry Sherman was born and reared in

Germany and was a lad of seventeen years when he came with his parents to the United States. The most of the work of clearing the home farm fell upon him and it continued to be his home until his death in 1904 at the advanced age of eighty-eight years. He engaged in teaching for twenty-five years and saw to it that his sons were all provided with good educational training. In the early days he helped to build the canal through this section of the State. He married Catharine Ernst who was born in Germany and who died in January, 1908, at the age of eighty years. They became parents of three children: John J., of Shelby County; Louis and Adolph who served as justice of the peace in Shelby County for many years, an office his father had filled before him for a period of eighteen years.

Louis Sherman was born in the old one-room log house which stood on the old homestead in Shelby County and there grew to manhood. He attended the old log school house in that district and lived at home until his marriage. He then located upon an eighty-acre farm in Shelby County which he received from his father and lived upon it until 1895 when he moved to Troy. In his younger days he operated a threshing outfit and after moving to Troy he held a position as stationary engineer with the Hobart Electric Manufacturing Company for six years. He then conducted a coal yard on Walnut Street on the Big Four Railroad for three years at the end of which time he sold out to Bert Nicol. In a short time he bought his present farm from Dr. Sterrett and has since followed general farming. He has a fine, large brick house of nine rooms in keeping with which are the other improvements on the place. Mr. Sherman started a post office at St. Patrick in Shelby County under appointment of President Cleveland but after nine months resigned the office upon his removal to Troy. He is a staunch Democrat in politics and an enthusiastic worker for party success. In Shelby





County he filled various township offices in a very efficient manner.

In April, 1877, Mr. Sherman was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Gudenkuff of Auglaize County, Ohio. she died five years later without issue. He formed a second marital union in April, 1883, with Miss Lucy Kirch, a daughter of John Kirch who was a pioneer of Miami County and later of Shelby County. The following children were born to them: Emma, who married William Depweg of Dayton and has a son, Irving; Adolph, Albert, Christopher, Matilda, and Lena, who died at the age of sixteen years. Religiously the family is Catholic and belongs to the St. Patrick's church at Troy.

S. D. HARTMAN.—Who has been successfully engaged in the practice of medicine at Tiptecanoe City for more than forty years, occupies a very prominent position in his profession in Miami County. He was born in this city August 14, 1846, and is a son of Dr. A. B. and Delilah (Campbell) Hartman. Dr. Hartman's father was a native of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and of German parentage. He was twice married, one child surviving his first wife. He married (second) Delilah Campbell, a most capable woman, and her eight children inherited many of her natural gifts. Dr. and Mrs. A. B. Hartman came to Ohio and located at Tiptecanoe City, then a mere village, in 1837.

S. D. Hartman obtained his education in the schools of his native place. It is probable that from boyhood he cherished the hope of a medical career but before doing more than desultory reading among the lines of his future profession he had acquired a practical knowledge of milling and later of telegraphy. During a period of twenty months when he was employed as operator in the telegraph office at Troy he earned sufficient funds to enable him to take the winter course of medical lectures at Ann Arbor, Michigan, in 1869-70.

Upon his return he continued his studies under his father to whom he rendered office assistance and in September, 1871, he returned to Ann Arbor and completed his course. From March to September, 1865, Dr. Hartman served in the Federal army during the Civil War as a member of the One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Regiment, O. V. I.

Dr. Hartman is widely known and his record has been such as to give his fellow citizens' confidence in his skill as a physician and in his character as a man. He is a member of all the local medical organizations, keeps in close touch with the progress of his profession and makes use of all advanced methods of treatment that have stood practical tests. In 1875 he was married to Miss Laura Byrnett. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and belongs fraternally to the Masons and Odd Fellows.

HENRY WARE ALLEN.—Was born at Pembroke, Mass., on April 6, 1822, a son of the Rev. Morrill Allen. He attended the local schools and the Academy at Hanover, Mass. He came to Troy, O., in 1848. He commenced a milling business in which he continued until his death. He was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of which he became president and remained in that office until the time of his death.

Mr. Allen was one of the most progressive citizens, the first library organization in Troy was H. W. Allen, president, S. K. Harter, vice president, and F. M. Sterrett, secretary. In 1883, when the present Big Four east and west road was being promoted he subscribed and paid \$5,000, in which movement Mr. S. K. Harter gave the same amount. The officers of that organization were: H. W. Allen, president of the executive committee, S. K. Harter, vice president, and F. M. Sterrett, secretary. This railroad made Troy a possible manufacturing town. As has been said before in these pages, the five





square miles of agricultural territory around Troy would have supported a town population of about 4,500 people. The additional 3,500 people now living in Troy are supported by our successful factories, made possible by an east and west road and the act of the legislature introduced by Dr. J. A. Sterrett, permitting a bond issue of \$100,000 with which to encourage manufacturies. He died March 3, 1910, and is buried in the family tomb at Riverside.

The constantly increasing number of young people, who, after having completed the high school course, then leave for a college course, makes it a matter of importance for the heads of families in Miami County to know authentically of the college courses in Ohio institutions before seeking higher education for their children outside of the State. I therefore append the following as a proper entry in a Miami County history:

**DENNISON UNIVERSITY**—The college now known as Dennison University was founded in 1831. Its first Board of Trustees was appointed and organized in May 26th and 27th, its doors were opened to students December 13th and it was incorporated by act of the Legislature of Ohio on the 3rd day of February, 1832. The founders were members of the religious denomination known as Baptists and they were inspired by a realization that the interests of their denomination demanded educated leaders not only in the ministry but among laymen as well. From the outset the course of study provided for aimed to give a general educational foundation and not a special training in theology. In addition to the regular subject of the typical college curriculum of the time a certain amount of theological instruction was offered, but this was dropped as soon as the development of Theological Seminaries made it easily available elsewhere. For some years an

effort was made to manage the school on the "manual labor system" allowing the students to earn their way by labor on the college farm or in shops that were provided, but the system was at last given up as impracticable. Not much was done in the way of accumulation of endowment until about the close of the Civil War. In 1867 a fund of \$100,000 was completed for permanent investment, the income to pay expenses of instruction. Since that date, buildings, equipment and permanent endowment funds have been added from time to time until the local valuation at the beginning of the year 1917 stands at more than a million and three quarters. The last increase previous to the writing of these paragraphs was the completion of a new \$500,000 endowment fund in June, 1916, and the addition of more than 100 acres of land to the college grounds. With this growth of material resources, a broader range of studies has been provided, especially in such subjects as the Modern Languages, Education, History and Political Science and the Natural Sciences. At the last meeting before these lines were written, the Board of Trustees authorized the establishment of a Department of Bible Study and Religious Education. It is not the object of Dennison to give technical training for special professions or vocations but to provide such a fundamental education as will fit young men and women to get more out of life for themselves and more into life for others, no matter what profession or calling they may finally enter. In the first seventy years of its history its degrees were given only to young men. An affiliation was formed with Shepardson College for Women in 1887, and in 1907 the Board of Trustees voted to give degrees thereafter without distinction of sex. The number of students in college classes at the time of the writing of this sketch is just about 500. Doane Academy, a preparatory school maintained by the same Board has a registration which brings up the total to



more than 600. Its regularly organized departments of study with a Professor of full rank at its head, as shown by its catalogue of 1916-17 are as follows: Philosophy, Education, Mathematics, History and Political Science, Greek, Latin, Rhetoric and English Literature, Romance Languages, German, Physics, Chemistry, Civil Engineering, Geology, Astronomy, Zoology, and Botany. Instructions in the theory of Music with full college credit towards degrees is given in the Dennison Conservatory of Music under control of the same Board as the College. A department of Bible Study and Religious Education is in process of organization. The Conservatory of Music, in addition to the theoretical courses mentioned, provides instruction in Voice, Piano, Organ and Violin but study in these departments is credited towards the Conservatory diploma not towards the academic degree. Among the graduates and former students have been many men well known in public and professional life in Ohio. Ex-Governor Harmon was a graduate in the class of 1866. Among other members of the legal profession in Ohio who are Dennison men may be mentioned T. J. Keating, H. J. Booth, D. E. Williams, W. Harvey Jones and W. A. Donaldson of Columbus, J. H. Doyle, Howard Lewis, Frank Lewis and Mark Winchester of Toledo; John A. Chamberlain, David E. Green, Walter Flory, and the late Judge Harvey Keeler of Cleveland; Frank E. Whittemore of Akron; Benjamin E. James of Bowling Green; Judge Howard Ferris and Burton B. Tuttle of Cincinnati; Secretary of State W. D. Fulton, Judge Thomas B. Fulton, Judge John M. Swartz, Roderic Jones, J. Howard Jones, Probate Judge Robbins Hunter and Charles Wesley Montgomery of Newark, Judge B. F. McCann, O. Britt Brown and Ira Crawford of Dayton.

Among the well known men of Ohio at present on the Dennison Board of Trustees may be mentioned Mr. Ambrose Swasey of Cleveland, Charles T. Lewis, of Toledo,

O. G. Moore Peters, of Cincinnati, Eugene J. Barney, Edward A. Deeds, Frederick P. Beaver and Judge B. F. McCann of Dayton. Members of the Board connected with the newspaper business in Ohio are Dr. George W. Lasher of the Journal and Messenger, Cincinnati; James M. Ames of the Cambridge Jeffersonian, and Osman C. Hooper of the Columbus Evening Dispatch. The President of Dennison is Clark W. Chamberlin, A. B. Ph. D., born on a farm at LaGrange, Ohio, a graduate of Dennison in the class of 1894, former Professor of Physics in Colby University and Vassar College in succession and known in scientific circles as the inventor of the Compoud interferometer, one of the most effective ever devised for making delicate measurements in the study of rays of light.

**OBERLIN COLLEGE**—Oberlin College came into existence in 1833. It was a time of the settling of the West—a period of great material development, and educational quickening. The founders aimed at a profoundly Christian, radically conscientious educational center for the Middle West. There was a definite intention also to extend educational opportunities to women. Writing in 1908, William B. Shaw said: "The three young women upon whom Oberlin conferred the degree of A. B. in 1841 were the first of their sex in America to have the privilege of earning such a degree." Since that day the policy of co-education of the sexes has been adopted by all the universities of the West and the Middle West, by Cornell, Chicago and Stanford and by most of the smaller colleges founded after Oberlin had led the way. Woman's higher education throughout the world owes much to the fact that seventy years ago a way was founded by this pioneer college to give the American girl of that day the same educational privileges that her brother had. Not only did the college enter upon a marked inheritance of innovation and progressiveness characteristic of the day, but the name





"Oberlin" itself was an endowment and a prophecy. John Frederick Oberlin, a humble Alsatian pastor, working for sixty years among the people of Steinfthal in the Vosges Mountains foreshadowed in many ways the most striking features of modern education. Pastor Oberlin had been directing his work with an intelligence of a high order, with aims broad enough to include all sides of his people's lives—good roads, agricultural methods, all types of educational, moral and religious training backed by invincible will and courage and infused with a spirit radically democratic in conviction. From the very beginning men who came to Oberlin to teach were scholars of attainment, graduates of Yale, Dartmouth, Williams and Amherst. Honor men, in more than one instance, they were proud to cross the Alleghenies and keep alive the torch of learning in the Middle West through restless years. Without qualification, it may be said that for more than three quarters of a century Oberlin has stood for an honest and genuine scholarship and opposed to every form of educational sham, and this has not been the least of her service to the nation. Today to the old inheritance is added a consistent eagerness to share in all that is best in modern social, intellectual and spiritual thought.

In the words of President Henry Churchill King "From its historic antecedents, from the original plan, from the spirit of those who have shared in the work there followed inevitably for Oberlin College several consequences. The college has stood from the first persistently against the aristocracy of sex, of color, of wealth and of the clique." President King sums up Oberlin's intellectual and scholarly achievement as follows: "There has been a definite and conscientious facing in the open minded spirit of the fathers of the facts of natural science and evolution, of the new psychology of the new system of sociology and of modern developments in philosophy and theology.

Oberlin continues her traditions of a world constituency by the establishment in the Province of Shansi in a new Oberlin College, the work of the last thirty years with an enrollment at present of 600 students and a teaching staff of over thirty."

A marked characteristic of the Oberlin undergraduate is his ability to maintain a good scholastic standing while earning his education. Last year, Oberlin men earned \$69,076 working in vacation, waiting on table in college halls, caring for furnaces, washing dishes, canvassing, etc. Another pronounced feature is the cosmopolitanism of the Oberlin student body. The seventeen hundred students come from every state and territory, from America's island dependencies and from foreign lands. Less than fifty per cent are Ohioans. The foreign countries represented include Albania, Australia, Bohemia, Brazil, China, Cuba, Germany, India, Jamaica, Japan, Mexico, Micronesia, Norway, Persia, South Africa and Turkey.

Athletics have always been legitimately emphasized in Oberlin undergraduate life but from a point of view somewhat different from that of the majority of colleges and universities. The Oberlin ideal is summed up in the phrase "Every man participating in at least one recognized form of outdoor exercise." Nine years ago, Oberlin called one of her alumni, C. W. Savage, from Pittsburg to be director of athletic sports for men with a rank of a full professor. He at once began to organize class teams and under his direction student interest in all forms of athletics has been developed to such an extent that class schedules now attract wide attention. At present, Mr. Savage and a Faculty Committee on athletics are carrying forward a movement to equip Oberlin with the finest college athletic field in the Middle West. It is planned to spend \$50,000 on the following schedule: one varsity baseball diamond and three practice diamonds, one varsity football field and three practice fields, one-quarter mile cinder



track with a 220 yard straightaway and eighteen tennis courts. For the accommodation of spectators at football games and track meets a concrete grand stand and bleachers will be erected giving a total of seating capacity of 5,000. The new plan includes more than 25 acres of land and the general work of construction is in charge of Cass Gilbert, the distinguished New York architect, general architect for all Oberlin College buildings, and Olmstead Brothers, landscape architects of Boston.

With twenty-three alumni associations scattered throughout the United States and a roster of approximately 38,000 men and women who have studied within her walls, during the last three quarters of a century, Oberlin is bound to maintain her influence, always positive, even aggressive, and stands today among the most typical of American institutions of the higher learning. Writing in the *Atlantic Monthly*, Hamilton W. Mabie says, "It would not be easy to find a more characteristically American community than that which has grown to such large proportions around Oberlin college. Here one finds a life shaped exclusively by American conditions, and absorbed in American interests. Not long ago, an intelligent student of education in this country said that a dollar went farther in purchasing power in Oberlin than at any other college in the land. It is probable that economy of expenditure and lavishness of opportunity and of work are nowhere more fruitfully united. At Oberlin, education instinctively shapes itself for immediate ends in the needs of the time and the community and in the courses of study and in the interest and tastes of the students one finds a keen sense of the utility of study for practical uses."

**WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY**—Ohio has the honor of having the leading university in America for the education of the colored race. Wilberforce University, near Xenia, established before the Civil

War and which is not only the greatest but the oldest institution of learning of this character in the country. While the negro was deprived for many years of public school advantages in Ohio, he was not lacking in a desire to educate his children and the first private negro school in this state was opened in Cincinnati in 1820 but soon failed. It was reopened in 1822 and was largely conducted by students from Lane Seminary. The seminary authorities then prohibited the teaching of negro pupils by students of Lane and fifty-one students withdrew from the seminary and entered Oberlin College. Through their influence Oberlin was opened to negro students in 1835, and James Bradley, a negro of Cincinnati, who entered Oberlin College soon after was the first Ohio colored college student. The first move to furnish a seminary for the colored race in Ohio originated with Daniel A. Payne, a self-educated negro of Charleston, S. C., which resulted in Union Seminary near Columbus being organized in 1844; Wilberforce University was the outgrowth of this institution. In 1853, the Cincinnati Conference of the M. E. Church decided to establish a college for the higher education of the colored race. In 1856 Tewawa Springs (sweet water) a summer resort was purchased and named Wilberforce University in honor of the great English statesman, William Wilberforce. The grounds comprised fifty-two acres and of the twenty-four trustees, four were colored. Bishop Daniel A. Payne being one; Governor Salmon P. Chase served as one of the twenty-four. Rev. M. P. Gaddes was made principal. He was succeeded by Prof. James K. Parker in 1857. In 1859 Rev. Richard T. Rust, a white minister, was made its first president. The Civil War blighted the prospects of this institution and it suspended in June, 1862. Bishop Payne came to the relief of this institution when it was about to be sold for debt and his pledge of \$10,000 saved the property to the race. Dr.





Payne then became president and held that position for thirteen years. Just as the university seemed to be about to enter a new era of prosperity, on April 14, 1865, the day that the great Emancipator, Lincoln, was assassinated, some miscreant set fire to the main buildings at Wilberforce and it was destroyed. Through the efforts of Dr. Payne by Congressional appropriations and by bequests, the institution was again saved and it is now on a solid foundation and ranks as one of the first small colleges in the country for white or black. The present president, Dr. W. S. Scarborough, graduate of Oberlin College, took that position in 1908 and is probably the most learned colored man in America and through his untiring energy and efforts the institution today is in a flourishing and prosperous condition. It has a Normal and Industrial Department located in a tract of about three hundred acres owned by the State adjoining the fifty-two acres originally purchased by the university. The State owns the grounds and buildings and of the nine Trustees of the Normal and Industrial Department, the Governor appoints five, Wilberforce Trustees select three and the president of the university is ex-officio the ninth member of the Board and today there are thirty-two teachers and nearly five hundred students. The three Departments—Wilberforce University, Payne Theological Seminary and the Normal and Industrial Department—occupy twelve large brick buildings, including an \$18,000 Library Building, a gift of Mr. Carnegie. The value of the grounds, buildings and equipment is over \$500,000. Wilberforce Normal and Industrial Department has not a superior in the State and no other school can offer such advantages to its white students at twice the expense. Colored students from Ohio pay no tuition, room rent or incidentals, their only expense being for books, clothing and \$2.00 per week for board. Thus the colored students have a

rare opportunity to secure college training at an astounding low cost.

Wilberforce University students can receive instruction in the following course of study: Classical, Scientific, Academic, Normal, Teacher Training, Theological, Music, English Preparatory, Military, Art, Business, Sewing, Carpentry, Printing, Cooking, Shoemaking, Blacksmithing, Wheelwrighting, Brick-making and Brick-laying, Plumbing, Tailoring, Applied Mechanics and Millinery, and new departments are being added from year to year.

The influence of Wilberforce on the mental, social and moral welfare of the colored race, not only of Ohio but of the whole world is incalculable.

**THE COLLEGE OF WOOSTER—** (otherwise known as) The University of Wooster—The earliest action toward the establishment of The University of Wooster was taken in 1847 by the Synod of Ohio (Presbyterian) when a committee was appointed to study and report. The first charter was taken out December 18, 1866. The organization was brought about by the joint action of the Synods of Ohio, Cincinnati and Sandusky with the "hearty God-speed" of the Synod of Cleveland. All these Synods became united in 1870 as the Synod of Ohio, covering the State. To this united Synod fell the control of the university now called more properly The College of Wooster. In 1901 a change in the charter made more secure the tenure by the Synod of Ohio. In 1914 a change in the charter allowed the interchange of University and College in the corporate name. The cornerstone was laid June 30, 1868, and the first building was dedicated Sept. 7, 1870. The College Department was opened the same day. The preparatory department was opened Sept. 18, 1882, the Bible and Missionary Training School Sept. 16, 1903, the Commercial Department Sept. 16, 1904 and the Summer School in June, 1895.

The great main building burned Dec.





11, 1901, and one year from that day five of the present excellent buildings were dedicated. The chapel was dedicated March 5, 1902, the Library was completed November 6, 1906, Holden Hall (second dormitory for women) was opened September, 1907, Kennarden Lodge (dormitory for young men) was completed September 1, 1911, and the L. H. Severance Gymnasium April 1, 1912. The L. H. Severance Athletic Field was dedicated May 22, 1915.

The first board of Trustees were Rev. John Robinson, D. D. LL. D., President, Ashland; Rev. William R. Marshall, D. D., Columbus; Rev. Henry M. Hervey, Newark; Rev. John H. Pratt, D. D., Athens; Henry A. True, M. D., Marion; Rev. James A. Reed, D. D., Wooster; Ephriam Quinby, Wooster; John H. Kauke, Wooster; David Robinson, Jr., late of Toledo; Resin H. Stubbs, Wooster; Leander Firestone, M. D., LL. D., Wooster; John McClellan, Wooster; Lucas Flattery, Wooster; Rev. John B. Stewart, D.D., Cincinnati; Rev. William W. Colmery, D. D., Monroe; Rev. Henry W. Taylor, Franklin; Edward Taylor, M. D., Cleveland; Rev. Morris Cross, D. D., Findlay, and Rev. Edwin B. Raffensperger, D. D., Toledo. The Board was later enlarged to thirty men in addition to the President of the College. The Presidents of the College have been Rev. Willis Lord, D.D. LL.D., 1870-73; Rev. A. A. E. Taylor, D. D. LL. D., 1873-83; Rev. Sylvester F. Scoval D. D. LL. D., 1883-90; Rev. Louis E. Holden, D. D. LL. D., 1899-1915, and Mr. J. Campbell White, LL. D., since 1915.

The College of Wooster stands for both a wholesome and a whole education. The charter defines its object as "the promotion of sound learning and education under religious influences." Standing for a broad, liberal culture, the College is at the same time positively and frankly christian with a co-operative and catholic spirit that is far removed from sectarianism. For the physical man every

thing has been provided that money and skill could develop, in sanitary and fire-proof buildings, gymnasium and athletic fields. The so-called practical side is shown in the two science buildings with their laboratories said by experts to be unexcelled for college work. The departments for study are Bible and Missionary instruction, Biology, Botany, Chemistry, Education, English Literature, French, Geology, German, Greek, History, Latin, Mathematics including Applied Mathematics and Astronomy, Music, Oratory, Philosophy and Psychology, Physical Education, Physics, Political Science, Rhetoric and English Composition and Spanish. The College is first class, standard, recognized and accredited. It ranks near the top in intercollegiate athletics. It ranks high in oratorical honors. In intercollegiate debates Wooster won 18 out of 22 debates with other strong colleges. In christian and educational service it is known and felt around the world. The College of Wooster gets no help from taxation. Indeed, it is one of the big tax savers. Free gifts and friends have built her stately walls and endowments. She now has 160 acres of campus, well equipped buildings of harmony in architecture and symmetry in arrangement, worth \$1,221,743.60, productive endowment of \$1,203,301.25 and total assets, May 31, 1916 of \$2,620,597.71. The Library has 43,000 volumes of which 40,563 are bound volumes. There are enrolled this year—1918-19, 796 students, representing 17 States and 75 are from 16 foreign countries. There are 92 Seniors, 162 Sophomores, 229 Freshmen, total college 566 and Conservatory 162. In each of these figures, all previous records are broken. The College Department enrollment runs the last five years, 435, 433, 440, 517 and 566. There were in addition 1231 in the Summer School of 1916. The net total of graduates is 1914, more than fifty per cent of whom have gone into altruistic service for mankind as teachers and Christian leaders.



**CASE SCHOOL OF APPLIED SCIENCE CLEVELAND, Ohio.**—Leonard Case, the founder of the Case School of Applied Science on the 24th of February, 1877, executed a trust deed setting apart certain lands to endow and establish a scientific school in the city of Cleveland. Mr. Case was a graduate of Yale University, a man of great mathematical and literary ability and he wished to see established in his own city an institution of learning which would train men for the great industrial life of the country. After the death of Mr. Case in 1880 the necessary steps were taken to secure a legal incorporation. The preamble to the articles of incorporation is as follows: WHEREAS, Leonard Case, late of the City of Cleveland, now deceased, in his lifetime conveyed and assured to Henry G. Abbey, by deeds dated February 21, 1877 and October 16, 1879, certain real estate therein described, and upon the limitations, conditions and trusts therein fully expressed and thereby directed the said Henry G. Abbey immediately upon his death to cause to be formed and regularly incorporated under the laws of Ohio an institution of learning to be called The Case School of Applied Science located in said City of Cleveland in which should be taught by competent professors and teachers, Mathematics, Physics, Engineering—Mechanical and Civil, Economic Geology, Mining and Metallurgy, Natural History, Drawing and Modern Languages; and immediately upon the regular organization of such incorporation to convey by sufficient deed in fee simple and free and clear of all incumbrances whatever the said premises to such incorporation to be held and enjoyed by it in perpetuity for the sole and only purpose of collecting and receiving the rents, issues and profits thereof, and applying the same or the proceeds of said property to the necessary cost and expenses of providing for and carrying forward in a thorough and efficient manner, the teaching above named; and such other kindred branches of learn-

ing as the Trustees of said institution should deem advisable and to the payment of such other cost and expenses as might be necessary for the general uses and purposes of such an institution."

1881, instruction was begun on a limited scale in the Case homestead on Rockwell Street and continued there until June, 1885. In September, 1885., the school was transferred to the new building on Euclid Avenue opposite Wade Park. The growth of the school made new laboratories necessary and these have been built as needed. At present the institution has seven buildings devoted to educational purposes. These are a main building in which is located the civil engineering department, the geological department and the department of mathematics and modern languages; a physics laboratory given by Mr. John D. Rockefeller, an electrical engineering laboratory, a mechanical engineering laboratory, a mining engineering laboratory, the gift of Mr. John D. Rockefeller and a combined gymnasium and club.

The course of study the first year is the same for all students and consists of those subjects which are necessary in every department of engineering. The course for the Sophomore year is nearly the same for all courses while in the Junior and Senior years the students devote themselves largely to the special engineering work which they have selected. The engineering courses offered are as follows: Civil engineering, metallurgical engineering, physics and chemical engineering. Each course is four years in length and leads to the degree of Bachelor of Science in civil engineering and so forth. Instruction is given by means of lectures, recitations, laboratory and field work. One-half of each day is devoted to academic work in the class room and the other half of the day is given to practical work in the field, the laboratory or the drawing room. The month of June is a practice term during which time there are no recitations but the men are doing practical work the





whole day. All the Freshmen go into camp and study surveying. There is a complete outfit of tents, surveying instruments, dining equipment and so forth, and the men live as they would if they were surveying a railroad in a new country. At the end of the Sophomore-year those who intend to specialize in railroad engineering go into camp and lay out a short railroad under the direction of a practical railroad engineer. All the work from the original reconnaissance to the setting of grade stakes for the contractor is completed. Those who intend to study mining engineer go to a mine and practice mine surveying. The students in other departments have work in the laboratories at college. At the end of the Junior year the students in civil engineering study practical astronomy by which they learn how to locate points on the earth's surface by means of the stars. The mining engineering students work with the steam engines in the mechanical engineering laboratory; the electrical students work with the dynamos and motors in the electrical laboratory; the chemists spend a large part of the time during the practice term in the chemical laboratory. Since the institution was founded fifteen hundred men have been graduated, nearly all of these students are doing engineering work. They are located in almost every state of the Union and in many foreign countries. There is a constantly growing demand for the graduates.

**MOUNT UNION COLLEGE**—Located at Alliance, Ohio, was founded October 20, 1840, by Dr. Orville Nelson Hartshorn. This school was of seminary grade until January 10, 1858, when it was chartered as a college, since which time it has consistently and without cessation devoted itself to the ideals of a college of liberal arts and sciences. Dr. Hartshorn was president until 1888 when he was succeeded by Dr. T. P. Marsh who served until 1898 when he was succeeded by Dr.

A. B. Riker who also served as president for a decade being succeeded in 1908 by Dr. W. H. McMaster. Mount Union College in 1911 was combined with Scio College, the alumni of the latter association being adopted by the combined institution. Mount Union College is a member of the Ohio College Association, of the Association of American Colleges, of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, the Ohio Athletic Conference and of the National Educational Association, is on the "approved list" of the North Central Association of Colleges and in "Group A" of the University Senate.

The following gentlemen are members of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees: Col. W. H. Morgan, W. M. Ellett, W. H. Ramsey, David Fording, esq., O. F. Transue, W. L. Hart, Esq., Dr. C. S. Hoover, Dr. F. F. King, Dr. J. W. Moore, F. E. Dussell and W. H. McMaster.

Mount Union College has graduated from the Liberal Arts courses 1,581. Alumni associations are permanently organized in Cleveland, New York, Pittsburgh, Columbus, Detroit, Chicago, Canton, Uniontown, Youngstown and Boston. The city of Alliance takes great interest in the work of Mount Union College and the College is devoting itself to many forms of civic welfare. The Mount Union College Women's Club has rendered faithful service to the college and has done much toward binding the city and the college together in mutual helpfulness.

**OTTERBEIN UNIVERSITY**—Wester-ville, Ohio—Co-educational, was founded in 1847. It is under the control of the United Brethren church but is not limited to sectarian training. It is the oldest institution of the United Brethren Church and was founded by Dr. Lewis Davis who is also recognized as the father of higher education in the denomination. The College has always had a liberal policy as to administrative control and educational practice. There are three orders of trus-



tees, the conference trustees, the trustees at large elected by the trustees and the alumni trustees. None of these excepting those elected by the conference need be members of the denomination. There are always a number of other churches represented in the Board. Educationally the College has pursued a broad, liberal arts curriculum. It has never departed from this policy for the mere fads and fancies of educational practice. However, there is a strong tendency at the present to put a more practical emphasis upon its work, and a new policy has been adopted by the Board looking toward its adaptation to modern educational demands.

Through a permanent commission appointed by the Board of Trustees two years ago a working policy has been submitted to the Board and adopted which aims to give a practical turn to the new courses as they may be introduced. This will occur by placing on the future work of the College two new and distinct emphases; both of them practical; one on applied Christianity and one on applied science. The former will include new courses in Bible and Missions, administration of religious education and social service of various forms. The latter course in domestic science elementary agriculture, rural life problems and courses introductory and preparatory to work in various forms of engineering. It will be broad enough to include also foundation courses in business administration, business law and commercial economics.

From its foundation, the institution has maintained a sturdy attitude toward the cardinal social evils such as slavery and intemperance and the use of tobacco. It has fostered a spirit of social democracy which has prevented the introduction of fraternities and sororities.

On the other hand all forms of healthy sports and athletics are encouraged. There is a free and healthy mingling of the

young men and women within reasonable restrictions.

Otterbein is a member of the Ohio College Association, of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and of the Association of American Colleges.

It aims in every respect to bring all its work up to accepted educational standards. Otterbein enjoys the distinction of having been the first institution in the world to admit women on an equality with men. Among its early graduates was Benjamin R. Hanley, author of "Darling Nellie Gray," Mrs. Lillian R. Harford, President of the National Young Women's Christian Association, is also a graduate, H. Clay Frick, prominent financier was a former student. The institution is composed of a college of Liberal Arts, an Academy and Music and Art Departments. The student attendance is about 600 including the Summer School. The faculty numbers thirty. There are seven buildings, most of them modern, and forty acres of ground. The Alumni numbers 1293. The most substantial and rapid growth of the institution has taken place in the last ten years.

Believing that the function of the institution is strictly collegiate, the trustees have passed a resolution providing for the change of the name "University" to "College."

**BOWLING GREEN STATE NORMAL COLLEGE**—In 1910 the General Assembly passed an act authorizing the Governor to appoint a commission to locate two new normal schools, one in northeastern Ohio and one in northwestern Ohio. On June 30, 1911, the Board of Trustees appointed by the governor organized and on February 16, 1912, elected the President of the College. A general building plan was adopted and with the initial appropriation of \$150,000 the Board proceeded with the construction of the central feature of the plant—the Administration Building.





In 1913, the General Assembly appropriated \$41,000 for enlarging the auditorium and gymnasium in the Administration Building and \$218,000 for the erection of a dormitory for women, science building and heating plant. Other available funds were added to this appropriation for the heating plant making the total cost of this building and equipment \$500,000. In 1915, \$100,000 was appropriated for a training school building. On Sept. 15, 1914, the College opened in temporary quarters with a faculty of fifteen members including four critic teachers. During the year 1914-15 a branch school was conducted in Toledo, the city training school having been discontinued. In September, 1915, the faculty was increased to twenty-four members and in September, 1916, to thirty members.

**Officers:** The first Board of Trustees appointed by the Governor was constituted as follows: John Eagg, Columbus Grove, Ohio; D. C. Brown, Napoleon, Ohio; J. E. Collins, Lima, Ohio; D. T. Davis, Findlay, Ohio; J. D. McDonal, Fostoria, Ohio. The members of the present Board are: J. E. Collins, Lima, Ohio; E. H. Ganz, Fremont, Ohio; J. D. McDonal, Fostoria, Ohio; J. E. Shatzel, Bowling Green, Ohio. Dr. H. B. Williams, President of the College, was elected February 16, 1912.

**Buildings and Grounds:** The Normal College grounds are located in the eastern part of the city at the end of Court street. The campus of eighty-two and a half acres affords ample space for agricultural experiments, school gardens, nature study excursions. Four large fireproof buildings have been completed which rank among the best college buildings in the entire country. They are the Administration Building, Williams Hall, the Science Building and the Central Heating Plant. The Administration Building in addition to a large auditorium, gymnasium and offices contains over twenty-five class rooms. The Science Building affords every modern convenience for the teaching of Agricul-

ture, Science and Industrial Arts. The Dormitory furnishes accommodation for over a hundred women students. It is provided with a laundry for the use of the students, social rooms, and a large dining room seating over two hundred persons. The Central Heating plant is connected with each of the buildings by a tunnel system and furnishes steam for heat and power.

In addition to these buildings the State has appropriated \$100,000 for a modern Training School Building which is now (1917) in process of construction. This will be a model elementary school building in which ample provision has been made for all the newer school activities. The total outlay for the complete plant inclusive of buildings and grounds approximates \$700,000.

**Function and Scope of the Normal College:** In order to furnish adequate training for all classes of teachers, the State Normal College maintains the following courses: 1—A one year professional course for college graduates. 2—Four year course leading to the B. S. degree in Education for supervisors, superintendents and principals and for teachers of the various high school subjects. 3—A two year diploma course for grade teachers in city and village schools, permitting emphasis on primary or grammar grade work in accordance with the needs of the teachers. 4—A two year diploma course for rural teachers. 5—A two year diploma course for teachers of each of the following special subjects: Agriculture, Industrial Arts, Home Economics and Music. **Requirement for Graduation:** Only one degree is conferred by the College, the Bachelor of Science in Education. The College grants diplomas in Agriculture, Elementary Education, Home Economics, Industrial Arts and Music. **Bachelor of Science in Education:** 1—First candidates who are graduates of approved colleges may receive this degree upon the completion of thirty semester hours of professional





work. 2—Other candidates for this degree must (a) meet the entrance requirements (b) complete at least one year of work in residence at the College (c) attain the full amount of credit by work done in the College or by advanced standing as outlined in one of the degree courses. Diplomas: Candidates for a diploma must (a) meet the entrance requirements (b) complete at least one semester of work in residence at the college (c) attain the full amount of credit by work done in the College or by advanced standing as outlined in one of the diploma courses.

**Summer School:** The Normal College maintains a Summer School consisting of two six-weeks' terms. The work offered in these terms is as a rule half courses, that is, half of one of the regular courses and thus enables teachers to make continuous progress toward a diploma or a degree.

**Extension Department:** The Normal College in order to meet adequately and effectively the needs of teachers and supervisors maintains an extension department offering several types of work. It has endeavored to adjust these types of work to meet specific needs.

**Training School:** The Normal College maintains a Training School and arrangements have been made to use the entire city school system for student teaching thus affording ample opportunity for the training of a large number of teachers each year. For those preparing to become teachers in rural schools, three model rural schools are maintained by the College for student teaching and observation and others will be added as they are needed.

**Development:** The outstanding feature of the Bowling Green State Normal College are the rapid growth both in respect to physical plant and student body and the high quality of its work. In the brief period of three years, four large buildings have been erected and equipped and the institution has taken high rank among

the leading teachers' colleges of the nation. To a very large degree this success and rapid development has been due to the master mind of President Williams who has the rare faculty of grasping in a broad-gauged manner the needs and requirements of such an institution and with a capacity for work possessed by few men, every detail of the physical equipment as well as the educational developments have passed under his supervision and scrutiny and by gathering about him a strong faculty he has in a short time produced wonderful results.

**OHIO WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY—** Was founded at Delaware, Ohio, under the patronage of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1841 when an academy was started on the original property. In 1844 the college of Liberal Arts began its work and in 1877 the Ohio Wesleyan Female College, a separate institution, was incorporated in the University. Since this time the University has been co-educational. Since its foundation the University has maintained the Academy in which college preparatory work is given and has added a Conservatory into which the School of Music and the School of Fine Arts were both incorporated in 1877 and a School of Oratory which was organized as a part of the College in 1894. The campus grounds are divided into three parts. The main buildings are located on what is known as the University Campus and are six in number. University Hall and Gray Chapel in which are located Administrative offices, class rooms and auditoriums; Slocum Library with capacity for 175,000 volumes, reading rooms and class rooms. Sturges Hall, headquarters for Chemistry department; Edwards Gymnasium, modern equipped and second to none in size in Ohio; Merriek Hall, used by Geology and Biology departments; Elliott Hall in which are the laboratories and class rooms of the Physics and Engineering departments, constitute the group on University Cam-



pus. On Monnett Campus is located Monnett Hall, a dormitory for women with rooms and accommodations for 250; Sanborn Hall, in which are located class rooms, practice rooms and auditorium of the School of Music; and Lyon Hall, the home of the Art Department and Domestic Science classes. The Barnes Campus is the location of the Perkins Astronomical Observatory which is equipped with the very latest and finest instruments for practice and study; Barnes House, partially for class room purposes and Hartupee House, a dormitory for women.

The Ohio Wesleyan University is largely maintained by gifts from various sources. The endowment of \$1,000,000 is being steadily enlarged and the equipment valued at \$705,000 will be increased by half a million within two years. From the standpoint of the student, the tuition rates are so low that much over one-half of the actual cost of educating each student is borne by the University. As its charter declares, the "University is forever to be conducted on the most liberal principles, accessible to all religious denominations and designed for the benefit of our citizens in general." It is in no sense sectarian and makes no denominational requirements of its students, faculty or trustees. The University has always endeavored to maintain high scholastic standards and at the present time is one of seventy-five institutions placed in the first class by the United States Bureau of Education. The student body has made some beginnings in self government. The Student Council is the instrument through which the body of students expresses its will in matters of general interest. The Honor Court established by the students handles all cases of dishonesty in class room work and recommends discipline. The women have an organized government at Monnett. Ohio Wesleyan students enter into intercollegiate relations with other students in athletics, debate and oratory. The ath-

letics have been so managed that a great many undergraduates have been induced to play on various teams. Interclass sports are well developed.

Dr. David S. Gray of Columbus is the president of the Board of Trustees and Dr. John Washington Hoffman is president of the University.

#### WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY

—In 1817 the Presbytery of Grand River which embraced nearly all the Presbyterian and Congregational ministers and churches of the Western Reserve of Connecticut formed a society for the education of young men for the ministry within the limits of the Presbytery. When the new Presbyteries of Portage and Huron were created by a subdivision of Grand River Presbytery similar educational societies were formed. At first they confined their efforts to assisting worthy students studying privately with ministers or attending the Erie Literary Society's School which had been opened at Burton in 1820 but in 1824 becoming dissatisfied with the conditions at Burton, they appointed commissioners to establish a literary and theological institution which could better carry out their purposes. In choosing a location, the commissioners were instructed to take into view all circumstances of situation, moral character, facility of communications, donations, health, etc. They seem to have considered the merits of Burton, Aurora, Euclid, Cleveland and Hudson for the site of the proposed school. Cleveland was at the time an insignificant and unhealthy river town and Hudson seemed to be the best location for a country college. It was a day nearer Pittsburgh and the East by the main thoroughfare of the period and in order to secure the college it presented a stronger claim by subscribing seven thousand and one hundred and fifty dollars; in addition, it offered one hundred and sixty acres of land for a site. A Board of Trustees, composed of seven clergymen and





seven laymen was organized in 1825 and a charter secured from the State of Ohio February 7, 1826. Other subscriptions made by churches throughout the Western Reserve provided the additional funds needed to construct the first building called "Middle College" which was completed in August, 1827. In the meantime, the first students, three in number, were receiving instructions at Talmage in December, 1826, under a temporary tutor. Western Reserve College opened in Hudson in the autumn of 1827 when a preparatory department was also organized. A department of Theology was established in 1830 and maintained until 1852. In 1832 a Medical School was organized in Cleveland. The college charter contained no ecclesiastical limitations and financial necessities forced the trustees to look for a larger constituency with the result that the denominational character of the college gradually disappeared. During the Hudson period the endowment, student body and faculty grew very slowly. The absence of regular, stable and adequate channels of support and the proximity of numerous other colleges stood in the way of rapid development. After the Civil War economic conditions in the North changed rapidly and the trustees became convinced that the city possessed certain advantages over the country as a seat for a growing college thoroughly equipped to meet modern conditions. The City of Cleveland was close at hand and was developing into a great industrial center while some of its citizens were hoping to possess a university and a technical school. In view of this situation, in March 1860, Amasa Stone of Cleveland offered the college five hundred thousand dollars upon the following conditions: That it be removed to Cleveland; that it occupy a suitable site to be given by citizens and that its name be changed to "Adelbert College of Western Reserve University." This name was to be a memorial to Mr. Stone's only son, Adelbert Stone, who was

drowned while a student at Yale College. The offer was accepted and in September, 1862, Adelbert College opened its doors on a new campus of twenty-two acres opposite a park which had been given to the city by Jentha H. Wade. Two buildings were erected, one for purpose of instruction with central offices, chapel, library and museum; the other for a dormitory and refectory. The trustees incorporated the Western University in 1884 to organize, establish and maintain in said city of Cleveland a university for the promotion of learning by means of departments of Medicine, of Philosophy, of Art, of Music and of such other means as may be deemed advisable by the Board of Trustees of the corporation. A College for Women, a Graduate School and the professional schools of Law, Dentistry, Library, Science and Pharmacy have since been organized. In 1915 were founded the School of Education, Summer Session, and the School of Applied Sciences. The total enrollment in the fall of 1916 was 2210.

**CEDARVILLE COLLEGE**—Cedarville, Ohio, was opened for instruction in 1894. It has educated nearly two thousand young men and women of the United States and other countries. It gives all the modern collegiate courses. The location is beautiful and healthful. The environment is entirely moral and elevating. Expenses are very reasonable. Cedarville College is recognized by the Public Department of Instruction of Ohio and by leading universities of our country. The president is Dr. W. R. McChesney. The faculty consists of eleven trained college and university men and women. The College is under the care of the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. It is open to all young people of all faiths.

**HEIDELBERG UNIVERSITY**—Located at Tiffin, Ohio, is one of the oldest institutions of learning in the Middle West. It was opened to students on November 11,



1850. The school was established and has been fostered by the Reformed Church of the United States. While attached to a religious denomination, the institution is in no sense sectarian. Its courses are liberal and students of all religious beliefs receive equal consideration and equal opportunities. The institution, as now organized, includes the College of Liberal Arts, the Academy, the department of Pedagogy, the department of Oratory, the Conservatory of Music, and the Art Department. The Commercial Department has been recently discontinued. This institution has done faithful work throughout the years turning out annually those who have done much to advance the work of the world not only in Ohio but throughout the length and breadth of the United States. During the past few years under the direction of its energetic president, Charles E. Miller, it has taken wonderful strides not only in the increased attendance of students but also in the general equipment of the institution and the standard of the work done. Heidelberg is one of the standard colleges of Ohio, belonging ever since its organization to The Ohio College Association. Heidelberg is also a member of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. In 1901 when President Miller assumed the office of president, there were five buildings, eight acres of campus, an annual budget of \$13,700 and an enrollment of 314. In 1917 there are ten buildings, twenty acres of campus, an annual budget of about \$45,000 and an enrollment of nearly 700. Among the buildings recently erected are Willard Hall, one of the best equipped women's buildings in the Middle West; a new Science building and a new Library building. These three buildings have had a wonderful influence in transforming the life and work of the institution. The Conservatory of Music has also in the past few years made wonderful progress. The methods employed both in voice and on organ, piano and vio-

lin are the most modern and progressive and there is no doubt but that the character of work now being done in this department is deserving of the great appreciation already manifested by the rapid increase in students. This institution is aiming to give a thorough preparation for life's responsibilities laying deep the foundations of culture. It seeks to send young men and women out into the world not only equipped with knowledge but also established in moral principle. It does not pretend to do what it is not equipped to do. It is not a technical school, but much of the work done at technical schools in the first two years can be done profitably at Heidelberg at a lower expense and amid better moral surroundings. The standards of Heidelberg are everywhere recognized and her credits have been received without question when taken for advanced work at Yale, Harvard, Columbus, Chicago and other universities of similar rank. The institution has a peculiar field in northwestern Ohio since no school of similar standards and having the same general purpose is found in that part of the State. A movement is now on to enlarge the endowment, erect a new men's dormitory and to provide a modern gymnasium. When these objects have been attained the future of this institution will indeed be bright.

**DEFIANCE COLLEGE**—Located at Defiance, Ohio, fifty miles southwest of Toledo, is one of the youngest as well as one of the most progressive colleges of Ohio. Although by special act of the General Assembly of the State in 1850 an institution known as the Defiance Female Seminary had been incorporated and a large college building had been erected in 1884, various attempts to conduct a school of learning had ended in failure. So the history of Defiance College really begins in 1902 when under the enthusiastic leadership of Rev. P. W. McRaynolds, D. D., the newly elected president, the





school was reopened (with five teachers and thirty-three students) an active campaign to raise \$30,000 for endowment and equipment was begun, the charter was changed from the Defiance Female Seminary to Defiance College and the new institution was brought under the fostering care of the Ohio State Christian Association. Since that time the growth has been uniform and rapid. Instead of five instructors, the faculty now numbers twenty-five university-trained teachers; instead of thirty-three students the last annual enrollment (including the summer school) was 502 different students; instead of one building on the campus there are now six, four large college buildings, a president's residence costing \$7,000 and a modern general heating plant just completed at a cost of nearly \$20,000. In 1902 the total value of building, equipment, lands and endowment was about \$35,000, now the resources of Defiance College amount to more than half a million dollars. In 1907, the Christian Biblical Institute, a theological seminary located at Stanfordville, New York, was removed to the campus of Defiance College where the two institutions worked in close affiliation and hearty co-operation together until 1916 when they were united, the Christian Biblical Institute taking the name of the Christian Divinity School. At the present time, Defiance College includes the following departments: the Divinity School, the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, the department of Music, the department of Education, the Household Arts department and the Preparatory and Commercial departments. Its work has been fully approved by the State Board of Public Instruction and it enjoys co-operative relations with several universities such that combination arts and professional courses are offered. The College has sought to meet the needs of that part of the state in which it is situated and it has wielded a wholesome educational influence throughout northwestern Ohio as well as within

the denomination which it represents. From the beginning the institution has emphasized the importance of high intellectual standards of wholesome christian ideals with careful attention to student discipline and of making it possible for the student of moderate means to secure educational training. That the college has been successful in maintaining these high standards is the enthusiastic testimony of those who are acquainted with its present character and achievement. Of course, the real test of the efficiency of Defiance College will not be found in the testimony of her friends nor in material equipment but in the hundreds of students whom it has trained for service and especially in those who have graduated, for an educational institution shall be known by its alumni. A study of the list of graduates of Defiance College and of the Divinity School (since it has been located at Defiance) reveals some interesting facts. Out of the total number of graduates of these institutions which is 192, 28 are married women, 23 are ministers or missionaries and 101 are teachers. In other words, fourteen per cent of the graduates are home makers, twenty per cent are ministers and nearly fifty-three per cent are teachers. Thus an unusually large per cent of the alumni hold positions of large and positive influence.

**TOLEDO UNIVERSITY.**—Toledo University, the Municipal University of Toledo, Ohio, was founded in 1872 as the Toledo University of Arts and Trades by Jessup D. Scott who bequeathed to the University several tracts of land among which was a quarter section lying just outside of the city limits. In 1884 the University was established as a Municipal University and in 1909 was reorganized. Since the date of its reorganization the University has had a steady development. Its income from taxation has been increased from \$3,000 to \$143,000 per year. It now has six colleges: the College of





Arts and Sciences, College of Industrial Sciences, College of Law and the College of Pharmacy. In two of these Colleges, the Law and Pharmacy, a modest tuition fee is charged while the other Colleges are practically free. The attendance has grown from about one hundred to over one thousand students. The instructional staff now numbers twenty-three full time instructors and forty-three part time instructors. The University is under the control of a Board of Directors of nine members, three appointed for a term of six years every two years. The President of the Board of Directors is William H. Tucker, the Secretary, J. Gazzam MacKenzie. The administrative officers of the University are A. Monroe Stowe, Ph. D., President; A. W. Trettien, Ph. D., Acting Dean of the Teachers' College; T. J. Kilder, Ph. D., Dean of the College of Commerce and Business; F. H. Evans, M. A., Dean of the College of Industrial Science; A. B. Cohn, LL. D., Dean of the College of Law; W. McK. Reed, Ph. D., Dean of the College of Pharmacy and Robert N. Whiteford, Ph. D., Director of Graduate Study.

**HICKORY GROVE CHURCH**—Miami County, Ohio. On account of the large membership in the Brethren Church and the prominent place occupied by the Hickory Grove Church in the history of that denomination, I copy, by permission, the following sketch:

From the year 1827, the territory now known as Donnel's Creek, Lost Creek and Hickory Grove was one organization presided over by Elder Christian Frantz. In the part now called Hickory Grove Isaac Darst was a minister in the second degree and John Studebaker, deacon; in all about twenty-five members. In 1830 Henry Harshbarger, David Landis, deacons, and Isaac Karns, elder, moved in. Then what is now known as Hickory Grove church was organized with about forty members under the care of Isaac Karns. In the fall of 1832, Isaac Darst died. In

1833 John Studebaker died. Soon after, Abraham Steudebaker was elected deacon. In 1835 Henry Harshbarger moved out and David Landis was elected to the ministry. In 1835, David Shellebarger, Adam Stinebarger and Henry Rubson, ministers in the second degree, moved in and Isaac Karn moved to Indiana. Stinebarger's certificate of membership contained in addition to the usual recommendation the statement that he was sufficiently established to be ordained but it had not been done for want of help, and though a novice he was ordained (which was the key to years' of trouble in the church).

In 1837 James Ward and Daniel Arnold were elected deacons. Ward at this time insisted on the ordination of Darst so their children could be married in English. Some time later, Ward moved out. About 1849, the interest in the good cause grew so low that for a time there were no regular preaching services held, though there were three resident ministers; but by the efforts of David Bowman, John Darst and Peter Need the work was again established, David Shellabarger being in charge. In 1853, David Landis and David Shellabarger moved out, and Joseph Arnold and Jacob Snell were elected deacons. David Studebaker, a minister in the second degree, moved in. He proved a minister of great influence, and being dead, yet speaketh. Now there were about eighty members. In 1855 the present house of worship was built. Prior to that time, services were held in private homes. In 1856 Adam Steudebaker died. In 1858, Joseph Arnold was elected to the ministry. S. S. Studebaker deacon and Henry Rubson and Adam Steinbarger ordained. From the time David Shelabarger moved out until the above ordination the church was under the care of Elder John Frantz of Donnel's Creek.

In 1860, John Crist was elected to the ministry. Samuel Coppock and Jacob Frantz deacons. In 1861., Jesse Studebaker, minister in second degree, moved



in. He remained three years. In 1862 John Crist was advanced to the second degree and soon moved to Illinois. In 1863 G. W. Studebaker moved in and labored here for two years then moved to Indiana. In this time the death of David Studebaker occurred which was deeply lamented. There were now a hundred members. About this time (1865), Rubsom and Stinebarger were relieved of their ministry by a committee from annual meeting and H. D. Davy and Abraham Flory placed in charge; Flory remained in charge until the division of '81. In 1866, Samuel Coppock was elected minister, Jacob Hawler and John Filburn deacons. In 1872, Isaac Studebaker, minister in second degree, moved in. In 1873, O. F. Yount was called to the ministry and labored here until 1876. The Middle District was formed; he and Samuel Coppock were living in that territory. In 1879, Joseph Arnold was ordained and Jacob Coppock and D. S. Filburn elected deacons. In 1880, Henry Goup was called to the ministry and Harrison Shull, a deacon, moved in. In 1881, the memorable divide took from us thirty members, including Elder Flory, our ministry and three deacons, leaving the church with Henry Gump, minister, and two deacons; in all about one hundred members. The church now called Elder John Smith to take charge. The experiences had in the division were such that the church was knit together with a very strong feeling of love that, barring a few little incidents along the way, exists today to a very great degree. In 1881, Jacob Coppock was called to the ministry and Henry Gump advanced to the second degree. In 1882, the first series of meetings was held with the assistance of I. J. Rosenberger. The meetings were held with many fears on the part of some and deep anxiety on the part of others; they resulted in twenty-eight accessions and greatly confirmed the members. In 1885, D. S. Filburn was called to the ministry and Jacob Denlinger and John Tanreuther were

elected deacons, and after a short service in their official capacity they both went to their reward. In 1886, Henry Gump was ordained and Jacob Snell elected deacon. In 1891, Samuel Studebaker, Jr., and George Zimmerman were called to the deaconship. In 1893, Samuel Gump was called to the ministry. The official board now stands: ministers, Henry Gump, Jacob Coppock, D. S. Filburn and Samuel Gump; deacons, Jacob Hawver, Jacob Snell, George Zimmerman and Samuel Studebaker. There are about 150. During this time there have been two committees from Annual Meeting to settle difficulties. We now have three points of regular preaching with a fair attendance and interest. At no period in the history of the church was there a greater per cent of the brethren's children in the church than now.

W. H. ALEXANDER (Deceased)—Bore an honorable record for service in the Union Army during the Civil War was a prominent retired citizen of Troy and in former years was actively identified with the affairs of Miami County. He served two terms as County Commissioner, held various township offices, and for eight years was treasurer of the Miami County Fair Board. His death took place March 2, 1909, when he was in his sixty-fifth year. Mr. Alexander was a direct descendant of one of the earliest settlers of Miami County, and was born in Troy August 6, 1844. His early life was passed on the farm and obtained a good educational training. In answer to Lincoln's first call to arms, he was one of the first to respond, enlisting in Company H, Eleventh Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Captain Drury. He was in the service for more than three years and participated in the following engagements: Cotton Mountain, Big Sewell, Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Lookout Mountain, Smoke Gap, Rocky Face and Resaco. He was wounded at Chickamauga, but continued





in the service until he was honorably discharged at Camp Dennison, Ohio, June 20, 1861.

W. H. Alexander was married March 16, 1862, while home on a furlough, to Miss Eliza Boone and they became parents of the following children: Allie, wife of Jacob Deuser, a farmer of Concord Township, Miami County; Lillie May, wife of M. H. Miller, of Troy, Ohio; Isaac G., Pay Master for the Nickel Plate Railroad with headquarters at Cleveland, Ohio; Carrie, wife of W. C. Elleman of Union Township, Miami County; Mary, wife of O. C. Elleman, also of Union Township; Lulu, wife of P. H. Newman, of Miami County and Eva Irene, wife of Charles Kelly of Troy. Mrs. Alexander was called to her final rest in 1879. In 1835, Mr. Alexander formed a second union with Mary J. Curtis, and their comfortable home was at 749 West Main street in Troy. The subject of this sketch was formerly secretary of The Soldiers' Relief Association of Miami County, and a stockholder in the Troy National Bank. Fraternally, he was a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was a man of wide acquaintance over the county and was most highly esteemed.

**CHARLES EMORT TROSTEL.**—A member of the Board of Trustees of Elizabeth Township who resides on a valuable farm of 143 acres situated in section 26 and located on a cross road between the Tippecanoe City and Springfield Turnpike roads was born July 8, 1872 at New Carlisle, Clark County, Ohio. His parents are Jacob A. and Jacob Ann (Peters) Trostel. The father of Mr. Trostel was born near the historic city of Gettysburg, Penna., where he was engaged in farming until he enlisted for service in the Civil War in 1861. He remained in the army for more than three years and during this time was once seriously wounded. After his marriage, he settled in Clark County, Ohio, where he worked as a

teamster, a thresher and a nurseryman, and later retired to New Carlisle where he is engaged in the furniture and undertaking business. He is a representative citizen and has always been identified with his political views with the Republican Party. He married Jacob Anna Peters and five children were born to them, Mary, Charles E., George, Margaret and Norris.

Charles E. Trostel was reared at New Carlisle and lived at home until his marriage, in the meantime, securing a good public school education. Following his marriage he settled first as a renter on his father-in-law's farm and later tenanted other farms both north and west of Carlisle. He then removed to near Piqua in Miami County, then to the Sprout farm near Troy and in 1907 came to the present place known as the Pleasant Idea farm which is owned by Mrs. Lila of Troy. Mr. Trostel is an experienced and practical farmer and stock raiser and each season he feeds about fifty head of hogs and a large number of cattle. Mr. Trostel has a very pleasant domestic circle. He married Miss Bessie Funderburg, a daughter of George and Martha Funderburg who resided near New Carlisle, and they have six children: Sibyl, Erdine, Irvin, Wilson, Robert and Helen, five of them being bright students in the public schools.

Like his father, Mr. Trostel is a supporter of the Republican Party. He has capably filled several township positions and for the past two years has been a trustee of Elizabeth township. The farm is conveniently situated four miles north-east of Tippecanoe City.

**J. B. McCOOLE.**—President of the City Council of Troy, Ohio, for many years has been very prominently identified with the public affairs of this city during his residence of more than 20 years here. He was born in 1855, near the village of Kessler in Miami County, Ohio.





Home of Mrs. Jennie Sullivan, Troy, Ohio.





William McCoolle was born in 1833 in Miami County, Ohio. He was a veteran of the Civil war and his death was indirectly caused by an injury received during his three years of service. He was a member of Company B, Ninety-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry and his record is that of a brave efficient soldier. In politics he was a radical Republican. J. B. McCoolle began to take care of himself when he was not over twelve years of age, hiring out to farmers during the summer seasons and during the winters attending the district school. By the time he was nineteen years old he was ready to teach and a very pleasant and profitable portion of his life was the period of eighteen years which he spent in educational work. He taught for six consecutive years in one district and has many friends there still. In 1893, Mr. McCoolle went into the lumber business for three years, being with W. H. Francis, since which time he was several years with Mr. Crofoot. He has been a very active citizen and his civic worth has been recognized by his fellow citizens. He was elected to the City Council from the Third Ward, later was councilman at large. He has also been interested in State military matters for eighteen years being a member of the Ohio National Guard, entering as a private and being advanced to the rank of captain of Company K, Third Regiment.

Mr. McCoolle was married in April, 1878, to Miss Mary Lettie VanTuyt of Miami County and they have one son, Edgar, who is with the Hobart Manufacturing Company of Troy. He married Miss Bertha Vannoy of Troy and they have one daughter, Ruth. Mr. and Mrs. McCoolle are members of the Christian Church. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias, the Knights of the Golden Eagle, the Junior Order of the United American Mechanics and Franklin Lodge of Masons.

**WILLIAM G. WILSON**—A one time County Commissioner of Miami County,

and a substantial retired farmer residing at Troy, was born in Concord Township, Miami County, Ohio, in 1862 and is a son of the late John Wilson who died in May, 1907 and a grandson of Robert Wilson. The latter came to Ohio from England was a pioneer settler in Miami County, but died in advanced age in Shelby County.

William G. Wilson was reared and educated in Concord Township and for many years carried on extensive farm and stock raising in that section. In November, 1908, he moved to Troy. He has been a very active member of the Republican party for a long period, on many occasions proving his fealty and frequently gaining recognition in local circles. He is a member of the important party organization known as the County Central Committee, has served on the school board in Concord Township and in November, 1905, was first elected a county commissioner, approval being shown of his services by re-election to the office in November, 1908. On March 3, 1883, Mr. Wilson was married to Miss Emeline Kerr who was born and reared in Concord Township and is a daughter of William and Rachel Kerr. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have one daughter, Verna Oletha, who is a popular and successful teacher in the public schools of the county. Miss Wilson made a brilliant school record for herself, graduating from the Concord Township school when but thirteen years of age and subsequently from the Troy High School. Mr. Wilson is identified with the Elks and the Knights of Pythias at Troy.

**JUSTUS DIEHL**—For many years one of the substantial business men and a public spirited citizen of Troy, Ohio, was prominently identified with the wagon making industry as a member of the firm of Rebholz and Diehl and upon his retirement from active business rented his plant conducted by them to the son of his deceased partner.

Mr. Diehl was born in Germany, Octo-





ber 1, 1839, and was about seventeen years of age when he came to the United States in 1857, locating in the city of Dayton. There he worked as a cabinet maker one year for a Mr. Boyer but not liking the work he hired out for a year as a gardener. In 1859 he went to Sidney, Ohio, where he learned the trade of wagon maker with Jacob Piper in whose employ he continued for eighteen months. In 1861 he went to Greenville, Ohio, and in February, 1864, enlisted for three years' service as a member of the Eighth Ohio Battery Light Artillery and was later assigned with his battery to the Army of the Mississippi. He contracted the typhoid fever but remained in the service until August, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. Upon his return from the front, he worked at wagon making for a Mr. Miller in the same shop in which he learned his trade in Sidney. In the spring of 1866, he moved to Troy, Ohio, and formed a partnership with Frank Emerett in the wagon making business. They established their business on West Main street and in a short time Mr. Diehl purchased the interest of his partner and continued the business there alone for several years. In 1879 he entered partnership with Mr. Rebholz and started a shop at No. 401 East Main street. Their business association continued with uninterrupted success until Mr. Rebholz died. Mr. Diehl then on account of failing health rented the plant to a son of his former partner who has since continued it.

In 1867 Mr. Diehl was married to Miss Mary Dunlap who died in 1888, leaving five children: Charles Diehl, an electrician of ability at Tippecanoe City; William Diehl, head engineer of the electric plant of Lima, Ohio, with which he has been identified for a score of years; George Diehl who also has been with the Lima Electric Light Plant for some twenty years, he and his brother beginning at that time as boys and working up to good and responsible positions; M. Lida Diehl, who lives in Tippecanoe City, and Eliza-

beth, wife of Henry Heiser of Piqua, Ohio. Mr. Diehl in 1891 formed a second marriage with Mrs. Catherine Shell of Miami County. Religiously he attends the Baptist Church in Troy of which his wife is a member. Fraternally, he is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He is buried at Riverside.

PERRY H. MOYER—Formerly Recorder of Miami County and at present Court Bailiff has been a resident of Troy for the past thirty years. He was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, November 20, 1843. Mr. Moyer was reared on a farm and obtained his education in the public schools of Montgomery County. He enlisted for service in the Civil War in February, 1864, entering company E, Ninety-third Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he continued until his honorable discharge on December 5, 1865. At the battle of New Hope Church, Georgia, during the Atlanta campaign, Mr. Moyer was so seriously wounded that he could no longer serve on the field and he was then attached to the mustering-out office with headquarters at Detroit, Michigan. For about four years after the close of the war, he followed farming and then engaged for some years in the grocery business. Since coming to Troy he has been identified with various interests here and on February 1, 1892 he was appointed deputy sheriff of Miami County. Mr. Moyer has proven himself an efficient public officer and his election in November, 1908, as county recorder is a signal mark of appreciation. He assumed the duties of his new office in September, 1909. On April 30, 1868, Mr. Moyer was married to Miss Mary Jane Huiett of Montgomery County, Ohio, and they have one daughter, Irma May, who for seventeen years has been a valued teacher in the public schools of Troy. Mr. P. H. Moyer, with his wife and daughter, belongs to the Presbyterian Church. He is affiliated with the Odd Fellows and belongs to A. H. Coleman



Post, Grand Army of the Republic at Troy of which he served as Commander and is now Adjutant.

**JOHN K. DEFREES**—Assistant cashier of the Troy National Bank and City Treasurer of Troy, Ohio, was born in this city in 1878 and is a son of L. I., and a grandson of John W. DeFrees. Both father and grandfather of Mr. DeFrees were well known journalists. The grandfather, John W. DeFrees was the founder, proprietor and editor of the Miami Union which he conducted for many years and for a time he served as County Auditor of Miami County. The father of Mr. DeFrees early became associated with his father in newspaper work and on the death of John W. DeFrees succeeded to the proprietorship of the Miami Union which he successfully conducted until ill health compelled him to dispose of his interests.

John K. DeFrees was reared and educated at Troy, and after graduating from the Troy High School he spent two years in the Ohio State University. Shortly after his return to Troy he entered the Troy National Bank as bookkeeper, served later four years as teller and since then has filled the office of assistant cashier. He has ever been an active and earnest citizen and in November, 1907, he was elected city treasurer, the duties of which office he fills with the same carefulness and conservatism that has made him valued in the financial institution with which he has so long been connected. In June, 1903, Mr. DeFrees was married to Miss Frances P. Brechbill of Troy and they have two daughters, Elizabeth and Dorothy. Mr. DeFrees and wife are members of the First Presbyterian church of Troy. He is a Royal Arch Mason and belongs also to the Troy and Island Outing Clubs.

**HON. THOMAS M. CAMPBELL**—Formerly Mayor of Troy, Ohio, of which city he has been a resident for some thirty years, is a leading member of the Miami

County Bar and was City Solicitor, an office he most acceptably filled on several occasions. He was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, in 1840.

Mr. Campbell attended the law school of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor but otherwise he secured his education in the schools of Montgomery and Preble Counties, Ohio. In 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company B, Seventy-first Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he served for over three years of the great Civil War, receiving his honorable discharge at Nashville, Tennessee, December 3, 1864, having been promoted to first sergeant. Mr. Campbell survived all the usual dangers of army life and his record shows that he was never wounded, never sent to a hospital and what he is justly proud of—that he was never excused from duty. He participated in the battles of Shiloh, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station, Georgia, and Franklin, Tennessee, together with many less important engagements.

In 1877, Mr. Campbell was admitted to the Bar and the following year settled at Troy, subsequently being admitted to practice in the United States Courts. He is a member of the Miami County Bar Association. He has long been interested in local politics and in 1885 was elected City Solicitor, serving in that capacity for two terms, and from 1892 to 1894 he was Mayor of the city and after the close of an excellent administration he returned to private practice. In November, 1907, he was again brought forward for the office of City Solicitor and was elected without opposition.

In 1889, Mr. Campbell was married to Miss Clara E. Shilling, who died May 23, 1907, leaving one son, Carlton W.

Mr. Campbell is a member of the First Baptist Church of Troy and one of its deacons. He is prominent in Masonry, being past master of Franklin Lodge, No. 14 F. and A. M., past high priest of Franklin Chapter and past eminent commander





of Coleman Commandery, Knights Templar.

**WILLIAM R. MUMFORD.**—One of Elizabeth Township's most substantial and representative citizens resides in Section 3, his 500 acre farm being reached by the Dayton and Brandt Turnpike Road. Mr. Mumford was born in Elizabeth Township, Miami County, Ohio, June 7, 1841, and is a son of John and Mary (Crawmer) Mumford. The grandfather, John Mumford, spent his life in Maryland. He married Hannah Knickiriet and they had eight children, namely: James, William, George, Richard, Hannah, Betsy, Amanda and John.

Of the above family the youngest son was the father of William R. Mumford. In early manhood, following his marriage he came to Ohio and engaged first in farming near Zanesville and then rented a farm in Elizabeth Township, Miami County, on which he lived until he purchased the one on which his son lives, buying 113 acres from John Helvey. He went into the grain growing and stock raising business and became a man of wealth and prominence. Both he and his wife were members of the Universalist Church of Miami City. His death occurred September 16, 1868. He married Mary Chawmer, who died in September, 1862, and they both were interred in the McKendree Church cemetery. They had eight children, as follows: James, John P., William R., Joseph, Matilda, Julia Ann, Mary Jane and Amanda. William R. Mumford was educated in the schools of Elizabeth Township and Miami City and grew to manhood on a farm under his father's practical training. He continued on the homestead for several years after his marriage and then settled on his present farm which he lived on until the death of his wife when he returned home for several years more, subsequently resuming his residence on his own farm. Of his large property, about eighty acres lie in Pike Township and twelve in Bethel

Township but all the rest is in Elizabeth Township and with the exception of twenty-five acres still in timber, all the land is well drained and ready for cultivation. Farm buildings are on different parts of the property, Mr. Mumford finding the erection of one barn being the only necessity. It is a magnificent property and its value is represented by many thousands of dollars.

On November 7, 1868, Mr. Mumford was married to Miss Olivia Schindler who died September 29, 1876. She was a most estimable lady, a daughter of John and Sarah Schindler. To this marriage were born four children, namely: Irwin, who married Susan Drake, a daughter of Ezra E. Drake and has one child, Ruth; Eben, who married Luella M. Horn; Vialo, who died when sixteen, and Olivia who died at the age of two and one-half years. In his political sentiments Mr. Mumford is a Democrat.

**G. H. RUNDLE (Deceased).**—Former president of the Piqua National Bank, President of the George H. Rundle Company and officially connected with a number of other important and successful business enterprises was a resident of Piqua for many years and during the time was elected and served as treasurer of Miami County. He was a native of the state of New York but was reared and educated in Connecticut.

In 1871, when a young man of twenty-three years, Mr. Rundle came to Lima, Ohio, and went into the patent medicine business in association with Dr. Porter, and in the following year he purchased Dr. Porter's interest and continued the business at Lima until 1875 when he removed to Fletcher and in the following year came to Piqua. In 1897 the business was incorporated as The G. H. Rundle Company with a capital stock of \$140,000 and with the following officers: G. H. Rundle, president; J. C. Duncan, of Dayton, vice president; A. D. Hance, secretary and



general manager, and Allen G. Rundle. An immense business is done, the company occupies a brick block with office at No. 527 North Main Street and in-addition to an army of chemists and workers, a force of 100 men are kept on the road. Mr. Rundles additional interests were many. He was president of the Piqua National Bank, a director in the Stuart-Brown Underwear Company; vice president of the Home Telephone Company; was president of the G. H. Rundle and Son Company of Windsor, Ont., Dominion of Canada and has lesser interests. He was an active and useful citizen and served with efficiency as County Treasurer.

In 1874, Mr. Rundle was married to Miss Amanda Hance who was born near Cass-town, Miami County, Ohio, and they have two children, Allen G. and Ida. The former was educated in the Piqua schools and Exeter Academy and is the treasurer of the G. H. Rundle Company. He married Miss Grace A., daughter of W. A. Snyder of Piqua. Ida was educated at Piqua and at an exclusive school in Washington City. She married Logan A. Frazier of Piqua. Mr. Rundle and family are members of the First Presbyterian church of Piqua. He was a thirty-second degree Mason and belonged to Blue Lodge, Chapter and Council at Piqua, to the Commandery at Troy and to the Shrine and Consistory at Dayton. He was also a member of the Piqua Club.

**THE TROY GAHAGANS.**—Were of Scotch-Irish ancestry, coming to Troy from Dayton. The first William Gahagan was born in 1773 and died in Troy in 1827. He married Nancy Hamer in Dayton in 1803, from which union William Hamer Gahagan was born March 6, 1805, and died April 4, 1870 and buried in Troy. He married Hester Lindsay Culbertson on August 7, 1828, at Troy. She was born August 28, 1803 and died in Troy, September 9, 1874. The third William, whose full name was William Henry Harrison Gahagan, was the fourth child of William

Hamer and Hester Lindsay Culbertson, being born November 14, 1835 and died in Troy on Dec. 4, 1877. He was married to Hannah M. Smith April 2, 1863, at New Carlisle, O. The William Hamer children, aside from William H. H., were Anna Mariah, born June 25, 1829; Edgar Julian, born Oct. 8, 1831; Mary Culbertson, born Oct. 6, 1833; Martha Jane, born April 5, 1838; Sarah Eliza, born Dec. 9, 1840; Hester Emma, born April 2, 1843; Eliza Jane, born Sept. 5, 1845; Charles Thomas Corwin, born Feb. 4, 1849.

The children of the third William or William Henry Harrison Gahagan, through his union with Hannah M. Smith, were: Walter Hamer, born Feb. 14, 1864, who married Lillian Mussen at Lodi, Wis., Sept. 30, 1896; Mary Eliza, born January 11, 1867; and Bessie, born Oct. 3, 1872.

W. H. H. Gahagan enlisted in the 11th O. V. I. on April 15, 1861, under the first call of President Lincoln for 75,000 troops and re-enlisted for three years on June 20, 1861 and was elected second lieutenant of Co. D, and after serving in the West Virginia campaign in the summer and fall of 1861, resigned and came back to Troy in October, 1861, on account of disability. He was a member of the board of agriculture for several years. The writer of this sketch had the honor of serving as secretary of the board while Mr. Gahagan was a member and can personally testify to the genial and worthy qualities of the man.

The first William Gahagan located on Section 28 of Concord Township, three years after Ohio was admitted to the Union and 2 years before Miami County became a county. Everything east of Mulberry street in Troy is in section 28. The first Methodist church was located on land donated by Mr. Gahagan on the corner of Clay and Main streets. The lot in which the Forest school building now stands, between Canal, Union and Franklin streets was formerly donated for cemetery purposes and was so used for more than a half century. The heirs of Mr. Gahagan afterward donated it for school





purposes. The eastern half of Section 28 bordered by the Miami river was prairie land that had been cultivated in corn for many years by the Indians and after more than a hundred years it is still excellent corn land. One of the first meetings of the agricultural board, if not the first one, was held in the barn of Mr. Wm. H. Gahagan, to which the city has now grown.

The first William Gahagan was a Pennsylvanian and came west in 1793 and served in Wayne's legion in the battle of Fallen Timbers, which was the prelude to the Greenville treaty in 1795. After that treaty William moved to Cincinnati and was one of a party of 19 men who came from there to Dayton in 1796, his party passing down the Ohio, up the Miami to the mouth of the Mad, which joining the Miami, Stillwater and Wolf Creek presents the center of a draining district of 2500 square miles. On this same date arrived William Hamer from Cincinnati, whose daughter afterward became the great grand mother of the present head of the family, Walter Hamer Gahagan. Walter's mother, Mrs. Hannah M. Gahagan, lives in her comfortable home on the corner of Plum and Canal streets at the ripe age of 80, with all her faculties as keen as 40 years ago. Her life has been spent in good works in the church, in woman's clubs and patriotic societies. She has been the President of the Woman's Relief Corps, Department of Ohio, and is one of the pillars of the local organization. She was the first woman member of the Troy school board and coming as she did from a pioneer family of Clark county, she has clearly maintained the high standard of her own and the family into which she married. Her daughter, Eliza, was born Jan. 11, 1867 and married George M. Clyde, the son of the late William Judson Clyde, whose portrait and sketch appear on page 288 of Vol. 2 of this work; the marriage taking place on December 29, 1887. From this union was born Walter Judson on May 29, 1889, and just at the

time when his fine qualities had enshrined him in the affections of those who knew him; when the future looked most promising; when the splendid powers nature had given him, were straining to be off as a chief actor in the drama of life; he was stricken on January 5, 1919, and his spirit departed for the realms above, leaving a stricken family aghast at God's providence and especially his idolized grandmother Gahagan. Bessie, the third child of W. H. H. and Hannah M. Gahagan was born October 3, 1872 and married Charles William Schaible on Feb. 10, 1898, from which union Martha was born March 14, 1901.

Walter Hamer Gahagan, the present head, has had born to him and Lillian Mussen, William Corthell and Frederick Mussen, twins, on Sept. 14, 1900; Lillian on Dec. 15, 1902 and Walter Hamer, Jr., on May 1, 1910. They live in Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, New York, where he practices his profession as civil and contracting engineer in which profession he has arisen to eminence.

The writer had the pleasure of meeting him in the latter 80's while engaged in one of his first engineering enterprises; the Merchants bridge, St. Louis, Mo. Since that time he has successfully prosecuted his profession at Alexander, La., shortened by 26 miles the D. L. and W. R. R., double tracked and elevated the Pa. R. R. on Long Island. He owns his own ship yard and contracted vessels for the government. The author assumes some pride for Troy and Miami County in this her worthy offspring.

**THE MIAMI COUNTY KERR'S.**—In 1906, when I wrote the first three chapters of this work, I received the following letter, which explains itself and history of the Kerr family. This history was sent to E. H. Kerr, attorney at law, Tippecanoe, for any corrections he might desire to make, after which he returned same to me. It is therefore the fullest and altogether the most accurate yet written.





Dimond, P. O., Alameda Co., 5-20-06.  
Frank M. Sterrett, Troy, Ohio.

Dear Sir:—"Man proposes but God disposes," is exemplified every day. I had prepared some matter for you, and was on the point of sending it to you, but the calamity of April 18 overtook it as it did everything else in the office at San Francisco. Mr. Kerr's 10,000 lawbooks, 12 type machines, office furniture, more than 100 volumes of Ohioana, many of the notes for the "History of the Miami County Kerrs," and much valuable manuscript on books soon to be sent to the printer. By heroic work Mr. Kerr saved the plates to his Political Code and the manuscript to his Code of Civil Procedure—and in this is much more fortunate than any others in the doomed district were.

In the matter I had prepared I had given references to the sources of information, so that you could readily verify every statement if you so chose, but these are all destroyed.

I enclose you some facts which may be available, or they may not. They may be too full or not full enough. I can add accounts of different encounters with Indians in which George took part with his brother Hamilton but it will probably more than double the size of the article, and may be too long for your space. However, I will submit same if you wish to see it.

Ellis H. Kerr, of Tippecanoe City, has some of the facts burned up here and will doubtless extend to you the courtesy of a perusal. Eldon H. Kerr, 171 East Third street, Dayton, Ohio, also has some valuable information.

Yours truly,  
Miss Gracie E. Warner.

GEORGE KERR.—A "Ranger and Scout," first of the New England Ohio Company and then of the Continental Government, under his brother, Captain Hamilton Kerr, famous ranger, scout and Indian fighter, with headquarters first at Marietta and then in "Farmers' Castle,"

at Belpre, during the Indian War of 1791-5, came to Miami county early in 1800, from Bedell's Station in Warren County. He located a tract of land and settled 3½ miles south and west of Troy, on the farm now owned by Furnace Kerr, of Tippecanoe City.

George Kerr was the fourth son of Matthew Kerr, a merchant in Philadelphia before the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, in which city George was born in 1766.

Matthew Kerr (Carr or Karr, the family name being variously spelled in the different histories and various records of the time), was a descendant of Robert Kerr, the eldest of three brothers (Robert, John and David) who arrived in Philadelphia in 1703, Robert settling across the river at Camden, New Jersey. The three brothers came direct from Scotland, by way of Londonderry, Ireland, where they tarried but a few months. They belonged to the old and extensive family of Roxburgshire Kerrs (or Kers), which is an old and influential historical family in the "Border Country," and took a prominent part in many of the stirring events from the middle of the thirteenth century till after the restoration,—three members of that family having been in the household and of the counselors of James VI of Scotland, who became James I of England.

On the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, Matthew Kerr enlisted in the Continental Army "to serve during the war,"—so the record of his enlistment reads. He was a member of the Sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, of the fifth battalion of the Continental line, under command of Col. Robert Magaw and Col. Josiah Harmar; was taken prisoner at Fort Washington by Gen. Howe, Nov. 16, 1776, and exchanged in January, 1777. Soon thereafter he was sent, with Col. Harmar, into the Pennsylvania frontier, where the Indians, instigated and outfitted by the British in Canada, had become very troublesome, and their depredations alarming. Mr. Kerr removed his family



from their Philadelphia home beyond the Allegheny mountains, and settled them on Chartier creek, a few miles below Ft. Pitt, which was his headquarters, and which stood on the site of the present city of Pittsburg. They remained on Chartier creek for some time, but when Col. Har-mar was transferred to the Ohio frontier, with headquarters at Fort McIntosh, at the mouth of Beaver creek, Mr. Kerr removed his family to Wheeling creek, locating them in the vicinity and within the protection of Fort Fincastle, subsequently rechristened Fort Henry, in honor of Patrick Henry, then governor of Virginia. Here the Kerrs were near neighbors of the Wet-zels, Isaac and Rebecca Williams, John Mills, Col. McClintock and other persons who took a prominent part in those perilous times.

Matthew Kerr at this time had five sons and two daughters, William and Daniel, the two eldest, were privates in Captain Miller's company of Pennsylvania troops. Hamilton (afterwards famous as captain of the Rangers and Scouts stationed at Marietta), George and Matthew were mere lads, but ere long did valiant service in the protection and provisioning of the infant settlements. Hamilton, when a lad of 18, was "trained to the woods" by Lewis Wetzel and Isaac Williams, became a daring hunter of Indians, was chosen Captain of Roger's Rangers and Scouts of the New England Ohio Company, at Marietta, to succeed Captain Rogers, when the latter was slain by the Indians a short time after the massacre at Big Bottom early in 1791, and developed into the most famous ranger and scout north and west of the Ohio river, and the equal of any found elsewhere. A more appropriate selection could not have been made. At the time Hamilton Kerr was in the 27th year, about five feet ten and one-half inches in height, medium to full in size, erect and of military address and dignity. Altogether, physically, he was a splendid specimen of frontiersman, muscular, agile, skilled in woodcraft, with a step as noiseless as the foot-fall of a

panther. As a scout in such savage environments he was unsurpassed. His features were strong and marked, his hair reddish or sandy, his forehead high, while his deep-socketed eyes were always alert, swift-glancing, shining under beating brows in a commanding countenance of Scottish cast, set rather harshly to an habitual gravity. His complexion was light or rather florid, his eyes deep blue and penetrating, and when animated his face shone with the light of a widely-experienced and earnest intelligence. He was wholly unschooled in books and an utter stranger to learning and life's gentler amenities, but as an Indian fighter, as a scout, ranger, pioneer, a leader in the fierce contest of civilization and savagery, Ohio had no abler, no braver, no more useful man. In hunter's craftsmanship, in daring, in pioneering sagacity, in just decision on vital emergencies, in rough manliness—he stood supreme among his fellows in those early times of constant danger, continual struggle, and heart-rending suffering and savageries. Among his able and college-bred associates of the famous New England Ohio Company and settlements on the Muskingum he was not only highly esteemed for his upright character and native intelligence, but was regarded as a leader, and one of their most useful and indispensable men.

In 1782 Fort Henry was attacked by the execrable Simon Girty with his savage followers and British associates, instigated and actively supported by the infamous Hamilton, governor of Canada. The fort was meagerly garrisoned at the time, and there was work for all the inmates—the women ran bullets and loaded the guns while the men and boys manned the port-holes and beat back the enemy. The lads Hamilton and George Kerr took an active part in the defense, the latter having to stand on the end of a powder keg to bring him up so he could shoot out of the port-hole.

George and Matthew Kerr were members of their brother's company of rangers





and scouts, with headquarters in Farmers' Castle at Belpre, but the former was with his brother, the captain, in more than one of his thrilling adventures with the Indians, and shared all the peril.

In the fall of 1786, Matthew Kerr removed his family from Wheeling creek down the river to the mouth of the Muskingum, where he built a house on the island in the Ohio river just above the mouth of the Muskingum, known to this day as "Kerr's Island," almost in the shadow of Fort Harmar, then just completing. Here the elder Kerr kept cows and supplied milk to the officers at the garrison. He and his son Hamilton were appointed hunters to the fort and supplied the garrison with venison and buffalo meat.

In the fall of 1789 the elder Kerr purchased from the New England Company a tract of land on the Ohio river at the mouth of Duck creek, and on the easterly side of that stream, which he started to clear and make his future home. He raised a few potatoes and some corn the season of 1790, and the succeeding season had enlarged his "clearing" and planted betimes. During all this time the country was so infested by Indians, and their sullen aspect so threatening, that the elder Kerr continued to reside at his island home, which was in the shadow of Ft. Harmar and, owing also to its detached condition, secure from stealthy and sudden attack. He went back and forth to his land in a canoe. On going up on June 16, 1791, to attend to the stock he had at his place and look after the cultivation of his crop of corn and potatoes, he found a fine black horse securely tied in his empty corn crib, which he regarded as a fair prize and took down the river to the garrison at The Point, just across the Muskingum from Fort Harmar. The horse had been stolen in Virginia by a marauding band of Indians, who had visited the New England settlements on their return trip, bent on plunder and mischief, and had secreted the horse in the empty crib.

The following day the elder Kerr set out to visit his place as usual, and care for his stock kept there. His sons tried to dissuade him from so doing, telling him the Indians would surely be awaiting his return and would either kill or carry him away prisoner. But he persisted in his purpose, saying the Indians would not tarry in the neighborhood of the fort when they found their presence had been detected.

As his canoe's prow touched the shore at the mouth of Duck creek four Indians rose out of the willows on the bank and fired. Three bullets entered his breast and he fell dead. Two of the savages jumped into the canoe, lifted the scalp from the dead body, plundered the canoe of his rifle and whatever else it contained, and then shoved it into the stream. The canoe was taken up near The Point with the dead body in it. The body was buried on Kerr's island.

This murder of his father so embittered Hamilton Kerr against the whole race of red men that ever after that, whether in time of war or peace, no Indian crossed his path in safety; and many a dusky savage went to the happy hunting ground in the bitter war of reprisal he waged ever after.

George Kerr had married, before the close of the Indian War, Martha Newell, of Waterford, and on the signing of Wayne's treaty of peace at Greenville in 1795, he and his brother Matthew set out to find a new home. They came down the Ohio river together as far as Fort Washington. Here Matthew crossed over the Ohio river into Kentucky, and George continued his journey into the Ohio wilderness, settling at Bedell's Station, a few miles south-east of where the city of Lebanon now stands in Warren county. Here he remained until his removal to and final settlement in Miami county, early in 1800. He had children, sons and daughter, as follows:

James, born near Bedell's Station, Warren County, August 10, 1796, married to Sarah Thompson (born on Ouleout Creek, Pa., April 21, 1800) on Dec. 31, 1818, died



1863. Samuel Newell, born in Warren county, 1798, died at Peoria, Ill. William born in Warren county, 1880, died in Miami county, 1842. Harvey, born in Miami county, 1802, died in Miami county, 18—. Hamilton, born in Miami county, died in Miami county, 1864. George Washington, born in Miami county, April 27, 1807, died in Washington county, Ill., in 1878. Mary, born in Miami county and died in same county, married to Mr. James Youart of Troy, Ohio.

L. H. McCONNELL.—At one time President of the Board of Public Safety of Troy, Ohio, is superintendent of the McKinnon Dash Company and one of the substantial business men of the city. He was born in St. Louis, Mo., in 1859, and has been a resident of Troy since 1895. Mr. McConnell was reared and educated in his native city but after leaving school moved from St. Louis to Menominee, Wisconsin, where he engaged in general merchandising for a period of three years. He then returned to St. Louis and for a time dealt in heavy hardware and wagon and carriage materials. He next engaged in the manufacture of carriages for eight years at the end of which time he moved to Columbus, Ohio and formed a connection with the McKinnon Dash Company. He remained there three years and in 1895 came to Troy and superintended the construction of the plant of the McKinnon Dash Company of this place. He has been in charge of this concern ever since and has won high rank among the business men of the city. He served several terms as a member of the City Council and was also president of the Board of Public Safety.

In 1893 Mr. McConnell was married at Columbus, Ohio, to Miss Josephine V. Doherty of St. Louis. He is a prominent member of the Masonic Order, and belongs to the Knights Templar. Religiously, Mr. and Mrs. McConnell are attendants of the Methodist Episcopal church of which she is a member.

PROF. JESSE BEERY.—Whose reputation as a horse breaker and trainer is recognized all over this and many other countries, and whose School of Correspondence in Horsemanship, together with a number of appliances of his own invention have made his name familiar all over the United States, was born June 13, 1861, at Pleasant Hill, Miami County, Ohio. His parents were Enoch and Mary (Hatfield) Beery and his maternal grandparents were George and Mary (Kneighley) Hatfield.

The father of Prof. Beery was a substantial farmer and resided on a farm east of Pleasant Hill where he died in 1905 at the age of eighty-two years and his burial was in Pleasant Hill Cemetery. His wife had passed away in 1869 and she was laid to rest in Sugar Grove Cemetery. They had six children: Minnie, Lelene, Levi, Cassie, Jesse and Martha. Enoch Beery was a deacon in the German Baptist Church for fifty years.

Jesse Beery attended school at Pleasant Hill and Covington. He assisted his father at the home farm but from boyhood took a greater amount of interest in the horses on the place than in the work of cultivating the land, seeming to have a natural gift for controlling animals. This gift he recognized and by exercising it, increased his power and when little more than a boy commenced to travel, exhibiting his powers as a trainer at fairs and expositions all over the country. For sixteen years he was on the road visiting cities, towns and private grounds and at all these places he found people who not only acknowledged and admired his remarkable powers but were anxious to learn his methods and it was about 1905 he had more business than he could handle wherever he went that he decided to return to Pleasant Hill and found a school to teach others the art which came to him naturally. His course of instruction covers every point of this great subject and he has satisfied students all over the country.

In fact, Prof. Beery is one of the few men who have presented the art and





science of horse training to pupils in a practical manner and this superiority has been recognized. Not only has Professor Beery given men and women the opportunity of learning how to train, rear and manage their own horses but he has invented a large number of appliances which he makes use of himself and offers to the public at most reasonable rates which are almost a necessity for perfect success in controlling the spirited animals and desirable to use with the most gentle. These appliances have cost Prof. Beery much capital and years of experimenting but they have reached perfection and as they are protected by patents they can only be procured from him. Among these may be mentioned: the surcingle, the knee pads, the foot straps, the safety rope, the throwing halter, the double backband and crupper, the guy line and throwing strap, the free shaft carriers, the belly band, the breeching and hip straps, all of these being arranged in groups numbered Nos. 1, 2 and 3 at prices most reasonable, while the whole set of appliances can be procured together for the very small sum of eighteen dollars. In addition to the appliances mentioned, several others have later been put on the market which have met with ready sale being recognized as almost indispensable to those who desire perfect safety with horses and at the same time do not wish to cause discomfort to spirited animals. These are the Four-in-One Beery Bit and the Pulley Breaking Bridle. Should Prof. Beery preserve all the letters he receives to praise his inventions and system of teaching he would be compelled to erect a warehouse to contain them. He is president of the Jesse Beery Company of Pleasant Hill, a co-operative organization, the other officers of which are: A. J. Lauver of Detroit, Mich., vice president; Charles F. Perkins, treasurer; C. Roy Coppock, secretary, and Prof. S. C. Morton. He is also president of the Dayton Agent Supply Company of Dayton, in which he is a stockholder and

also owns stock in the Pleasant Hill Baking Company.

On December 25, 1889, Prof. Beery was married to Miss Meda Coppock, daughter of Hon. D. M. Coppock, mayor of Pleasant Hill, and they have four children; Ray, Ruth, Beecher and Lura. The two older children have received excellent educational advantages, Miss Ruth also developing her musical talent. Prof. Beery is a deacon in the Pleasant Hill Christian Church. In politics, he is a Republican and has served in the town council and the school board.

**FRANK M. LONGNAKER.**—One of Pleasant Hill's most prominent citizens, who filled the mayor's chair for eight years and for eight years was post master, is identified with many of the important business concerns of this section. He was born at Pleasant Hill, Miami County, Ohio, May 8, 1869, and is a son of Ephriam and Eunice (Hill) Longnaker. Ephriam Longnaker was born in Juniata County, Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio in 1859. He enlisted for service in the Civil War early in the days of the Rebellion and was a member of the Ninety-fourth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was not mustered out until the close of hostilities sent the surviving soldiers back to their homes. At one time he was captured by the enemy and was confined in Libby Prison. He is a highly respected resident of Pleasant Hill where he has been employed as a carpenter and also has conducted a boot and shoe store for a number of years. He is a Republican in politics and one of the leading members of the Christian Church. He married Eunice Hill, a daughter of John W. Hill and they have three children, Frank, Jennie and Milton. Frank M. Longnaker spent all his school days at Pleasant Hill and after completing the high school course learned telegraphy. He was then employed for four years as agent and operator for the C. H. and D. Railroad settling at Celina after his marriage and spending four years as agent there. He





then became interested in the handling of sand and gravel and in September, 1894, went into the business in Newton Township with Martin Himes, under the firm name of the Longnaker and Himes Company of which he is president. After his long term as mayor terminated, he became manager of this company and a large measure of his time is taken up in directing its affairs, the enterprise being one of considerable importance and giving employment to a large number of workmen. He is also a stockholder and a director in the Pleasant Hill Baking Company. In politics he is an ardent Republican. He has served one term as justice of the peace and for a time was president of the school board.

Mr. Longnaker's business success has been phenomenal and to his own industry, foresight and good judgment must a large part of it be attributed. When he went into business it was without a dollar of capital. With his partner he now owns a concrete manufacturing plant and gives steady employment to twelve men who handle from twenty-five to fifty cars of sand and gravel a day, shipments being made to all points on the C. H and D. Railroad. Together with his other business interests which have been acquired through the same channels of industry, Mr. Longnaker finds himself a very busy man and in a fair way of becoming one of the most substantial men of this section. On August 13, 1891, Mr. Longnaker was married to Miss Avis Ely, a daughter of George W. and Annie Ely, and they have one daughter, Miriam. The family are members of the Christian church at Pleasant Hill, Mr. Longnaker being one of the trustees. He is identified with the Masons belonging to the Chapter at West Milton, and is also an Odd Fellow.

**DAVID M. COPPOCK.**—One of Miami County's most prominent citizens, formerly mayor of Pleasant Hill, president of the Pleasant Hill Baking Company, president of the Miami County Mutual Insurance

Company and identified with many of the movements which have resulted in advancing the various interests of this section, was born December 29, 1841 in Union township, Miami County, Ohio, his parents being Benjamin and Esther (Miles) Coppock. Benjamin Coppock was a native of Miami County where his life was spent in agricultural pursuits. He married Esther Miles, a daughter of William and Mary (Pearson) Miles, and they had three children: David M., Almeda and Elwood.

David M. Coppock obtained his education in the Union Township schools but his success in life has not been dependent upon the knowledge there gained, a natural inheritance of foresight, ability and good judgment doing much more. He remained with his parents through early manhood, including one year after his marriage and then moved to the vicinity of Pleasant Hill where he lived until 1905 when he came to Pleasant Hill, purchasing here a residence. He still retains his valuable farm of 150 acres which is situated in Newton township. Mr. Coppock was married (first) March 21, 1860, to Miss Jane Jay, who died January 17, 1879. She was a daughter of Joseph F. and Mary Jay. The following children were born to that marriage: Anabel, Horace, Lambert, Almeda, Furnas J., Lura, Bertha, Fred and Charles B. In August, 1880, Mayor Coppock married (second) Miss Rachel Overman, a daughter of Silas and Hannah Overman, of Marion, Indiana, and they have four children: Clarence, Herbert, Chester J. and Esther J.

Politically, a Republican, Mr. Coppock has been frequently chosen by that organization in the township as standard bearer and prior to coming to Pleasant Hill served in local offices. As mayor of the town he was a fearless official and has brought about excellent local conditions. He still retains his membership in the Grange and is also a Mason. For many years he has been a leading member of the Christian church.



**LORAIN HARSHBARGER**—Is a prosperous farmer of Union Township, residing three miles southwest of West Milton, where he owns a farm of fifty acres. He was born in this township February 8, 1877 and is a son of Lloyd and Electa (Sherer) Harshbarger who reside a short distance west of West Milton. The first of the Harshbarger family to come to Union township was George, the grandfather of Lorain. He came from Montgomery County, Ohio, where he was born and lived here until his death.

Lorain Harshbarger attended the district schools and assisted in the work on his father's farm. He later rented a farm for a period of six years after which he purchased a tract of seven acres located between Laura and West Milton. He remained there for two years and then in 1906 purchased his present farm of fifty acres from Samuel Hoke. He has made all the improvements on the place and is engaged in general farming. Mr. Harshbarger was married to Miss Mary Thompson, a daughter of Abraham and Elizabeth Thompson who now live in Piqua. Six children have blessed their union: Ruth, James, Ruby, Edwin (who died young) Jacob and Roland. Politically, the subject of this sketch is a Republican. He is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

**W. S. KESSLER**.—A well known member of the bar of Miami County, Ohio, is located at West Milton where he has been engaged in practice continuously since 1886. He was born in Union township, Miami County, Ohio, a son of William B. Kessler, an old and respected citizen of this county.

W. S. Kessler attended the district schools and later the West Milton High School. He later completed a course in the Cincinnati Law School and immediately after his graduation in 1886, opened an office for practice at West Milton. He served as city solicitor for twenty-two years and his clientele includes many of

the foremost citizens of this section of the county. Mr. Kessler devotes a month of each year to hunting big game and has met with some remarkable results. He has specimens of various heads and animals for which he has had flattering offers from the Smithsonian Institute at Washington but has refused to part with them. One is that of a moose killed by him in north-west Ontario in 1908 which is hanging in the New Pearson Hotel. It measures 61 inches in spread of horns and 63 inches from tip of nose to the end of the horn; it was of mammoth size, being seven feet one inch in height and weighing over 2,000 pounds. He also has a magnificent specimen of the original gray timber wolf measuring five feet from end of nose to tip of tail and weighing 100 pounds.

W. S. Kessler was first married to Sarah Critten who died in 1902 leaving three children, namely: Arthur A., who married Miss Josie Farley and lives in Indianapolis, Ind.; Ethel, who is the wife of F. Niles of West Milton, and has a son Ralph; and Dora who is at home. In 1904 Mr. Kessler formed a second marital union with Miss Della Brewer of Miami County and they have one daughter, Helen E. Politically, he is a Republican and has served as mayor of the village. For six years he efficiently discharged the duties as referee in bankruptcy. Fraternally, he is a member of the Masonic Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias. In religious attachment, he and his wife are members of the Christian church.

**FRANK W. TENNEY**—One of Concord's substantial citizens resides on his farm lying one mile west of Troy and raises high grade cattle and horses. Mr. Tenney was born at West Milton, Miami County, Ohio, October 15, 1860 and is a son of W. I. and Jennie "Kelly" Tenney.

The Tenney family is a very prominent one in the county and was established here by Dr. Eli Tenney, the grandfather. Hon. W. I. Tenney formerly taught school, probably for thirty years, later went into poli-





tics to some extent, was elected and served in the State Legislature and after completing the unexpired term of his father as county auditor was twice elected to that office. He married Jennie Kelly who was reared at West Milton and they had eight children born to them.

Frank Tenney was partially educated by his father and attended school at West Milton, later the Troy High School and spent one winter at college at Ada. He was about fourteen years old when his parents moved to Troy where they lived for nine years and accompanied the family when it took up its residence in Concord township living at home until his marriage. For a number of years he rented different farms, operated a dairy for fifteen years during which time he kept from fifty to sixty head of cattle. The first farm that Mr. Tenney purchased was 126 acres of the old Peckham place and after living there for six years sold it to John Hartstein and Sons. He then bought sixteen acres of his present farm from his father, completing the purchase in 1906, in the meantime having bought and sold another farm of eighty acres. In addition to his general farming interests his cattle and horse raising and the growing of tobacco, Mr. Tenney finds time to act as special agent for the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company of Detroit.

On October 26, 1882, Mr. Tenney was married to Miss Callie M. Tullis, a daughter of O. M. and Sarah (Tullis) Tullis and they have three children, Roy T., Leila A. and Arthur. Roy T. Tenney is a graduate of the Troy High School and of Delaware College and at present is teacher of languages in the High School of Minneapolis, Minn., a leader of the church choir and also a teacher of vocal music. Leila E. Tenney who has made music teaching her profession, is a graduate of the Troy High School and was a student at the Conservatory of Music in Indianapolis. Mr. Tenney and family are members of the Christian church. Politically, he is a Republican and fraternally, a Mason.

**B. J. FORD.**—Who conduct the only drug store in West Milton, is an enterprising and progressive business man and commands a large trade. He was born in West Manchester, Preble County, Ohio, October 15, 1878 and is a son of Orlando and Margaret (Studebaker) Ford.

Orlando Ford, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Greene County and in early life learned the trade of brick mason. He later followed this trade in Preble County whither he moved and his home continued there until his death at the age of fifty-nine years. He married Margaret Studebaker and they became the parents of two children: Aldus, who is deceased, and B. J. Ford. B. J. Ford attended the public schools of his native county after which he worked in a drug store for a time. He then entered Ohio Northern University at Ada, Ohio, and completed a two years course in pharmacy. On November 9, 1899, he purchased the store in West Milton of which he is now proprietor; he carries a complete line of drugs and wall paper and enjoys the patronage of the people for many miles surrounding the village. The store is located on Miami street. Mr. Ford was united in marriage with Miss Sylvia Davis of Preble County and they have one son, Byron. Politically he is a Democrat. In fraternal affiliation, he is a Mason, an Odd Fellow and a Pythian Knight.

**ALBERT W. McCUNE.**—Albert W. McCune, formerly post master at Bradford, Ohio, of which place he is a leading business citizen, was born on a farm in Darke County, Ohio, on April 30, 1859, a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Jay) McCune.

Thomas McCune came to Ohio in 1830 from Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, choosing his home in Adams township near Gettysburg, Darke County, Ohio, where previous settlers from the same section had perpetuated the old familiar home names. Thomas McCune married in Ohio, the Jay family having come also from Pennsylvania in Elizabeth's girlhood. They con-



tinued to be farming people of Darke County during the remainder of their lives.

Albert W. McCune was educated in Adams Township and was reared on the home farm where he continued to live for three years after his marriage, coming then to Bradford. He was employed as a clerk in a local store for several years and then went into the mercantile business under the firm name of Johnston and McCune but when he was appointed post master he sold out his mercantile interests and assumed his public duties on June 1, 1897. He is secretary and one of the directors of the Bradford Building and Loan Association and for fifteen years and more was a member of the Bradford School Board, formerly being secretary and treasurer of that body. On December 19, 1880, Mr. McCune was married to Miss Ella Westfall, a daughter of John Westfall of Greenville township, Darke county and they have had six children, viz: Marley, who died aged six years, Forrest, who died aged eighteen months; Cora, who married Albert Kenneth Little, an attorney of Troy, Ohio, and has two children, Delmas and Bernard; and Elizabeth and Fern.

Chester McCune, the second son of the above family, met an accidental death while performing his duties as a brakeman in the railroad yards at Dayton on December 6, 1906. He left a young wife, formerly Miss Dessie Carter, and an infant son, Chester Albert. The cutting off of this young man when only twenty-two years of age and with the brightest prospects of a happy and useful life before him was a crushing domestic grief and aroused general sympathy. Mr. McCune is a leading member of the Bradford Presbyterian church, serving as a deacon and also on the board of trustees. Fraternally, he is an Odd Fellow, a Knight of Pythias and a Red Man.

**GAINOR JENNINGS, M. D.**—Has been engaged in the practice of medicine at West Milton, Miami County, Ohio, for

many years and enjoys prestige throughout the entire county. He was born at West Carroll, Ohio, June 4, 1862, and is a son of Dr. Solomon Jennings of West Milton, who is the oldest practitioner in this section. The latter had his office with his son devoting his attention entirely to the treatment of chronic diseases.

Gainor Jennings received his educational training in the public schools of West Milton, supplemented by a scientific course in Earlham College at Richmond, Indiana. He then began preparation for his professional career completing medical courses at Baltimore, Maryland and Cincinnati, Ohio. Immediately after graduation he opened an office for practice at West Milton where he has since continued with the highest success. He is a thorough student and keeps abreast the rapid advancement being made in medical science; he not only has the confidence of the people professionally but their friendship and highest esteem as well. Dr. Jennings was married to Miss Amanda Pearson of West Milton and they have two sons; Paxton and Ewing. Politically the Doctor is a Democrat. For more than twenty years he was surgeon of the C. H. and D. Railway Company. Fraternally, he is a member of Blue Lodge, F. and A. M., Knights Templar, the Mystic Shrine and Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Religiously, he and his wife are members of the Christian church.

**HON. WALTER D. JONES.**—Common pleas judge for the Second Judicial District of Ohio and one of the most highly esteemed residents of Piqua was born in this city June 21, 1857, son of Hon. M. H. and Jane (Wood) Jones. His father, but recently deceased, also a resident of Piqua, was one of the best lawyers in Miami County, born in the District of Columbia in 1825 and became a resident of Piqua, Ohio, at a comparatively early date. For a number of years he was associated with his son Walter in a law partnership, the firm commanding the leading practice in





Piqua and might almost be called the Nestor of the bar, having been engaged in the legal practice here for more than sixty years.

Walter D. Jones was reared and educated in Piqua, being graduated from the high school of Piqua in 1872. He then began industrial life by learning the printer's trade at which he worked in the office of the Miami Helmet and in other newspaper offices for several years. In the meanwhile under his father's direction he was acquiring a stock of legal learning and having successfully mastered the principles of his profession was admitted to the bar at Columbus, Ohio, before the Supreme Court of the State in 1878. His first practice was in partnership with his father with whom he continued for a number of years or until his appointment by Governor Bushnell as common pleas judge to fill the vacancy caused by the election of Judge Theodore Sullivan to the Circuit Court bench. In the November election of 1899 he was elected by the people to fill the unexpired term of Judge Sullivan; he was re-elected for a full term in 1902 and again re-elected in 1907 which practice has continued and at the present time Judge Jones is serving his fifth term as common pleas judge of this county. He has shown all the capabilities of an upright and learned jurist taking a comprehensive view of every case and impartial in his decisions which are based upon a sound knowledge of the principles of law and a careful consideration of the evidence in every case which comes before him. His uniform courtesy, as well to the younger as to the older members of the profession has made him popular with all and he is much esteemed by his legal conferees as he is respected by the citizens in general throughout the district who see in him a faithful and capable public servant. Before his elevation to the bench he served for twelve years as city solicitor of Piqua being elected for six terms, a record which shows the confidence reposed in him by his fellow citizens. In his political

principles Judge Jones is a staunch Republican but has not been an active member in the ranks of his party, preferring to devote his best energies to the creditable performance of the duties pertaining to his judicial office. Of decided literary tastes, he is an able writer but has hitherto not sought to gain a reputation with his pen. He is a prominent member of the Masonic Order, has served as Worshipful Master of Warren Lodge, No. 24, F and A. M. and as high priest of Piqua Chapter No. 31.

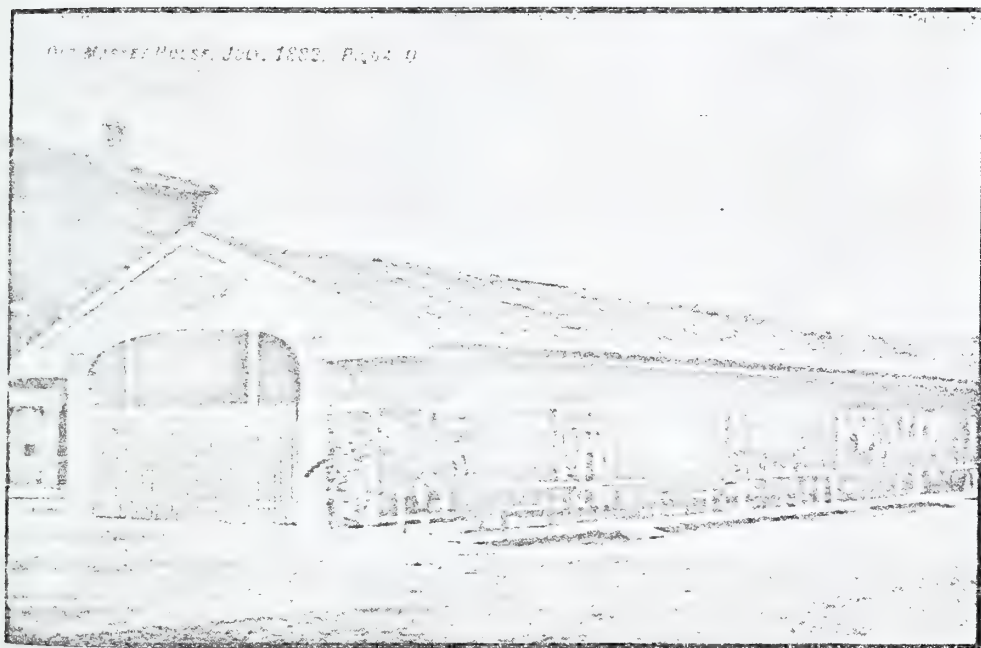
In 1879, Walter D. Jones was united in marriage with Miss Laura Harlow, then and now a resident of Piqua, who was born in Tennessee and who in her eighteenth year accompanied her parents, Rev. William D and Kate (Tuttle) Harlow to Miami County, Ohio. Their union has been blessed by one daughter, Laura C. It is a matter of pride to Judge Jones that he has not had to go to some distant State to achieve success but has carved out for himself an honorable career in the city of his birth and among those who know him best—the friends of his early years and those of his own name and blood.

**WILLIAM F. DEETER**—Superintendent of schools of Newton Township, is a well to do farmer and has a fine farm of eighty acres located in Section 2 of that township. He was born in Pleasant Hill, January 30, 1863 and is a son of Samuel R. and Susan (Freshour) Deeter and a grandson of Jacob Deeter. Jacob Deeter was born in Pennsylvania and at an early age settled at Pleasant Hill, in Miami County, Ohio, where he farmed until his death in 1865. He and his wife are buried at Sugar Grove Cemetery. Her maiden name was Reed. Religiously they are members of the German Baptist church. Samuel R. Deeter, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Pleasant Hill, Miami County, Ohio, December 28, 1829, and is now a venerated and respected citizen of Covington. He is living in retirement after a long and useful business career.





Old Market House, July, 1882. Page 11





He was a carpenter and cabinet maker by trade and in addition followed house moving and undertaking for many years. Religiously, he is a member of the Brethren church as is his wife. He was married to Susan Freshour, a daughter of George Freshour, and they became the parents of the following: Elizabeth, wife of George Mohler, of Circle Hill; Ella, wife of J. W. Pearson, of Covington; Malinda, deceased wife of Samuel McBride; William F., Jacob E., who married Mary Patty, a daughter of Finley and Lucinda Patty; Callie, wife of W. H. Cassell, of Dayton; Charles S., who married Alice Thayer and resides in Indianapolis, Ind.; Lillian, wife of M. B. Ullery of Covington: one who died in infancy, and Emma who died young.

William F. Deeter attended the schools of Newton Township and then taught for seven years. In 1889 he rented a farm of his father and followed farming for five years. He then took up teaching for eight years, six of which were spent in the Covington schools. In 1903 he went to farming for himself, locating on his present farm of eighty acres where he has continued with unvarying success. The buildings were all standing at the time of purchase by him but he has made many other important improvements. He was elected superintendent of the township schools in September, 1905, and in that capacity has done much to bring the schools to a higher plane of efficiency. He also served for a time as a member of the Board of Education. September 18, 1887, Mr. Deeter was united in marriage with Miss Emma Fox, a daughter of John and Hannah (Mohler) Fox and the following was the offspring of their union: One who died in infancy, Calla, who is a teacher in the schools; Pearl, who is in attendance at Covington High School and Clarence who attends the public schools. Religiously, they are members of the Brethren church at Pleasant Hill. Politically, Mr. Deeter is a Republican as have been his father and grandfather before him.

HON. J. HARRISON SMITH.—One of the leading members of the Miami County bar and a man who stands high in the esteem of his fellow citizens, was born in Piqua where he now resides, on September 1, 1861, son of Frederick and Mary (Sullenbarger) Smith. His father was born in Baden Baden, Germany, in 1833, after coming to America enlisted in the Union army and was killed at the battle of Stone River. John F. Smith had not long been married when he thus met an untimely end for it was but in 1860 that he was united in wedlock with Mary Sullenbarger, who had become a resident of the county some ten years previously, coming hither with her parents from her native county of Westmoreland, Pennsylvania, where she was reared.

The subject of this sketch acquired his elementary education in the public schools of Piqua and graduated from the High School in the class of 1884. In the following year he became a student in the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, where he remained for a year. He then entered Harvard University where besides taking the regular classical course, he studied philosophy, history, political economy and law. The last mentioned study he pursued with special ardor for he had resolved to adopt the legal profession as his future sphere of activity. After leaving college he commenced the practical study of law under the mentorship of the Hon. John McDonald of Piqua. That he showed himself a young man of capacity may be gathered from the fact that he soon afterwards—in 1890—received the appointment as special agent in the United States census department to ascertain the mortgaged indebtedness of the states of Mississippi and Arkansas which work occupied him for some six months. He was then offered a position at Washington, D. C., to assist in the classification of the mortgaged indebtedness of the United States and was there engaged until 1893. While a resident of the Nation's capital he entered the Columbia Law School (now the





George Washington Law School) and pursued his studies to such good advantage that he was graduated a bachelor of law in 1891 and received the degree of master of law in the following year. He was admitted to the bar at Richmond, Virginia, in 1893.

On returning to his home in Miami County, Mr. Smith, instead of immediately taking up the practice of his profession, spent two years working on the farm but in March, 1896, he was admitted to practice in his native state and has since been engaged in the practice of law in the city of Piqua. In November, 1896, he was elected on the Republican ticket as prosecuting attorney, assuming the duties of his office in the following January and serving two terms. He soon proved his efficiency and it is the general opinion that the legal business of the county was never better taken care of than when in his hands. Mr. Smith was Probate Judge from November, 1902, and served one term. He was subsequently nominated for a second term but on this occasion suffered defeat.

For a number of years Mr. Smith has taken an active and beneficial interest in local, state and congressional politics, his aim being not merely the success of his party but the carrying out of the popular will and the perpetuation of pure, stable and representative government. As a lawyer he takes a high rank possessing not only the qualifications of a good attorney but also a high degree of forensic ability and eloquence. He is also a keen judge of character and has been especially successful in jury cases. He has a convenient and well appointed office in the Orr block. Mr. Smith belongs to various prominent fraternal orders, being a member of Dayton Lodge, No. 147 F. and A. M., Piqua Lodge, No. 8, I. O. O. F. and Piqua Lodge No. 523 B. P. O. E., also Loranmie Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men No. 153, Piqua, and Council No. 80, Junior Order United American Mechanics.

He was married in 1895 to Miss Anna E.

Ball, a daughter of William B. and Kate Ball of Memphis, Tennessee. They had two children, John H., who died, and Fred W., who was born August 1, 1908.

On Nov. 4, 1919, Mr. Smith was elected Mayor of the City of Piqua by a majority of 951, the largest ever received for that office in the history of that city.

**JACOB STICHTER.**—General farmer and representative citizen of Newton township, who owns one farm of seventy-six acres and has a one-half interest in a second farm of eighty acres, both situated in Newton township, was born in Clark County, Ohio, August 18, 1850. His parents were Jacob and Louisa (Brown) Stichter.

Jacob Stichter was born in Union township, Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio in early manhood and for some years operated a distillery at Medway, Clark County, in partnership with his brother. After his marriage he settled on a rented farm near New Carlisle and in 1856 moved from there to Miami County, buying 160 acres of land in Newton township. It was then a poor property with no improvement on it except a little log cabin. He took possession of that and went right to work to clear up his land and by 1860 was able to build a comfortable residence and good barn. He did all the draining necessary on this and his other land, constantly adding to his possessions until he had 400 acres. He was a member of the Christian church and was a man of many sterling qualities. He died in 1880 and both he and his wife were interred in the Pleasant Hill Cemetery. He married Louise Brown and they had eight children—William, Mary, Jacob B., Amelia, Sarah, Frank, Rebecca and Margaret. Jacob B. Stichter, in his boyhood, lived one and one-quarter miles from the nearest school which was at Pattytown, but he was willing to walk that distance as he was anxious to secure an education. He worked for his father until he was twenty years old and since then has been engaged in attending to his own af-



fairs. For six years, following his marriage, he resided on his father's farm in Newton Township and then bought the farm on which he has lived ever since. He cleared almost the whole of the seventy-six acres and has all under cultivation with the exception of five acres of second growth timber. Recognizing the value of drainage Mr. Stichter has put down 1000 rods of tile and the large returns he gets from his land proves the practical value of the early expenditure. His farm is one of the best in Newtown township. He grows tobacco, corn, wheat, oats and hay.

In February, 1877, Mr. Stritcher was married to Miss Mary Mullany, a daughter of Patrick and Catherine Mullany and they have had five children, viz: Charles, who is assistant editor of the Dayton Journal; James, who is engaged in the butchering business in Kansas; Clara and Harley, both residing at home, and Stella, who is now deceased.

Mr. Stichter is a Republican in politics and has served as turnpike superintendent for twenty-five years but has refused other public offices which his friends in the township have offered him.

**ROBERT F. WILSON.**—A representative citizen of Miami County, Ohio, resides on the McKaig road where he has a fine home and ten acres of land. He owns a farm of eighty acres located on the Wilson Pike in Concord township and also farms the one hundred acre farm of his father's which adjoins. He was born in that township April 4, 1852 and is a son of William W. and Bathena (Dilts) Wilson. The Wilson family is an old one in Miami County. Robert Wilson, the grand father of R. F. Wilson was born and reared in England where in early life he followed the trade of a weaver. Upon coming to the United States he first located in Maryland where he entered the employ of a man who bore the name of Wilson but was not related to him. He subsequently married Susan Wilson, daughter of his em-

ployer, and continued to live there for several years. He left because of his antipathy to slavery although his father-in-law, who was a prosperous man and slave owner, urged him to remain. He first located in Montgomery County, Ohio, but shortly after became established in Miami County, settling on what is now known as the Troy and West Milton Turnpike on the farm formerly owned by Anson Williams (now deceased), in Concord township. It was a heavily timbered tract which was cleared by his boys while he followed his trade as a weaver. He knew nothing of farming, in fact, could scarcely hitch a horse. He later disposed of the farm and purchased one in Shelby county, south of Sidney, Ohio. Upon retiring from business activity he moved to Sidney where he passed away at the ripe old age of eighty-eight years. His widow at the same age but survived him about eight years. They had ten children, all born in Ohio except the eldest: John (deceased), William W., Martha, Robert (deceased), Christopher, James, Richard and three daughters who died within one week of each other. William W. Wilson was born on the old homestead in Concord township in 1828 and until he retired and moved to Troy where he now lives, never lived out of the township. He helped clear the farm and did most of the teaming. Deer and other wild animals abounded during his boyhood and he derived much pleasure in hunting. He and his brother John often hunted at night and many times they were chased home by panthers. He always farmed and bought and sold stock during his active career and met with more than average success. After his marriage he left the home place and his first purchase was a tract of forty acres near the farm which he now owns. This he sold and purchased eighty acres of his present farm to which he added from time to time. His first marriage was with Bathena Dilts, whose father, Francis Dilts, came from Pennsylvania to Montgomery County, Ohio, and later located in Concord Town-





ship in Miami County. Mr. Dilts was a timber man and a large land owner. William W. and Bathena Wilson had the following children: Susan, wife of John Sroupp, of Troy; Robert Francis, who was named in honor of both his grandfathers; Alfred, of Troy; Ella, wife of J. H. Brown, of Troy, and Margaret, wife of J. T. Houser. Mr. Wilson's second marriage with Mary Jane Dilts, half sister of his first wife, and she died leaving one daughter, Gertrude, who is the wife of Eli's Gillespie, of Troy.

Robert F. Wilson has always lived in Concord township; he helped clear the farm and when a young boy hauled wood to Troy, which was then a small place. He attended the public schools and lived at home until his marriage. His father then turned over the farming operations to him but they continued stock buying and selling in partnership. He later purchased thirty acres of his father and fifty acres of the old Jennings farm from E. Neves Weaver. He continued to make his home on that place until 1906 when he bought his present home on the McKaig road. He has frequently been honored with various township offices, was land appraiser in 1900 and since that time served capably as township trustee. In May following his twenty-first birthday, Mr. Wilson was united in marriage with Miss Rosanna Brown, a daughter of Andrew Brown who is well known in Darke County, Ohio. Six children were born to them: Minnie (Favorite), Fred, a farmer residing on the Fenner turnpike, who married Bessie Shuman and has a daughter, Reva. Bertha, who is the wife of Edward Sweitzer and lives on the Pleasant Hill pike in Concord township; Emma, who is the wife of Adolphus Jones of Concord township and has a son, Robert; Effie, wife of Ira Holfinger, in Concord township who has a son, John; and Edward J., who married Marie Gills and resides on his father's farm; Minnie Wilson first married Henry Kroop by whom she has a daughter, Hazel Kroop. He died some years ago and she

formed a second union with Charles Favorite and lives in Washington township, Miami County.

Mr. Wilson is a Republican in politics and takes an active interest in the success of that party. He is a progressive and public spirited man and has always been among the foremost in the development and improvement of the township.

G. C. ULLERY.—Who is one of Miami County's prominent and successful physicians and surgeons was born on a farm near Covington, this county, in 1880, a son of David E. and Rachel C. (Passage) Ullery. He is a grandson of David and a great grandson of Jacob Ullery, the latter of whom was born on Chincoteague Island off the eastern coast of Maryland, March 5, 1772 and who came to Ohio about 1810. Jacob died in Newberry township August 7, 1847. He was of German descent and a member of the Dunkard or German Baptist church. David Ullery, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, February 28, 1809, and was a boy when he accompanied his parents to Miami County, Ohio. He became a prosperous agriculturist of Newberry township and was a man widely respected. He was married March 8, 1836, to Alsey Gibbons, who was born in Wheeling, W. Virginia, March 20, 1818, a daughter of James and Mary Gibbons who were natives of Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. David Ullery were the parents of three children—Jacob, who was killed in the Battle of Atlanta, Georgia, July 21, 1864; James G., who died at Albuquerque, N. Mexico, and whose wife was Nellie Surratt, a native of Tennessee, and Mary E., who died April 8, 1873. David Ullery died June 5, 1842. His wife survived him until April 8, 1856.

David E. Ullery, father of Dr. G. C. Ullery, was born on the parental homestead in Newberry township October 25, 1839. He was reared in the usual manner of farmer lads, attending the district school and receiving a good home training.





While he was still a boy his father died and the management of the farm comprising a quarter section of land passed into the hands of David's elder brother. David began work in the fields at a very early age. When the homestead was subsequently sold, disliking to see it pass wholly into the hands of strangers, he purchased 100 acres of it. In the spring of 1872 he began the operation of a saw mill which business he followed in connection with farming for twenty-eight years. His enterprise was successfully conducted and his marked energy, perseverance and business ability enabled him to acquire a comfortable competence. In the spring of 1861, in company with Hugh Hart, an old school friend, he started on horseback for Illinois to visit his brother, Jacob Ullery, but before they reached their destination, Ft. Sumpter had been fired on. This news stirred the blood of these two travelers and before reaching their journey's end they had determined to enlist. When they arrived in Illinois they found that Mr. Ullery's brother, Jacob, had already joined the army and David became a member of the same company for three months' service. Enlisting April 22, 1861, he was assigned to Company D, Twentieth Illinois Volunteers under Captain C. L. Paige and afterwards re-enlisting as a veteran served until the close of the war. He and his brother fought side by side until the Battle of Atlanta where his brother was killed, dying on the field. The Twentieth Illinois was assigned to Gen. John A. McClelland's division and after the battle of Shiloh was in the First Brigade, Third Division, under command of Gen. John A. Logan in the Seventeenth Army Corps under the command of Gen. McPherson. Mr. Ullery participated in the Battles of Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, where he was wounded by a piece of shell and in many smaller engagements in the Corinth campaign and around Vicksburg. He took part in the battles of Fort Gibson and Raymond, in the latter of which he received a wound affecting his right lung

from which he never fully recovered. His subsequent time was spent in the hospital until October, 1863, when he returned to his regiment. Promoted to the rank of sergeant he accompanied Sherman's command on the march to Meridian. In the spring of 1864 he re-enlisted and was granted a thirty-day furlough at the end of which he joined his regiment at Springfield, Illinois. Soon after he joined Sherman's army at Ackworth, Georgia, when he took part in the battles of Kenesaw Mountain and Atlanta, in the latter of which his regiment suffered heavy loss, Mr. Ullery's brother, Jacob, as already mentioned, being among the slain.

On July 22nd, after some desperate fighting and when the Twentieth Illinois was reduced to a remnant, Mr. Ullery was captured by the enemy. He spent the time from that date until February 27, 1865, in Southern prisons, first in Andersonville, then at Savannah, Georgia; Charleston, South Carolina and Florence, South Carolina. He was then paroled at Wilmington, North Carolina, and sent to St. Louis, subsequently going to Springfield, Illinois, where he was discharged July 13, 1865. He came home shattered in health and weighing only seventy pounds as a result of the hardships he had endured.

On the 26th of August, 1865, only about a month after his return from the war, Mr. Ullery married Miss Rachel C. Passage of Piqua, Ohio, who was a representative of an old pioneer family of the State. Her parents were Peter and Sarah (Lines) Passage and she was a grand daughter of Henry Passage who was married in New York City to a Miss Clausser, a German lady. Henry Passage emigrated westward at an early day and died near New Waverly, Indiana.

Peter Passage, father of Mrs. Ullery, was born in Connecticut, in 1801, and when fourteen years of age went to New York City where he was reared to manhood. By trade, he was a cabinet maker, and at an early day he removed to Cincinnati,



Ohio, where he learned surveying. He followed the latter occupation until a year prior to his marriage which event took place in Piqua, the lady of his choice being Miss Sarah Lines, a daughter of Levi Lines. After residing for some time in Piqua, Peter Passage and his wife moved to New Carlisle, Ohio. He later worked for some time as section boss on the canal, during which time his family made their home at Houston, Shelby County, Ohio. Here his death occurred on December 20, 1845. His widow and the family then located in Piqua and after the marriage of her daughter to Mr. Ullery, she made her home with them until she too was called away in 1887 at the age of eighty-six years. She was a native of Cincinnati. She had other children who were named: Cinderella, who married Anthony Harp, of Polo; Elizabeth, who became the wife and then the widow of James Harp of Piqua; Levi, who died in Ft. Wayne, Ind., about 1889; Rebecca, who became the wife of John Sprague; Peter, who died in Polo, Ohio, in 1896; and Jennie, who married Jacob Bowers.

Mr. and Mrs. David E. Ullery after their marriage took up their residence in a home which he prepared on a part of the Ullery homestead where they enjoyed many years of happiness devoted to each other and the family. They had six children: Minnie G., now the wife of William Drees of Covington; James Ellison, who died at the age of two and a half years; Sadie E., wife of William Orr, of Piqua; Clifford C., who died at the age of eighteen; Joseph C., and Gustin C., whose name appears at the head of this sketch. The father of this family died in 1902 aged about sixty-three years. He had taken a prominent part in public affairs, serving capably in various township offices. For fourteen years he was a member of the school board, during which time he accomplished much for the cause of education locally. For eleven years also he was township trustee. He was elected real estate appraiser of Newberry township in the fall of 1899 with-

out opposition. In politics, he was a stalwart Republican. He was a member of the Christian church and of Langston Post, G. A. R., at Covington. He was a man of genial personality, widely popular and was by general consent classed among the enterprising and honored citizens of his native country.

Gustin C. Ullery received his education in the schools of Covington and subsequently became a student in the Medical Department of the Indiana University from which he was graduated in 1907. He then located for practice at West Milton, entering into association with Dr. H. R. Pearson. This connection lasted about nine months since which time Dr. Ullery has practiced alone. He married Vera Elizabeth Douglass, a daughter of D. F. Douglass of West Milton and they are the parents of one daughter, Virginia. Politically, Dr. Ullery is a Republican. He belongs to the Sons of Veterans, Col. J. C. Ullery Camp, No. 20, of Covington, also to the Masons. He is a member of the Christian Church. Though Dr. Ullery has not been long in the practice of his profession he has proven himself a capable physician and surgeon. He is a close student and there can be little doubt that as the years go by he will be found well abreast of Twentieth Century progress in medical science. As a man and a citizen he is held in high esteem by all who know him. At the present time, Dr. Ullery is serving his second term as County Coroner which position he is filling most capably.

**MAURICE A. GANTZ.**—One of Troy's promising young citizens was born in this city on December 13, 1886, the son of Martin K. and Gertrude (Baird) Gantz. He was educated in the local schools from which he graduated in the class of 1907. He then attended Dennison University at Granville, Ohio, for two years, taking a scientific course, following with a similar course, specializing in the line of civil engineering at Cornell University, Ithaca,





N. Y., graduating in the class of '13. Returning to Troy he became deputy surveyor under L. P. Knoop, County Surveyor, until January, 1914, when he was appointed City Engineer which office he efficiently filled until he became County Surveyor in Sept. 1917.

On February 5, 1913, Mr. Gantz was married to Miss Marjorie Cross, of Ithaca, N. Y., and they have two sons, George Martin and Robert Merrill Gantz. Mr. Gantz is an enthusiastic Democrat and figures actively in that party. He is affiliated fraternally with the Knights of Pythias and the Jr. O. U. A. M. Mr. and Mrs. Gantz are members of the First Baptist Church, Troy. Mr. Gantz was elected Surveyor of Miami County in 1917. His term expired September, 1919.

**EBERHARDT W. MAIER (deceased)**—A former Probate Judge of Miami County, Ohio, to which office he was elected in 1905, was born in Covington, Miami County, Ohio, January 14, 1861, son of Michael and Mary (Neth) Maier. He was of German parentage, his father, Michael Maier, having been born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1835, his mother being also a native of the same place, and daughter of George Neth. Michael Maier was a wagon-maker by trade and after coming to the United States in 1853 found employment at this industry at Hartford, Connecticut, where he remained for four years. He came to Covington, Ohio, in 1857 and for some years conducted business in a small shop on the Troy turnpike. Afterwards, during the Civil War, he purchased the shop of C. M. Gross and carried on his trade for many years, retiring on account of an injury in April, 1905. His shop was a well known landmark for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Maier had six children, George E., Eberhardt W., John, Michael, Charles A., Anna and Catherine. George E. died in 1903 aged forty-eight years. He was twice married, first to Miss Mina Pearson of which union there was one child, Harley, until recently a resident of

Troy. John Maier left home at the age of sixteen years and subsequently took up a land claim in Nebraska. He married at the age of thirty-one and had six children. Michael F. Maier, who is a commercial traveler has his residence in Covington. He married Miss Mollie Goehring and they have two children; Charles A., who resides in Piqua, married Mary Reed and also have two children. Anna Maier married Clark Reed of Piqua. Catherine became the wife of Barney Smith, who came from Wurtemberg, Germany. Eberhardt W. Maier, the direct subject of this sketch, began his education in the public schools of Covington and on completing the usual course entered the High School. Here, however, he remained only until the end of his freshman year on account of an accident to his father being compelled to leave school. He accordingly worked for a year and a half at carriage blacksmithing, but not liking it, he gave it up at the end of that time to enter a paint shop where he remained for three years. He then went to Cincinnati and learned ornamental and fresco painting. Finding, however, that painting did not agree with his health, he found himself obliged to give it up in turn and under Cleveland's first administration he entered the railway mail service, running between Indianapolis and Pittsburg and also for a time between Indianapolis and St. Louis. He followed this occupation for about three years and at that time entered the employ of the Troy Buggy Works as a traveling salesman, also working for them as draughtsman for ten years. During the last six years on the road he studied law, carrying his books with him and studying late at night, early in the morning and on Sundays. As the result of his arduous application, he was admitted to the bar in December, 1900, and in the same month of the following year began the practice of his profession in Troy. He was first elected to the office of Probate Judge in 1905, taking the oath of office February 9, 1906. Although a Democrat and the county being usually Repub-



lean by about 1,500, Mr. Maier was elected judge by 545 majority on this occasion. In the fall of 1908 he was re-elected by a majority of 1,641—evidence conclusive that his administration of the office had been preeminently satisfactory.

Judge Maier was married in 1887, Oct. 9th, to Miss Anna M. Henne, a daughter of John and Margaret A. Henne. They had one son, William Henne Maier, who was graduated from the Troy High School in 1909. Judge Maier was the only Democrat on the Board of Education on which he served for four years, part of the time as president. He was also Judge of the Juvenile Court of Miami County and was one of the five members of the commission which met at Columbus and at Springfield and drafted the new juvenile court law of Ohio which was passed April 23, 1908. He has been an Odd Fellow for many years, was also an Elk, a member of the Junior Order of American Mechanics and a member of the Ancient and Honorable Order of Gobblers of Covington, Ohio.

With the death of Judge Maier, which occurred April 9, 1917, the county lost one of its highly esteemed citizens, a man of sterling worth and whose careful, conscientious treatment of all that which was committed to his trust had won for him the respect of all. Mrs. Maier preceded her husband in death about seven months.

**PETER F. EAGLE, M. D. (deceased)**—One of the leading medical practitioners of the city of Troy was born near the city of Dayton, O., May 2, 1850, son of David and Eliza (Reedy) Eagle. His father was for many years a prosperous farmer of Montgomery County, where he died in 1894, being followed to the grave by his wife a year later. The subject of this sketch was reared on the parental homestead and laid the foundation of his education in the district schools where he proved himself a bright pupil. In 1873, he became a student at Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri, where he remained for a year afterwards taking up the study of medi-

cine in the St. Louis Medical College, where he matriculated January 1, 1874. He was graduated from that institution in March, 1878, and on June 3rd, of that year, he opened an office for the practice of his profession in Troy. He continued a resident of this city and was numbered among its ablest professional men, having built up a large and lucrative practice. In politics, he was a Democrat and took an intelligent interest in all public questions. Though devoting his chief attention to his profession, his aid and influence were not withheld whenever any public spirited movement was set on foot for the moral or material improvement of the community. Fraternally he was connected with the Independent Order of Foresters, the Ancient Essenic Order, and the Elks. He also belonged to the Miami County Medical Association. He was married January 22, 1879, to Miss Mary Kline of Troy, Ohio. He and his wife are the parents of two children, Mayme (now Mrs. Samuel Clark) and Harry, recently deceased. Dr. Eagle died in Troy on March 3, 1917, and was buried in beautiful Riverside Cemetery.

**J. W. MORRIS (Deceased)**—For many years mayor of the city of Troy, was a lawyer by profession and for many years head of the Enterprise Foundry Company. He came of an old and prominent family of Troy where he was born in 1840. J. W. Morris was a son of Charles Morris who for many years was a distinguished lawyer of Troy. The latter was born in New York City and was but a child when in 1813 his parents moved with him to Troy. Here he was reared to maturity and educated, and after a careful preliminary training began the practice of law here. He met with exceptional success in practice and also attained considerable prominence in politics. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia which chose John C. Fremont as the first Republican candidate for the presidency.

J. W. Morris has always been a resi-





dent of Troy. He attended the public schools of the city and afterward completed a course in Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, from which he was graduated in 1861. He was soon after admitted to the bar but during the war was connected with the army although not as a regularly enlisted soldier. After the close of the Civil War he opened an office for practice in Troy and gained an enviable prestige at the bar. He became very active in politics and although a Democrat in a Republican county was frequently honored with public office. Upon ten different occasions he was elected mayor of the city, his administration never failing to meet with public approval. He represented the district in the State Senate for four years and was made postmaster by President Cleveland, filling that office capably for five years. He was owner of the Enterprise Foundry Company, manufacturers of gray iron castings, which has become one of the large and important industries of the city.

Mr. Morris was united in marriage in 1862 with Miss Sully F. Poor of Cincinnati. They had one son, Charles W., who died in New York City in 1905, aged forty-four years. Mr. Morris was a member of the order of Elks and enjoyed great popularity among his fellow citizens. His death occurred May 14, 1909.

**T. B. WHEELER** (deceased)—One of Troy's leading business men—vice president of the Allen and Wheeler Company, extensive dealers in grain and leaf tobacco—has been a resident of Troy for half a century. He was born in Massachusetts in 1836. Mr. Wheeler obtained his education and secured his first business experience in his native state from which he came to Troy in 1866, immediately entering into partnership with H. W. Allen in the flour and grain line under the firm name of Allen and Wheeler. The firm dealt only in those commodities until 1892 when leaf tobacco became an additional product handled, one which has assumed

great importance in the present business. In 1904 incorporation papers were taken out and the business has since been conducted as The Allen and Wheeler Company with H. W. Allen as president and T. B. Wheeler as vice president for many years.

In 1867, Mr. Wheeler was married to Miss Mary R. Smith who was a step-daughter of H. W. Allen and they had three children, namely, Leonard A., who is a member of the Allen and Wheeler Company; Lucia M., who is the wife of Dr. J. A. Hall of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Ellen Dean who resided at home with her father until his death on December 18, 1918.

Mr. Wheeler was a member of the Troy Club. While not particularly active in politics he was recognized as a good citizen, one whose efforts had always been directed to promoting movements for the common good.

**JAMES KERR** (deceased)—Was, in his day, one of the most prominent and successful men of affairs of Monroe township, Miami County, Ohio, where the family has been established ever since the earliest pioneer days. He was born on the farm adjoining the one on which his widow and sons now reside, the date being Nov. 6, 1834, and was a son of James, Sr., and Sally (Thompson) Kerr and a grandson of George Kerr.

George Kerr, the grandfather, was born in Marietta, Ohio, where his parents had located upon coming to this country from Ireland. They originally came from Scotland. George Kerr was a young man when he came west to Miami County, Ohio, and took up his residence in the woods of Monroe township, becoming an extensive land owner. He was married here and reared a large family, mostly sons. James Kerr, Sr., was born and reared in Monroe township, Miami County, Ohio, where he always lived and farmed. He was married to Sallie Thompson, who was lost from her Parents in Canada and brought to Ohio by soldiers who were fighting Indians. She had the reputation of being a very beau-





tiful woman and lived to the age of eighty-four years, surviving her husband many years. He died in 1863 at the age of sixty-five years. They were the parents of the following children: Hamilton, Hanford, George, Margaret (Sinsman), Thompson, William, Rebecca Ann, wife of Harvey Houston; James, John, Perry and Sally Ann, who died at six years.

James Kerr, subject of this record, never resided over half a mile from the place of his birth. He began quite young and did most of the clearing on the home place; he was a hard worker and always followed general farming and stock raising, making a specialty of short horn cattle and Poland China hogs. He prospered beyond the average and at his death owned a farm of 188 acres. He died July 7, 1884, and his many friends and acquaintances mourned his death as an irreparable loss to the community. He was much interested in Masonry and was an active member of the lodge at Troy. March 19, 1858, Mr. Kerr was united in marriage with Miss Mary Elizabeth McPherson, who was reared in Miami County, Ohio, she being a daughter of Adam and Rachael (Morris) McPherson. Her father was born in Clark County and her mother in Miami County, Ohio. Mrs. Kerr was born at Logansport, Indiana, March 1, 1838, and is at present living with her sons on the old home place in Monroe township. By her marriage she had four children, as follows: James M., who was born in Concord township, January 15, 1859; William, who married Della Westlake and has two children, Elsie and Irving; Sherman, who was born on the present farm Nov. 13, 1866, and Albert, who was born on this farm December 31, 1868. James, Sherman and Albert Kerr lived with their mother on the home farm for many years and carried on operations under the firm name of Kerr Bros. They have 355 acres in Monroe and Concord townships and followed general farming and stock raising on a large scale, buying largely in the Chicago markets. They also make a business of loaning money at in-

terest. The Kerr Brothers were reared on the farm and attended the district schools. They were reared to hard work and having the entire confidence of their father, were taken into his business deals at an early age. They have traveled extensively over the United States and are broad and liberal minded men. Sherman and Albert are members of the Troy Lodge, No. 110, Knights of Pythias, and West Milton Lodge No. 577 F. and A. M. Religiously, they are members of the Christian church.

L. A. PEARSON—One of the most prominent citizens of West Milton and Miami County, was born in West Milton, Miami County, on Oct. 18, 1858. His father, Robert V. Pearson, and mother, Mary Ann Kendall, were of pure English-American extraction. He was educated in the West Milton and Covington high schools, and married to Lulu Pickering in 1887, from which union four children have been born. His people were Quakers in religious affiliations; trains with the Knights of Pythias, and farms his own land aside from his other activities. In 1916, he was elected to represent Miami County in the legislature of Ohio, by some 1500 majority and is now serving his second term. In the discharge of the duties belonging thereto, he has shown a high class of devotion to duty and intelligent earnestness. His commanding form of 6 feet 4 inches and immense chest measurement; his deep resonant voice; his industry and unflinching courage, make him one of the strongest characters in Miami County. Although the Fourth Congressional District, composed of Allen, Auglaize, Darke, Miami and Shelby counties is ably represented by B. F. Welty, of Lima, a Democrat, if the people should desire to change to a Republican. Lorin A. Pearson would, if elected, ably represent these intelligent units and undoubtedly make a favorable impression in the higher branch of legislation. I have trained with Lorin A. Pearson for many years in victory and defeat and have admired his



modesty in the one and his unquenchable courage in the other. I append the following letter from him which is characteristic of his method of driving at the center of things.

West Milton, Ohio, Oct. 18, 1919.

Col. F. M. Sterrett, Troy, Ohio.

My dear Colonel:—I have your esteemed favor of 13th inst. requesting a sketch of my life, ancestry, etc. I also acknowledge questionnaire, which I have filled to the best of my ability.

My people are of English parentage, were the early settlers and pioneers of the United States. The Pearsons were mostly farmers, felled the forests, cleared the land and did their share of building up the greatest country on earth since the creation of man—the United States of America. I was born on a farm near the village of West Milton, remaining on the farm until the age of twenty, at which time I began the sale of buggies for a large vehicle manufacturing concern in Cincinnati.

My next business venture was exhibiting a cyclorama of the Battle of Gettysburg throughout the United States, did the lecturing and probably have talked to more soldiers of the Civil war, both the Federals and Confederates, than any man in the United States of my age. While in this business I learned that the ex-soldier of the Civil War, both of the North and of the South, were true Americans, patriotic to the superfluous degree. While the contentions of the war were great, on one thing we were not divided and that was American patriotism.

I was a dealer in cigar leaf tobacco for a number of years, selling throughout the United States, importing and exporting cigar leaf.

In 1908 I bought the old Coppock flouring mill located on Stillwater River, operated by water power. West Milton, my home village, was clamoring for electric lights and electric service generally. I built what is now known as the Stillwater Valley Electric Plant on the site of the old grist mill, and am now extending electrical service to West Milton, Laura, Potsdam, Philipsburg, in Montgomery County, and farmers and farm communities in parts of Miami, Darke and Montgomery County. In the building of this small hydro-electric plant I have become the firm believer of the conservation of our natural resources, especially in water power.

I believe that the energy of every stream should be conserved from its summit to its slope to the sea. What energy is conserved in this way will require that much less drain on the coal mines and the natural gas productions of the country. I am also a believer in the utilization of all the waterways as inland canals for water transportation by barges—a twin element of conservation of hydro-electric powers.

Since the advent of the automobile, hard surface roads are an absolute necessity. Quick and easy transportation over the highways to the waterways and the railways will promote a quicker and better development than anything I know of.

I believe the farm home life should be made as attractive as city home life. The production of the farm could thereby be maintained and would stop the great exodus from rural life to urban life. The comfort and happiness of this nation depend upon food production. Intensive farming will reduce the high cost of living which is now creating a great unrest in this country.

I believe that American tonnage should be shipped in American bottoms and if necessary our merchant marine should be subsidized to an extent to enable us to meet the competition of the world.

I believe in the equalization of taxation. Our taxing laws should be so wisely framed so that no class of property, tangible or intangible, could possibly escape paying the full share of an equitable tax.

I believe all rural schoolhouses centralized or otherwise should be used for community welfare gatherings for the parents of the children as well as the education of the children.

I am against market manipulation to the detriment of the farmer or the laborer in the factory. I believe that the greatest friend of labor is capital, and the greatest friend of capital is labor, and the administration of this government should be to amalgamate this friendliness.

I believe, Colonel, this will give you an idea of what I have done as a sketch of my life and what I stand for politically and for the advancement and security of this nation. I remain

Very truly yours,

L. A. PEARSON.

LEVI SWITZER (deceased)—A prominent retired farmer who for many years resided in his comfortable home in Troy, had been one of Miami County's leading agriculturists. He was born in October, 1837, in York County, Pennsylvania, and was a son of William and Elizabeth Switzer.

The parents of Mr. Switzer came to Ohio about 1852, settling at what is now Dialton, Clark County, but not finding conditions to suit them there, soon came into Miami County, where the balance of their lives were spent. Of their family of children who grew to maturity were Levi, Jacob, who resides at Covington; Mary, who is the wife of Samuel Diven, and lives







near the old home at Pleasant Hill, and Catherine, who is the widow of John Varner, and lives with her son, George, at Covington. Levi Switzer obtained his education in his native state and after accompanying his parents to Ohio continued to follow agricultural pursuits almost continuously until he retired to Troy. He served during a period of 100 days in the Civil War, a member of Company A 147th Ohio Volunteer Infantry and while receiving no permanent injury during this time he experienced enough hardship to know what a soldier's life means. His service was faithfully performed, he being stationed near Arlington Heights. On January 29, 1869, Mr. Switzer was married in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, to Miss Sallie E. Ziegler. Her father died in 1881 and her mother in 1895. To Mr. and Mrs. Switzer two sons were born, Jesse, one of Dayton's most prominent citizens and the present Mayor of that city, and Edward, who is a substantial farmer of Miami County. For many years Mr. Switzer was active in all that concerned the public affairs of this township, serving in local offices and lending his influence to all that advanced the community's best interests. He was one of the oldest members of the Lutheran church of Troy in which he long served as an elder, a man of faith and good works, and with the passing of both Mr. and Mrs. Switzer the church sustained a loss keenly felt. For over fifty years he was identified with the Masonic fraternity and was well known in that organization all through this section. Mr. Switzer witnessed many changes since he came to Miami County and did his full share in making these of practical importance. Mr. Switzer died in Troy.

**DARIUS WILLIAM WEDDLE**—Whose splendid farm of 240 acres is situated in Section 17, Elizabeth township, Miami County, Ohio, and is known as the Plain View Farm, was born in Floyd County, Virginia, November 13, 1848. His parents

were Rev. John B. and Louanna (Simmons) Weddle.

Andrew Weddle, the grandfather, was born in Germany and came to America with two brothers and settled in Floyd County, Virginia. He acquired some 1,500 acres and engaged extensively in farming and stock raising. As was the German custom, his estate was so divided that his sons received land and his daughters were given money. He married Lucy Boone, a daughter of the Indian fighter and Kentucky pioneer, Daniel Boone, and to this union were born eleven children, viz: Samuel, Benjamin, Levi, John B., Sarah, Isaac, Joseph, Eliza, Joseph, and two, of whom there is no record.

John B. Weddle received 179 acres of his father's homestead and was an independent farmer in Floyd County but left the management of his property to others as his duties as a minister of the German Baptist or Brethren church kept him away from home for long seasons. He visited the sparsely settled parts of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee, making his pastoral visits on horseback. He married Louanna Simmons, a daughter of Kara and Elizabeth Simmons, the former, Kara, lived to the age of seventy-six years and the latter completing all but four years of a century. Their burial took place on their own land in Floyd County. The children born to John B. Weddle and wife were Lorenzo D., Darius William, Callabill M., LaFayette, Jabez and Ellen Catherine. Darius William remembers the first school he attended, one of the subscription class and the sessions were held in an old log building in Floyd County not far from his father's house. He was more ambitious than any of his school mates and prevailed upon his father to permit him to attend the graded school at Jacksonville for a year, after which he entered the Ashland Agricultural College at Ashland, the old home of that great statesman, Henry Clay, and here he was instructed along the lines of scientific farming. Mr. Weddle completed his education in the National



Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio. Then followed his marriage and settlement on his father-in-law's farm for one year when he located on his present farm in Elizabeth township. Mr. Weddle contracted at first to rent the place, which he did for two years, furnishing all his own tools, machinery, stock and seed and receiving one-third of the crop as his share. He soon discovered that with his superior knowledge of agriculture he could make a fine showing on this land and first bought 160 acres of his father-in-law, then bought the additional 80 acres from Mr. Studebaker's heirs, and thus came into possession of the whole property. All the excellent buildings now standing have been erected by Mr. Weddle (including his handsome two story pressed brick house which contains fourteen well lighted and thoroughly ventilated rooms) with the exception of an old house and barn. He has set out two orchards, one of apple and one of plum and has small fruits in abundance. During 1907 and 1908 he engaged in tobacco growing, in the latter year devoting fifteen acres to the leaf at the same time building a fine tobacco house. Had Mr. Weddle followed the methods of some of his neighbors his farm would probably never have been more productive than theirs for the land is naturally not very fertile. He recognized that he would have to build it up and also to drain a part of it, putting in 2,000 rods of tile. On his place he has proven the value of scientific farming and the benefits that accrue from systematic training.

On January 24, 1878, Mr. Weddle was married to Miss Anna W. Studebaker, a daughter of Rev. Isaac S. and Anna (Warner) Studebaker and they have had eight children, namely: Harvey William, Albert S., James Arthur, Carrie Estella, Dora Lee, Louanna, Isaac S. and Bessie Millicent, of these Harvey William, James Arthur and Louanna are deceased.

Mr. and Mrs. Weddle are members of the Brethren church in which he is a deacon and trustee. In his political views he

is a Republican but has never consented to accept any public office. He is a shrewd, capable man of business, broad minded on almost every question and a citizen of whom his township has reason to be proud.

**E. E. PEARSON.**—Former auditor of Miami County and a representative citizen of Troy, which has been his home for many years, was born in July, 1864, in Union township, Miami County, a son of Horatio Pearson. Few of the older citizens were better known than the venerable father of Mr. Pearson. He was born on a farm in Union Township and spent the greater part of his life there. For seven years he was auditor of Miami County and for many years was a successful teacher. In many sections he was the pioneer teacher and all over the county may be found those who, in their youth, were instructed by him and still recall him with feelings of respect.

E. E. Pearson remained on the home farm until he was nineteen years of age and then came to Troy, becoming at that time deputy auditor and serving in that capacity for nineteen years. In November, 1901, he was first elected county auditor and in 1904 was re-elected, his term expiring in October, 1909. He was one of the most popular officials Miami County ever had. He is interested in various business enterprises in the county and ever since reaching manhood has taken an active part in politics.

In March, 1885, Mr. Pearson was married to Miss Coquese Wilmington of Terra Haute, Indiana, and they have one daughter, Ruth, now Mrs. Hugh Beebe, the wife of Lieut. Beebe of the Medical Corps, but recently returned from overseas duty.

Mr. Pearson is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Elks and the Troy Club.

**W. W. SANDO.**—Owner and proprietor of the W. W. Sando Tile Works and Saw Mill at Bloomer, enjoys the distinction of being the pioneer business man at this point and his was the first family to estab-





lish a home in what is now a flourishing town. The Sando family has been identified with almost every enterprise and public movement that has been useful in the development of this section. W. W. Sando was born on April 6, 1857, on a farm in Darke County, Ohio, and is a son of Samuel and Celia D. (Hill) Sando.

Samuel Sando was born in Darke County on the small farm of his father, Joseph Sando, who had come from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, to Darke County, in early manhood. Joseph Sando was a carpenter by trade. Samuel Sando began to operate a saw mill in Darke County in 1857 and continued in that business until his operations were transferred to Bloomer. He survived until April 18, 1909, at the age of seventy-five years. His widow and five of his ten children are living. In November, 1880, several months after W. W. Sando moved to Bloomer the C. H. and D. railroad put in connection with the village. For a number of years there had been a country post office established a little south of the present town and it was known as Bloomertown and for several years after it was transferred to the point around which the business of the place centered it was still called by the old name which later was lawfully shortened to Bloomer. In July, 1880, W. W. Sando moved his sawmill to this place and one week later his father followed and they conducted a partnership business until 1894 when the younger Sando bought the older's entire interest. In February, 1881, the partners opened up a store in a building they had put up and conducted it until the latter part of 1882 when it was sold to Martin A. Petersein who continues in the business. In 1883 the two progressive Sandos began the manufacture of tile which has been developed into one of the main enterprises of the place. In 1906 Mr. Sando remodeled his kiln and factory and gives constant employment to a considerable force. Mr. Sando has been very active in all public matters and on account of his enterprise

and reliability has frequently been elected to local offices, serving as the first postmaster of Bloomer for four different times, receiving the majority of votes as assessor of Newberry township and since 1881 has been superintendent of the turnpikes. His comfortable residence was built in 1884, being the second house in the hamlet. Mr. Sando has little time to devote to agriculture, but he owns a farm of twenty-five acres adjoining his tile works.

On December 31, 1877, Mr. Sando was married to Miss Lucinda Hebb, a daughter of Jacob Hebb of Darke County and they have had three children: Orville, Iva and Maud. Orville died at the age of eighteen months. Iva married Frank B. Greer and they have two children, Zelma and Roswell. Maud was married (first) to Walter E. Heffner, who was accidentally killed in the railroad yards at Bradford, May 31, 1905. He left three children: Margaret, Ruth and Lawson. Her second marriage was to Judson Derr and they have one child, Una. Mr. Sando is a member of the Mennonite church.

C. ROY COPPOCK—Is a well known resident of Pleasant Hill, Miami County, Ohio, and has charge of the correspondence of the Jesse Beery Company of that place. He was born in Bradford, Newberry township, Miami County, September 4, 1874, a son of Elwood and Sarah (Younce) Coppock, and a grandson of Benjamin Coppock. Benjamin Coppock, the grandfather, was one of the early settlers of Miami County and was located on a farm east of Ludlow Falls, in Union Township. He lived there until his death in 1890 and was buried at Union Cemetery, as was his wife who survived him for some years. Her maiden name was Esther Mills and they had three children, two of whom are living, David M., and Elwood. Religiously, they were members of the Society of Friends. He was a Whig in politics.

Elwood Coppock was born at Ludlow Falls, Miami County, where he lived until





after his marriage when he moved to Bradford and conducted a shoe store. He remained there four years and then carried on the same business in Arkansas. Returning north, he became a traveling salesman at which he has since continued, being first located at Goshen, Indiana, and then at Logansport, Indiana, where he now lives. He is a Republican in politics. He was married to Sarah Younce, a daughter of David Younce and they became parents of six children: Minnie, Lulu, C. Roy, Frank (deceased), Cado (deceased) and Esther (deceased). C. Roy Coppock first attended school in Arkansas, then at Goshen, Indiana, Webster, Indiana, Fountain City, Indiana, Pleasant Hill, Ohio, Richmond, Indiana. In the meanwhile he learned sign painting and the trade of a baker, which he followed for a time, and he also followed the insurance business. He engaged in selling sewing machines prior to accepting his present position with the Jesse Beery Company of Pleasant Hill. He served four years as city clerk at Pleasant Hill and proved a most efficient officer. He is a Republican in politics. October 29, 1903, Mr. Coppock was united in marriage with Miss Effie Whitmer, a daughter of John W. and Frances Bell Whitmer, and they have a pleasant home in Pleasant Hill.

Fraternally, he is a member of the Masonic Lodge, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Junior Order United American Mechanics.

**J. A. KERR**—Who is a leading member of the Miami County Bar, is one of the representative citizens of Tippecanoe City. He was born at Chambersburg, Montgomery County, Ohio, July 7, 1853, son of Jonathan T. and Matilda (Westlake) Kerr. The Kerr family originated in Ireland and the great grandfather of the subject of this sketch was George Kerr who was born in County Kerry, near the famous lakes of Killarney. Prior to crossing the Atlantic Ocean he married Martha Newel and they reached the American colonies

just before the Revolutionary War. He joined the patriotic army and after peace was declared moved to the Western Reserve, becoming one of the earliest settlers, at Marietta. From there, in 1814, he moved to Lebanon, Ohio. Those were still dangerous times on the border for pioneers, and Mr. Kerr had to witness the cruel massacre of his aged father, who had accompanied him from Ireland. Jonathan T. Kerr, father of J. A., was a son of James and a grandson of George Kerr. He was born in March, 1828, in Miami County, Ohio, and in 1851 he married Matilda Westlake, who was a daughter of Colonel Westlake, one of the early settlers of this section. J. A. Kerr was the second born in their family of five sons and one daughter.

Mr. Kerr's boyhood was passed on the home farm and he grew up with all the advantages accruing from plenty of physical exercise and strict parental discipline. When he was about sixteen years of age he entered the National Normal School of Lebanon, Ohio, where he passed one winter during the period, learning the science of surveying and the art of stenography which he put to practical use later on. He first began the study of law in 1872 and in 1875 was admitted to practice in the State of Ohio and later to the United States Courts. In that year, also, he established his residence in Tippecanoe City, where he has since remained. His one son, Floyd, graduated from the United States University in 1904 and became a partner of his father in the practice of law, the firm gaining well deserved recognition having successfully handled some important litigation.

Mr. Kerr's achievements along professional lines are the more creditable as they are the result of hard work and perseverance. Although since early manhood he has been in close sympathy with the purposes and leading principles of the Democratic party, he has taken an active part in politics but has never sought office.

In 1874 Mr. Kerr was married to Miss



Elizabeth Jane Coate, a daughter of Lemuel and Rose (Pearson) Coate, of an old pioneer family. In 1881 and 1882 he was the owner of the Troy Democrat, a daily paper of Miami County, and later was interested in the same paper and acted as editor for two years with George Long, M. K. Gantz and C. M. Davis. He was also manager of the Piqua Daily Dispatch and Weekly Journal and at one time owned and edited the Troy Chronicle and Daily at Troy, Ohio.

**I. A. CORWIN**—One of Covington's well known citizens was born at Urbana, Champaign County, Ohio, February 29, 1833, and is a son of John R. and Sarah (Miller) Corwin. In his infancy, the parents of Mr. Corwin moved from Urbana to Addison where he grew to manhood and learned the carpenter trade with his father. When nineteen years of age he accepted a position as dry goods clerk at Urbana, where he worked for four years and then came to Covington as manager of a branch store of the firm of Brown and Price at Urbana. His management of the Covington store was entirely satisfactory but within a year the firm got into difficulties and made an assignment. The call for troops when the rebellion broke out found the young clerk one of the first patriots to respond, his enlistment taking place on April 19, 1861, as a member of Company K, Thirteenth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, four days after the call was made. He served a little over three months and then returned to Covington but re-enlisted on March 1, 1862, entering Company I, Sixty-first Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served a little less than two years when he was discharged for disability and came home to recuperate. On May 10, 1864, Mr. Corwin again entered the Federal service, becoming second lieutenant of Co. I, 147th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving 100 days and receiving his third honorable discharge. One of his most highly prized possessions is a certificate of honorable

military service which bears the signature of the revered Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Corwin has been active in Grand Army circles and was a charter member of Langston Post, No. 299.

Mr. Corwin has been a continuous resident of Covington since the close of his military life. He entered into partnership with E. D. Simes in the carpenter business and this association lasted for thirteen years and after the firm was dissolved he continued individual work for another thirteen years. Mr. Corwin can point out many substantial specimens of his construction during the twenty-six years that he labored as carpenter at Covington, his skill being very generally recognized by his fellow citizens.

Mr. Corwin was married to Miss Martha E. Orr, a daughter of Josiah Orr and a sister of Col. Orr, late of Piqua. Four children were born of this marriage, namely John Sherman who resides at Covington, Sybil, who died in 1874, was the wife of Walter Hill; Olive, who died in 1873; and William P., who is engaged in the gas business at South Charleston, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Corwin are members of the Christian church. He has been identified with Masonic fraternity for forty-four years and is a trustee of Covington lodge, in which he has taken all the degrees. Being one of the older residents of Covington, he has been a witness of its remarkable development and, in so far as he has been able, he has furthered the good work. He is still actively engaged in business and has an unusually wide circle of personal friends.

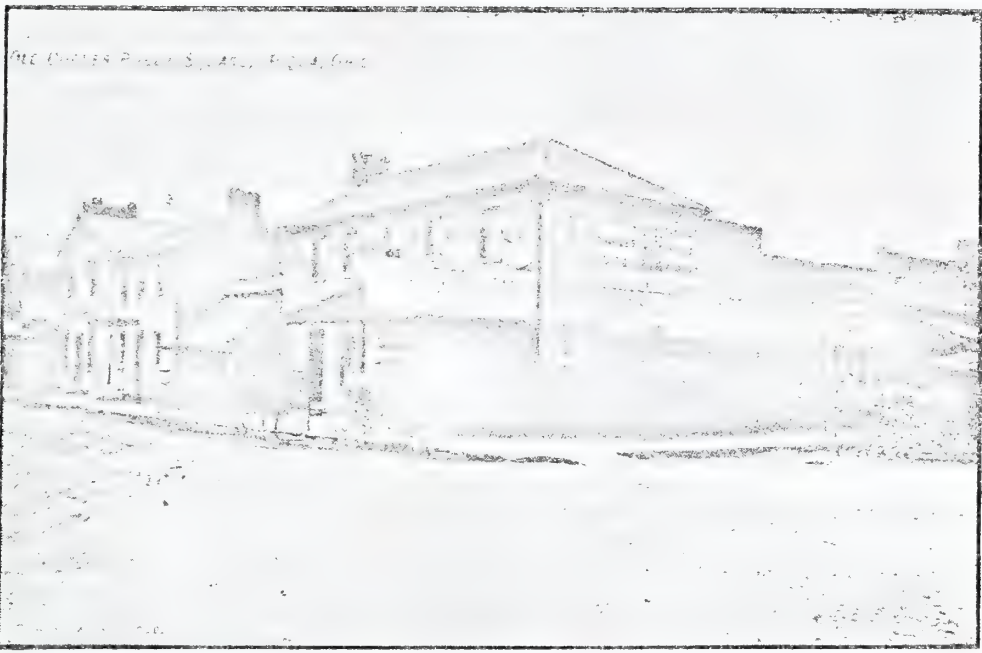
**H. J. RITTER**—Of Tippecanoe City, Ohio, served as Representative in the 77th and 78th General Assemblies and as State Senator in the 83rd.

Mr. Ritter was born on a farm near Reading, Pa., March 29th, 1848, and is a son of Israel Ritter, and Amelia (Glaze) Ritter. He was seven years old when his parents moved to the city of Reading, where he lived until he entered Pennsyl-











vania College at Gettysburg, Pa., and at the age of fifteen, in March, 1864, he left college and enlisted in the U. S. Signal Corps and served until August, 1865, when he was honorably discharged at Greencastle, Pa.

He returned to Reading where he completed a course in a business college. After graduating therefrom, he served a short time in a hardware store. In 1867 he went to Carroll County, Mo., and in company with a brother-in-law, purchased a tract of land and engaged in raising live stock and farming.

Mr. Ritter returned to Reading, Pa., and dealt extensively in horses, making a specialty of fast trotting stock.

In 1871 Mr. Ritter became identified with the development of oil fields in the vicinity of Titusville, Pa., and in the meantime continued to deal in horses.

In 1874 he moved West to Miami County, Ohio, and took charge of Col. John R. Woodward's stock farm in Bethel township, which he managed until the Colonel's death in 1876. He then conducted the farm himself, breeding and developing trotting horses until 1881. He then moved to Tippecanoe City, Ohio, and in the following year went to Europe as purchasing agent for the prominent firm of Powell Bros., Shadeland, Pa. He continued in that capacity for eight years during which time he crossed the Atlantic Ocean sixteen times, traveling through England, Ireland, Scotland, Holland, Belgium, France, Germany, Wales and the Shetland Island, purchasing horses and ponies for export to the United States, about eight years of his life being spent in Europe.

He served twelve years as a member of the Board of Education, most of the time as Clear kand President. He is a man of keen business perception and through his own industry has won his way to the front rank among the business men of the county. Mr. Ritter was married October 14th, 1873 to Miss Ada Lee Woodward, a daughter of Col. John R. and Marcella (Bell) Woodward. The Colonel was born

in Bethel Township, Miami County, Ohio, December 5th, 1835, and was a son of William Woodward who was a native of Williamsport, Pa., and became a pioneer settler of Miami County. In September, 1861, Col. John R. Woodward enlisted in military service and was made captain of Company C, Seventy-first Regiment, O. V. I., and served until August, 1862, participating in a number of engagements, one of them being the Battle of Shiloh. In 1864, he aided in organizing and raising the 147th Ohio Regiment and was chosen Lieutenant Colonel. Upon receiving an honorable discharge in 1865 he returned to his farm in Bethel township where he continued until his death in 1876. He and his wife had two children, William B. and Ada L.

Mr. and Mrs. Ritter have a son, Harry Woodward, who was born February 19th, 1886, and is a graduate of Yale University, admitted to the bar in December, 1908.

Religiously, they are identified with the Lutheran church.

Politically, Mr. Ritter has always taken an earnest interest in the success of the Republican party and the supremacy of its principles and as already intimated has been frequently called upon to fill positions of honor and public trust.

As State Senator and Representative in the General Assembly he has served his constituents in an intelligent and conscientious manner and has gained the friendship of his former political opponents.

In 1906, Mr. Ritter was elected Representative by a large majority and in 1908 was re-elected. He was Chairman of the Finance Committee, the most important in the General Assembly, and succeeded in getting out the General Appropriation Bill carrying nearly \$10,000,000 with it in less than three weeks. He introduced this bill and the following day it was enacted into a law without a single change.

He was a member of a special joint committee to investigate penitentiaries in other states with a view of remodeling our





present penitentiary. After the investigation was made, he drafted and introduced a bill to do this work. This bill was passed without any opposition. He was appointed on a special advising committee to the board of managers and was its chairman.

He was appointed on a joint committee to investigate life insurance companies doing business in the State. After the investigation, the committee drafted a bill which passed both Houses and became a law without a single vote being cast against it.

In 1918, Mr. Ritter was elected Senator in the 12th District, composed of Darke, Shelby and Miami Counties, by a majority of 635, overcoming a Democratic majority of 2050.

He is making the same efficient member of that body as he was conspicuous in his former work in the House. He is Chairman of the Committee on Public Works, Commercial Corporations, Special Joint Committee on German Propaganda and a member of the Joint Americanization Committee.

He is the only Civil War veteran in either house of the General Assembly and probably the last, as he is one of the youngest veterans living.

Mr. Ritter is a successful inventor having procured sixteen different patents and others pending.

In 1894 Mr. Ritter purchased the business of C. Trupp & Company, Tippecanoe City, Ohio, which he re-organized under the name of the Tipp. Bdg. & Mfg. Co., becoming its principal stockholder, president and general manager. This company manufactures the celebrated "Tippecanoe Kitchen Cabinet" and gives employment to a large number of men and for years the plant has been kept running to its full capacity, its product being sold in many parts of the country.

**B. F. SIMMONS**—Owner of a valuable farm of 240 acres in Brown township, Miami County, Ohio, comes of one of the very earliest families of the county. He

was born in Spring Creek township, July 24, 1848, and is a son of Peter Simmons. The family is of English origin and in America dates back to the coming of the Pilgrim Fathers in the Mayflower. It became established in Virginia where it flourished many years, then migrated westward to Ohio, first locating in Cincinnati. The Simmonses came to Miami County when it was sparsely settled and almost wholly undeveloped, the great grandfather of the subject of this sketch entering all the land from the Urbana pike south one and one half miles and east one mile, including the square upon which Fletcher is located; at that point he erected three houses. The great grandmother of B. F. Simmons died near Staunton and was buried in a walnut log which had been split open and hollowed out.

Peter Simmons was born in Brown township, Miami County, Ohio, and there grew to manhood. He engaged in farming there until in 1853 when he moved with his family to Indiana, becoming the owner of a forty acre farm. After his death his widow and her two sons returned to a farm in Brown township, Miami County, Ohio. B. F. Simmons, after his return from Indiana, lived with his uncle, L. R. Simmons, until his marriage, at which time he purchased a part of his present farm. He erected a house on the place and lived in it with his family until 1903 when he moved to his present place on which he had erected a fine modern eight room frame house. He also built a substantial bank barn and made other desirable improvements. He carries on general farming and makes a specialty of raising live stock at which he has been very successful. Mr. Simmons was united in marriage with Rachel Jane Sanders, who was born and reared on the western part of what is now her husband's farm and is a daughter of Elihue and Margaret Sanders of Spring Creek township. The following children were born to them: Elmer E., who died at the age of fourteen; Effie M., deceased wife of A. E. Wilson; J. W.





Simmons, who is in the elevator business in Shelby county and is the father of one child, Marjorie Aileen; Harry E., who married Daisy Miller, and has a daughter, Audrey Florence; F. W. Simmons, a resident of Dayton, has one son, Kenneth, and Charles L., who married Gertrude Motter. Religiously, the family belongs to the Christian church. Mr. Simmons is a Democrat in politics, is a member of the school board and also of the County Agricultural Board. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

**FRANK EDWARD LeFEVRE**—Owner of 105 acres of farm land in Staunton township, Miami County, Ohio, is one of the most substantial and progressive men of that community. He was born on his present farm March 15, 1862., and is a son of Cyrus Haywood and Caroline (Babb) LeFevre and a grandson of Christian LeFevre.

Christian LeFevre came to Miami County, Ohio, from Maryland, bringing his bride to this then new country in a wagon, and he helped clear the road which the pioneers used in going to Cincinnati. He obtained a patent from the government for the LeFevre farm in Staunton township and there erected a log cabin in the woods. A box was used for a table and puncheons driven into the wall for use as a bed. They resided here the remainder of their lives, he dying February 26, 1871, and his wife about six months later. They were the parents of the following children: Sarah, John, Elizabeth, Minor, Naomi, Amy, Reason, James, Alfred, Cyrus H., Christian, Solomon and Mary.

Cyrus H. LeFevre was born in the log cabin on the home farm, October 23, 1824, and spent all his life on this farm. In compliance with his father's wish, he purchased the interests of the other heirs to the 262 acres which composed the home farm. In addition to farming, he dealt extensively in live stock and also was con-

siderable of a capitalist. He died October 28, 1894, and his death was mourned as a loss to the community by his many life long friends and acquaintances. He was married to Caroline Babb, a daughter of Daniel Babb, one of the pioneer settlers of Miami County, and they became the parents of three children, Walter, of Troy (now deceased); one who died in infancy, and Frank Edward. Mrs. LeFevre died January 7, 1875.

Frank E. LeFevre spent his boyhood days on the farm and attended school in this vicinity. With the exception of a short time following his marriage, he has always resided on this farm and is engaged in general agriculture. His house was badly damaged by the cyclone of June 25, 1902, but was immediately remodeled and improved. He has met with much success in tobacco growing. He has in his possession the sheepskin deed to this farm granted to his grandfather by the government and bearing the signature of President Andrew Jackson.

September 20, 1892, Mr. LeFevre was united in marriage with Miss Vina Schramm, a daughter of George and Rachel (Schultz) Schramm, both of whom came from Germany and are now living at advanced ages in Newton township, Miami County, Ohio. One daughter, Helen May, was born to bless this union. Politically, Mr. LeFevre is a Republican, as have been the other members of the family since the organization of the party. They belong to the Presbyterian church.

**RUFUS FISH**—For many years the efficient superintendent of the Knoop Children's Home, which is situated in Elizabeth township, Miami County, Ohio, was born at Sumner, Lawrence County, Illinois, November 24, 1864. His parents were James and Mary (Denman) Fish.

The parental grandparents of Mr. Fish were Luke and Mary (Graham) Fish and they had a family of twelve children, as follows: William, born Nov. 24, 1814; Margaret, born Nov. 11, 1816; Thomas, born December 2, 1818; Elizabeth, born March



2, 1821; Luke Sidney, born March 31, 1823; Edward, born August 7, 1825; Mary Jane, born August 13, 1827; James, born August 28, 1832; Hannah, born July 16, 1834; Henry, born August 24, 1836, and Sarah, born May 28, 1838.

The parents of Mr. Fish came to Miami County in his childhood. The father rented farm land northwest of Troy for twenty-seven years, and later bought forty-five acres near Casstown. James Fish married Mary Denman, a daughter of Richard Denman and they had eight children, namely: Flora Agnes, November 23, 1855; Frank Leotus, born November 12, 1858; John Clarence, born May 26, 1860; Charles Albert, born July 26, 1862; Rufus, William Ayers, born June 21, 1868; James Edwin, born August 12, 1870, and Elmer, born August 4, 1875. The parents of this family were members of the First Baptist Church, Troy, in which James Fish was for many years a deacon. Rufus Fish attended what was known as the Favorite school in his boyhood and remained, assisting his father, until he was about twenty-seven years of age. He then went to Troy and accepted the position of weigh master with the firm of Allen and Wheeler and remained in that city for twelve years, in the meantime, however, not entirely neglecting his agricultural interests. He owns one-half of a farm of 106 acres situated in Elizabeth township, not far from Casstown, and he has acquired realty in Troy.

In 1903, Mr. Fish became superintendent of the Knoop Children's Home which includes a farm of 165 acres with nine buildings and accommodations for 100 children. Its location is on a cross road from the LeFevre and Springfield Turnpike. The wisdom of selecting a man of Mr. Fish's business capacity and high personal character has been demonstrated during the period of his superintendency. He has devoted twelve acres to orchards, raised a large amount of wheat and enough grain to feed the stock grown upon the place for the use of the Home. Employ-

ment is constantly given thirteen workmen. Mr. Fish gives his personal attention to everything and satisfactorily fills all the demands of the trustees.

In 1890, Mr. Fish married Miss Mary Jane Walker, a daughter of Daniel C. and Amanda Walker of Piqua, Ohio. They have an adopted daughter, Bernice F., now Mrs. Ivan Amerine. Mr. Fish is a deacon in the First Baptist church. In politics he is a Republican. He belongs to both the Masons and Odd Fellows at Troy.

**WILLIAM E. SHELLABARGER.**—A prominent citizen of Covington, Miami County, Ohio, was born in Juniata County, Pennsylvania, November 30, 1827, and is a son of David and Elizabeth (Randels) Shellabarger.

David Shellabarger, father of the subject of this sketch, was a farmer in Juniata County and resided there until his death. His widow later moved to Miami County, Ohio, and there formed a second marital union with a man bearing the same name as her first husband, David Shellabarger. She continued to reside there until her death. William E. Shellabarger preceded his mother to Miami County by several years, coming west in 1851. His first year here he worked in Covington at his trade as a millwright, then for three years worked at sawmilling. He continued this until his marriage, when he became a farmer. Two years later he purchased a farm of seventy-nine acres in Newton township which he improved and lived upon for a period of thirty years. He was a man of great energy and keen business judgment and he added to his property until he possessed 172 acres. In the fall of 1886, he moved with his wife to Covington and there owned a fine brick residence and three lots on South High street. He retained his farm in Newton township until April, 1900, when he sold out to good advantage. February 9, 1854, Mr. Shellabarger was married to Miss Susan Mohler, who was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, July 21, 1834, and is a





daughter of Rudolph and Elizabeth (Miller) Mohler. She was about eight years of age when she accompanied her parents on May 2, 1842, to Miami County, Ohio, settling on a farm at Sugar Grove which her father had previously bought. They moved in wagons, the trip taking nearly three weeks. They had three vehicles, a wagon pulled by four horses, a one-horse wagon and carriage. Both of her parents died on the farm in this county. The subject of this record and his wife became the parents of the following children: Mary, wife of George Saylor; Reuben, who died at the age of five years; Elias, who died at three years; Grace, who died when one month old; Rudolph, who died at the age of forty-three; Sarah, wife of Granvill Minnich, who has charge of the Old Folks' Home at Greenville, Ohio; Rolland Ellis, who lives on a farm in Newton township; Levi, a bookkeeper, who was for eight years in the post office at Manila, P. I., but is now a resident of Washington, D. C., and Anna, who is the wife of John Goodenbarger, of Akron, Ohio; Reuben and Ellis were stricken with diphtheria and died within one day of each other. Rudolph Shellabarger died in 1905 of lock jaw resulting from a fractured limb. Mr. Shellabarger was a prominent member of the Brethren church of which he served for years as a deacon.

**DAVID ARNOLD**—Senior member of the well known business firm of D. Arnold and Son, dealers in lumber, cement, coal and builders' supplies at Bradford, Ohio, and also vice president of the Bradford Bank is a prominent citizen of this section and is identified with its best interests of every kind. He was born on a farm located along Greenville Creek in Newberry township, May 8, 1840, a son of John and Mary (Thompson) Arnold.

John Arnold was also born in Miami County and was a son of David Arnold, who came to this section from South Carolina and obtained a deed to the Arnold homestead farm in Newberry township

which bears the date of 1820. His grandson and namesake possesses the deed and also owns ninety-six acres of the farm. On this same farm the second David Arnold grew to manhood, leaving it for the first time when he enlisted in the service of his country on August 12, 1861. He was a member of Company B, Forty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry during the whole of the war until January 5, 1865, when he re-enlisted at Strawberry Plains, Tenn. The infantry regiment was disbanded on account of having served its time out and when it was reorganized it was as the Eighth Ohio Cavalry. He served in it until the close of all hostilities and was mustered out with the rank of quartermaster sergeant at Clarksburg, West Virginia, in August, 1865. During this long period Mr. Arnold performed every duty required like a good soldier and his military record is one of which he may be proud.

When his military life was over, Mr. Arnold returned to the home farm and continued agricultural pursuits until 1872 when he came to Bradford and entered into the lumber business. In succeeding years he enlarged the scope of his original interests to include other commodities and admitted his son to partnership and has a very large plant giving employment to a number of men. Since 1892 he has also been in partnership with Nathan Iddings in the grain business and with Mr. Iddings organized the Bradford Bank which they own.

In 1865 Mr. Arnold was married to Miss Mary Ross, a daughter of Samuel Ross and they have had seven children, the three survivors being: Armina, who married Charles Weaver and has two children, Mrytle and Gertrude, the former being her grandfather's bookkeeper John T., Junior, member of the firm of D. Arnold and Son, who married Ida V. Brant and has one son, Lawson; and Mary Gertrude, who married R. D. Hoover, a resident of Carnegie, Pennsylvania.

**ALLEN COPPOCK**—A highly re-



spected citizen of Pleasant Hill, was born March 14, 1838, in Newton township, Miami County, Ohio, a son of Joseph C. and a grandson of William Coppock. The Coppocks were among the earliest Quaker settlers in this section and have always been numbered with the reliable and substantial people. William Coppock engaged in teaming and his wagons were operated between Cincinnati and the outlying settlements. His home was at Ludlow Falls. He married Eunice Cochran and they had three children: Joseph, Susan and May. William Coppock died about 1812 and his burial was one of the first in the East Union Cemetery, a Friends' burying ground. His widow survived for several years.

Joseph C. Coppock was born in a log cabin which still stands near Ludlow Falls, Miami County, Ohio. He engaged in farming after his first marriage, later moved to the old mill property near Pleasant Hill, after his third marriage, but in the interim had lived for several years with his son Allen. He died in June, 1896 and was interred in the East Union Cemetery. For a number of years he was Justice of the Peace. Joseph C. Coppock was married first to Sarah Jay, daughter of William Jay. She died in 1841, the mother of three children: William, Allen and Henry. Mr. Coppock was married (second) to Sarah (Aldrich) Conway, daughter of Varnum and Margaret Aldrich and two children were born to this union: Amanda and Frank M. His third marriage was to Bianca Barrett, a daughter of Thomas Barrett.

Allen Coppock attended school until he was about twenty years old, first near the Quaker meeting house and later the district schools and completed his education at a well known educational institution on College Hill, Cincinnati. He assisted in operating the home farm after his return until 1864, when he enlisted in Company A, 147th regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry and served four months as a soldier. He escaped all injury and after his mar-

riage, which took place in a short time, he settled down to farming one mile south of Pleasant Hill in Newton township, where he had 144 acres which he operated until 1871. He then traded farms with his father, taking the old homestead and there continued to live until 1898 when he retired to Pleasant Hill. Mr. Coppock is in the enjoyment of excellent health and taking advantage of his leisure has traveled quite extensively in later years. On December 18, 1908, he made a very interesting and enjoyable visit to California and during this trip stayed two months at Santiago, two months at Los Angeles and also saw the sights of San Francisco, the city rising from its ruins, and on the way back home stopped over in Colorado and Salt Lake City. Such a trip is not only interesting but educational. He reached home in April, 1909.

On June 21, 1865, Mr. Coppock was married to Miss Maria E. Furnas, a daughter of Joseph and Margaret Furnas, and they have had the following children: Sarah, Joseph, Margaret, Fred D., Jeddie Carlton, Mary Ethel, Allen B., Harry and Clarence C. Sarah married L. A. Kesler and has three children. Joseph married Ida Moler, a daughter of Ephriam Moler, and they have two children—Jay S. and Josie. Margaret married Omer Patty and they have three children, Clarence, Joseph and William A. Fred D married Maude Miles, a daughter of John and Susan Miles, and they have two daughters, Dorothy and Eugene. Jeddie Carlton married Zoa DeBra., a daughter of John and Mary Ann Debra. She died October 29, 1905. He married (second) Bonnie Weaver, a daughter of John Weaver. Mary Ethel married Harry Brown, and they have one daughter, Margaret. Allen B. married Grace Dickey. Harry, born December 22, 1868, died August 19, 1870. Clarence C., born June 24, 1873, died March 15, 1879. Mr. Coppock joined the Masons in 1868 and has been identified with the Pleasant Hill Lodge ever since. In Political affiliation he is a Republican, but takes no active part





in campaign work. He is a member of Dan Williams Post G. A. R. No. 369, Pleasant Hill.

**R. HAYES WIDENER**—Comes of an old and respected family of Miami County, Ohio, and has been a resident of Troy for several years. He was born in Elizabeth township, Miami County, in 1876 and is a son of William D. Widener.

William D. Widener is well known to the county, having been a life long resident of Miami County, Ohio. In his younger days he was a carpenter and later engaged in farming operations with much success. He has always taken an active interest in political affairs and was called upon to fill various township offices and also that of infirmary director. He served two terms of office and proved a most efficient official. He makes his home with his son in Troy.

R. Hayes Widener attended the public school of the county and his education was supplemented by a two-years' course at Ohio Northern University at Ada, Ohio. Upon leaving that institution he engaged in teaching school for seven years and in 1904 he became a citizen of Troy. He at that time entered the postal service under Mr. W. M. Kyle, the post master and continued in that position until a few months ago when he resigned to enter mercantile pursuits. He is a prominent Odd Fellow, having been appointed Deputy Grand Master of this district for two years. In 1899 Mr. Widener married Miss Maud Miller of Champaign County, Ohio, and they have three children: Maurice M., Amy I. and Marjorie E. The family attend the First Christian church.

**FRANK GOODMAN DAVIS**—Merchant and manufacturer of Tippecanoe City, Ohio, was the youngest son as well as the youngest child of Enoch and Barbara Davis (nee Goodman) and was born in Elizabeth township, Miami County, Ohio, May 5, 1855. He moved with family to Tippecanoe City (then a small village) in

1862, where he entered the union or public schools in which he continued until he had a fair common school education, through the use of which, together with his congeniality and his untiring application to his duties, he has gained the enviable and honorable position he now occupies. He is not only well known and popular in and about his immediate home town but throughout the entire county.

Mr. Davis' first employment after leaving school was at telegraphy, working at the key until the death of his father in 1872 which compelled a thorough alteration of his plans. From the key he went to a clerkship in the general store of Bowman and Lindsley and from a clerkship with Bowman and Lindsley, later J. W. Bowman, he rose to be a partner, the firm being Bowman and Davis, which was for many years one of the best known concerns in Miami County in the mercantile business as well as one of the largest distributors of general merchandise in south Miami County. The present firm is Davis and Smith, which firm continued to handle a large part of the general merchandising business of this most prosperous little city and country surrounding.

Mr. Davis was one of the first promoters of the whip manufacturing industry in Tippecanoe City and was one of the first incorporators of The Tipp Whip Company and the president of the company for nearly twenty years. He was also the promoter of the Davis Whip Company which was incorporated eleven years ago and his official relation to that company is president and general manager. Both these concerns are prosperous and representative of the most modern ideas in whip manufacturing. Their output is marketed all over the United States. In 1882, Mr. Davis was married to Mary E. Harshbarger, daughter of Isaac D. and Hannah R. Harshbarger, nee Kable. They have three children, Margaret E., Loa L. and Robert G.

Mr. Davis, as well as an active citizen in nearly everything good in the town, en-





joys distinction in Democratic political circles also and his strength has been recognized by his party, it having nominated him, unsolicited and against his earnest protest, twice for important offices, his defeat in both instances being accomplished through the most untiring endeavor of his opponents and by a reduction of a big Republican majority to almost no majority at all. His party honored him by sending him as a delegate to the National Democratic Convention which convened in Chicago in 1892 and which nominated Hon. Grover Cleveland for the presidency.

He belongs to F. and A. M. Lodge No. 174, I. O. O. F. Lodge No. 247 and the Royal Arcanum Lodge, all of Tipppecanoe City, Ohio.

**DAVID DAVIS**—A prosperous farmer residing one mile north of West Milton, Ohio, has 148 acres in his home farm and is also the owner of a fifty acre tract situated one-half mile west of that place, both lying in Union township. He was born in that township January 27, 1831, and is a son of Benjamin and Margaret (Wareham) Davis.

The paternal grandfather of Mr. Davis was Abiathar Davis, who was a native of Wales. Upon coming to the United States he first located in Georgia, and in 1902 made his way north to Miami County where he remained for two years. He later settled a section of land in Union township west of West Milton and there lived the remainder of his days, being a carpenter by trade, and also farming.

Benjamin Davis was about ten years old at the time his parents came to Union township and here he was reared to maturity, undergoing hardships of pioneer life. He always followed farming and acquired 240 acres of land in Miami county, the most of which he cleared and improved. In 1856, he sold his farm and went to Iowa where he purchased 200 acres. He was in Iowa at the time of his death which occurred at the age of eighty-four years. He married Margaret (Wareham) Fettes

of Pennsylvania and they had eleven children. Her death occurred at the age of forty-nine years.

David Davis after completing his education in the schools of West Milton, took up the occupation of farmer. He worked for his father until he became of age and thereafter worked for himself with all the energy and thrift characteristic of the Welsh race. On his home farm he erected one of the largest residences in the vicinity, it being occupied by his son, who farms the place, and he also made most of the other improvements now on this farm. After many years of unceasing activity he practically retired to enjoy the fruits of his toil. He is fond of travel and spends most of his winters in Florida to escape the severity of the northern climate.

Mr. Davis was first married to Miss Anna Mote, whose death occurred in 1891, and they became the parents of five children, as follows: J. O. Davis, of Troy, Ohio; Lambert, deceased; J. Warren, who lives on the home place; Laura, of Dayton, Ohio, and Mary, who lives at Springfield, Ohio. He formed a second union with Miss Mary Kelly. Mr. Davis is a Republican in politics, and served as a member of the school board for a number of years.

**A. J. IDDINGS**.—For many years a prominent citizen of Union township, lives on a farm between West Milton and Pleasant Hill and is the owner of 440 acres of fine land. He was born in Newton township in 1842 and is a son of Benjamin and Barbara Hill Iddings. His grandfather was one of the pioneers of Newton township. Benjamin Iddings was born on the same farm as the subject of this sketch and lived in Newton township all his life. He always farmed as a business and lived to reach the age of eighty-eight years. He married Barbara Hill and ten children were the offspring of their union. A. J. Iddings attended the district school of his native township and then turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, which he has always followed. A man of great industry and



foresight he made steady advancement and accumulated land piece by piece until he was possessed of 410 acres of valuable land. He was one of the organizers and second president of the Citizens Bank of West Milton, which was incorporated with a capital stock of \$30,000. The Citizens Bank, backed as it was by men of substance and officered by men of demonstrated business capacity, takes high rank among the financial institutions of Miami County. A few years ago it erected a new building on Miami street with marble front to be devoted entirely to the business of this institution. Mr. Iddings was united in marriage with Miss Melinda Haskett, who prior to her marriage lived west of West Milton in Miami County. They have one son, Esty, who lives across the road from his father and follows farming. The last named was married to Miss Lulu Coate and they have two children, John and Nellie. A. J. Iddings is a veteran of the Civil War having enlisted in 1864 as a member of Company H, 147th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served until the end of his term of enlistment. In politics, he is independent and not bound by any party ties. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Masons and the Patrons of Husbandry. He and his wife are consistent members of the Christian Church.

**WILLIAM WILGUS, Sr.**—Was one of Lost Creek township's most substantial farmers and business men, the owner of 250 acres of well improved farm land located about ten miles northeast of Troy. He was born on this farm June 20, 1837 and is a son of Thomas and Hannah (Robinson) Wilgus and a grandson of William Wilgus. The members of the family were in early days Quakers and have long been established on American soil.

William Wilgus, the grandfather, was born in New Jersey, and was a tailor by trade. At an early date he moved with his family to Cincinnati, Ohio, in wagons. Not liking that city, he started to make the return trip to New Jersey. About four miles

east of Lebanon, in Warren County, he encountered a Quaker settlement and one of his horses dying while there, it was necessary for him to remain for the winter. Being himself a Quaker and finding his surroundings and the people congenial he decided to make this his home. He purchased the farm of 120 acres on which he first stopped and for a period of eighty years this farm continued in the Wilgus name. He carried on his trade for a number of years and engaged in raising horses extensively, meeting with very good success. About the year 1833 he came to Miami County and with his son, Thomas, purchased the farm of 320 acres, a part of which now forms the home place of the subject of this sketch. He also purchased three other quarter section for this other sons in Miami County. However, he continued to make his home in Warren County until his death which occurred at the advanced age of ninety-two years. His wife, Elizabeth, died some years before. Thomas, William, Dr. Samuel James, Daniel, Henriette, Angelina, wife of M. McKinley; Mary, wife of Joseph Nedry; Lydia, wife of William Dunan, and Harriett, wife of Arnold Sabin. All of this family are now deceased.

Thomas Wilgus, father of William Wilgus of this sketch, was born in New Jersey and was a baby of about three years when he was brought by his parents to Warren County, Ohio. There he grew to manhood and was married, living there until he and his father purchased the half section of land in Lost Creek township in 1834. He received a fair education in the district schools and his son, William, now has in his possession a book his father used in figuring when in school. He became a successful farmer and an affluent citizen in Miami County. His first marriage was consummated October 28, 1830, and was with Miss Anna Hunt, who died October 29, 1834, about three weeks after their arrival in Miami County. They had two children, John (deceased) and Mary, deceased wife of John Babb, who also is de-





ceased. Mr. Wilgus formed a second union with Hannah Robinson, who was one of four children brought from New Jersey by their widowed mother. Four children were born to them: William, Michael, who resides at Casstown; Thomas, of Fletcher, and Anna, deceased wife of H. Brecount. Mr. Wilgus died in March, 1885, having survived his wife about two years.

William Wilgus has always resided in Lost Creek Township. He attended the district schools and when young began helping his father on the farm. After his marriage he started out for himself, buying of his father 100 acres, which is now being farmed by his son, Carl. Later, he and his brother John purchased the interests of the heirs of the home farm and finally he bought out the latter. He has followed general farming and stock raising and has been more than usually successful. The house which stands on the farm, the largest on this road, was erected by his father in 1862 to replace the one destroyed by fire. The other structures on the place are in keeping with it and make it one of the best improved farms in the township. He is a republican in politics and has served several years on the school board. He was for twelve years a member of the Miami County Agricultural Board.

September 6, 1864, Mr. Wilgus was married to Miss Mary Throckmorton, a daughter of George and Sarah (Lafferty) Throckmorton, who were of Quaker families and came west from New Jersey to Warren County, Ohio. The following children blessed their union: Howard, of Clark County, who married Della Jenkins and has two daughters, Horace and Lucille; Sallie, wife of Daniel Drake of Lost Creek township, by whom she has a son, Harry; Hannah, who married Frank Lane, and lives in Fletcher; Lydia, who was a teacher in the High School of Franklin, Ohio, for a number of years; Carl, a twin, who married Clara Pruden and has one child, Virginia; Carrie, a twin to Carl, who lives at home; Ellen, wife of Lewis Roberts, of

Michigan, and three who died in infancy. Religiously, Mr. Wilgus is a Methodist and a member of Wesley Chapel, which was started by his father on the Wilgus estate.

T. C. SHILLING (deceased)—Was for long years engaged in the mercantile business in Troy, having conducted a furniture store and undertaking establishment for more than forty years. He was born in Columbus, Ohio, in 1845 and was a son of Jesse Shilling, who prior to his death, was one of the prominent and active citizens of Troy. Jesse Shilling, a son of William and Hannah Shilling, was born in Maryland in 1825 and was about two years of age when his parents removed to Columbus. There he was reared and educated and when twenty-one years of age was foreman of the Hayden Foundry at Columbus, O. He acquired considerable skill as an engineer and followed that occupation for years. In 1854 he removed to Troy and soon after agitated the establishment of a fire department here. Largely through his activity the project was favorably acted upon and he was installed as the first engineer of the department. He was always among the foremost in furthering the city's interests, being one of the founders of the present water works system and was most highly esteemed by his fellow citizens.

T. C. Shilling attended school in Columbus until his parents moved to Troy in 1854 and then attended school here until the Civil War was in progress. He enlisted as a member of Company H, 147th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Upon his return from the front he engaged in the dry goods business for some years and then formed a partnership with T. C. Bond under the firm name of Bond and Shilling, in the furniture and undertaking business. The partnership continued sixteen years when upon the death of Mr. Bond, Mr. F. C. Roberts became a partner, the firm name being changed to Shilling and Roberts. This establishment was most successfully conducted and commanded a lib-





JOHN W. STILLWELL



eral patronage at the hands of the people. Mr. Shilling was married at Ft. Wayne, Indiana, to Miss Jennie Hartzell and they have two sons, Eugene and Wade, both of whom became identified with the business of Shilling and Roberts, the younger son, Wade, being now in the undertaking business for himself. Mr. Shilling took a deep interest in local politics, but with exception of service on the School Board has filled no public office. Fraternally he was a member and has filled all the chairs of the following lodges: Blue Lodge, F. and A. M.; Chapter; Odd Fellows; Knights of Pythias; also a member of the Knights Templar. He was past commander of the local post, G. A. R. Religiously he was a member of the First Baptist church. Failing health compelled his retirement from active business and after several years of semi-invalidism he died in July, 1919.

### JOHN WILLIAM STILLWELL

The subject of the above picture was born in Batesville, Noble County, Ohio, March 5, 1847, and died at his home in Troy, October 18, 1908.

His early life was spent in Batesville, and in Summerfield, near by. His father was Joseph Stillwell, and his mother Mary Wehr Stillwell.

The earliest ancestor of whom he had any record was his great grandfather, Jeremiah Stillwell, who came to this country from Wales, some time near 1740, and was 90 years old when he died, in Morgantown, West Virginia, on the old homestead consisting of 200 acres or more, which he had entered, out on what was then called the flats.

There were five children in the family of Joseph and Mary Stillwell, but only two arrived at adult years, John and his brother, Elias H. Stillwell. Both of them were gallant and honored soldiers in the civil war, serving till mustered out at the close of the war, and passing in the procession of the grand review at Washington in 1865.

He was only 16 years old when he en-

listed, from Noble County, in Co. E, of the 88th O. V. I.

After the close of the war he entered an academy, completed his education, and afterward taught school for two years. He then engaged in life insurance and in the fruit tree business. He came to Miami County early in the seventies, locating in Casstown, and later in Troy, where his home was from 1877 till the close of his life. In that year he united with the Presbyterian church, under the pastorate of A. W. Clokey, and about two and a half years later removed by letter to the First Methodist, where he continued a faithful member and supporter. Rev. W. H. Wehrley was his last pastor and was greatly beloved.

He was prominent in various civic, financial and manufacturing interests of Troy, and in several branches of farming in Miami County. He was president of the Troy Wagon Works for a time. He went into the Holstein cattle business in connection with J. W. Cruikshank, Charles Riley and Wm. Edge, and at one time they had the largest herd of Holsteins in the United States. Afterward he owned a stable of fine horses in connection with C. R. C. Dye, and was well known by cattle men and horse men all over the state. These activities were carried on at his farm just west of Troy. The long hill leading up to it, now called "Stillwell Hill," being named for him.

He was a prominent figure in local and county elections, was a staunch Republican, and the nominee of his party several times. He had a wide acquaintance in the county, and many warm friends whom he always liked to greet by their first names.

He was a member of the local lodge of Odd Fellows, and of several other societies. He was active in the G. A. R., and at one time Commander of the Coleman Post, and had been on the staff of the National Commander, G. A. R., where he acquired the title of "Colonel," as he was often called.

He was married September 11, 1877, to





Roxanna Davenport Harris, descended on her father's side from Capt. Israel Harris, and on her mother's side from Capt. Chas. Davenport, both of them Revolutionary soldiers and officers; her mother's maiden name was Eusebia Blodgett, tracing back an American ancestry to the seventeenth century.

Two children were born to them: Roxanna May Stillwell, Oct. 1879, who is now Mrs. John R. Simpson, of Troy, and William Harris Stillwell, October, 1883, now in business in Akron, Ohio.

Of J. W. Stillwell it could be said: He was a loyal friend, a good citizen, a man diligent in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord, and through an experience of suffering the love of God was shed abroad in him.

#### HAVILAH COPPOCK

The subject of this sketch was born in Union Township, Miami County, of pure American stock, transplanted here from South Carolina, on the 8th day of February, 1843. His father and mother, James and Jane, came to Miami County in 1804, and entered 160 acres of land, near Ludlow creek, west of the picturesque falls, a picture of which will be found on page 369 of volume 2. They were of the Quaker faith, and so much opposed to the institution of slavery that they sought a home in a free state, and rather than bring up around them they came to the primeval children in contact with that influence around them, they came to the primeval forests where the antlered deer ran his swift course, in advance of the baying hounds. The black bear, the wild cat, the fox, the lynx, the raccoon, the opossum, were here in great abundance. It was not only a land with abundance of game, but a land of sunny skies and sparkling springs, of beautiful scenery, verdant dales and flowery fields, of fruitful soil and many wild fruits and nuts, of healthful and delightful climate and luxuriant flora and fauna.

When the subject of this sketch first

opened his eyes to the light many changes in these surroundings had taken place. The school and church had followed quickly in the path of progress; much of the great forest growth had disappeared and all of the larger game. He was of the second generation of pioneers who largely placed the county in its present advanced position, in which work he has borne a conspicuous and honorable part. He remained on the home place till he had obtained his majority, when, after having been educated in the public schools of the time, he became a school teacher and married Mary Potter, in December, 1867, from which union he had three children. His wife dying, he again married Josephine Vore Pickering, on June 29th, 1896. For years he purchased live stock and sold them in the Dayton market, and at first hauled them by wagon, but when his business extended he drove them through, occupying three day on the going trip. He owns the old home farm, near the old woolen mill, on Ludlow creek, which in the early day was a station of the underground railway in which the elder Coppock was an ardent agent. It was the duty of this station to receive runaway negroes and forward them to the next station in Mercer county. This mill was owned by Isaac Coate.

Mr. Coppock served his township as assessor for three years, and township trustee for four years. He was elected a County Commissioner in 1896, and served for six years, besides a term of eight months from January, 1867 to September of that year, before his regular term commenced. He was a faithful, upright and efficient officer. No padded bills passed his watchful eye. Although he belongs only to the Big church and the big lodge, he is a man of high morals and stands for the highest class of citizenship. He said to me but yesterday, "I am in good health, and so far as my vital organs are concerned, I may live 15 years yet, but I feel that whenever the time comes, I will leave with a consciousness that I have tried to live right."



He visits his 230 acres of rich land practically every day, superintending its management with enthusiasm and keen enjoyment.

He lives in a fine residence in West Milton. The world will be better for Havilah Coppock having lived in it.

### WIRT KESSLER

A successful dealer in real estate and insurance at West Milton, has frequently in the past years been called upon to serve in official capacity. He is a man of wide acquaintance, and takes high rank among the foremost business men of the community.

Mr. Kessler was born in Union township in 1856, and is a son of Wm. B. and Mary A. (Albaugh) Kessler, his father also being a native of Union township. The family originally came to the United States from Switzerland, and the grandfather of Wirt Kessler was among the pioneer settlers of Union township, having come from the State of New York. William B. Kessler followed farming throughout his active career and died on the home farm at the age of 80 years and 7 months. He was at one time a very extensive land owner. He and his wife were the parents of eight children.

Wirt Kessler was educated in the public schools and in the normal school at Ada, Ohio, receiving a thorough educational training. He engaged in teaching and farming until 1890, when he came to West Milton and entered upon the duties of township clerk. He served in that capacity for seven years, and was also mayor of the village for a period of six years, giving the public a good and efficient business administration. He then engaged in the real estate and insurance business.

He is also identified with the Building and Loan Association of that prosperous village. He served as postmaster of West Milton for more than ten years continuously.

Mr. Kessler was united in marriage with Miss Harriet Corner and they were

the parents of the following children: Maud, wife of A. S. Swank, a civil engineer; Estella, wife of W. C. Keck, a rural mail carrier of West Milton; C. Raymond, who married Edna Cassel, and is a telegrapher by occupation, and Morris, a railway mail clerk, who makes his home with his parents. In politics Mr. Kessler is a Republican. He is affiliated with the Masons, the Knights of Pythias, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Religiously he is a member of the Christian Church of West Milton.

### A. M. FRY

A leading general contractor, of Piqua, Ohio, has been a resident of that city since the spring of 1890, and has thoroughly identified himself with its interests. He was born in 1861, in Montgomery County, but was reared to manhood on a farm in Darke County, Ohio. When 21 years of age and continued to work at it until 1888, when he began contracting, at Versailles, Ohio, coming from there to Piqua, in 1890. Here he went into the general contracting and has been so successful, that he has easily take a place among the leading men of the age. Mr. Fry learned the carpenter trade in that line in this section. Many of his contracts have been for large oil mills and substantial grist mills. He built May's Opera House, the Atlas Underwear factory buildings, the Union Underwear buildings, or woolen mills, the Ojer-Flish building, the J. W. Brown building, and others at Piqua, churches and schools at Maywood, the Forest school at Troy, the Manual Training School at West Milton, the Piqua Business Men's Club building and some of the finest private residences in the state. Mr. Fry is interested in a business way in the French Oil Mill Machine Works.

In 1887 Mr. Fry married Miss Mary A. Routson, who died in September, 1898, survived by four children: Alvin Victor, Margaret Irene, Raymond Chester and Annie Elizabeth: Mr. Fry is a member of the First Presbyterian church.





## ISAAC J. ROSENBERGER

Was a well known minister of the church of the Brethren, a man of considerable literary ability, and was for a period of twenty eight years a traveling evangelist. He was born April 20, 1842, near Tiffin, Seneca County, Ohio, and was a son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Hartsough) Rosenberger.

Isaac J. Rosenberger was six years old when his parents removed to Hancock County, where his mother died four years later, and here his education was secured in the district schools near his home. He taught in the district schools in that locality for about ten years and during the war taught near Dayton for a period of three years. Subsequent to his marriage with Mary Ann Workman, a daughter of Morgan Workman, who was a retired farmer and stock dealer, residing in Wooster, Ohio, he engaged in agricultural pursuits in Hancock County for one year. He then engaged in farming on a tract of land near Loudonville, Ashland County, Ohio, for four years after which he returned to Hancock County, where he continued his residence for eleven years. In the spring of 1883, Mr. Rosenberger came to Covington, Ohio, where he and his estimable wife occupied a very comfortable home on High Street. Here he purchased a tract of 260 acres, in Newton township. After coming to Covington, Mr. Rosenberger took up church work and became an evangelist in the Church of the Brethren, otherwise known as the Dunkards and for twenty eight years traveled throughout this section of country holding many successful meetings, his converts numbering about two thousand. Mr. Rosenberger has not devoted his entire time to church work, but also has literary tastes and leanings, having compiled and published a book entitled "Bible Readings and Bible Studies" and his volume on "Modern Spiritulism" has wide circulation. He also contributed largely to tract work, having written a large number of articles on divorce and re-

marriage, among them being a treatise against divorce and remarriage. He continued for many years a local minister of the Church of the Brethren at Covington, Ohio.

## ALBERT ALBAUGH

A prominent and influential citizen of Union township, Miami County, O. resides on a farm of 260 acres in all and in addition owns the farm on which his daughter resides in the same township. He is a man of exceptional business capacity and from a humble beginning worked his way to the front rank among the substantial men of the community. He was born in Darke County, Ohio, July 4, 1850 and is a son of John and Asenath (Mendenhall) Albaugh. John Albaugh was born in Montgomery County, Ohio whither his parents had at an early date moved from Pennsylvania. When a young man he moved to the vicinity of Gettysburg, Darke County, Ohio, where he farmed until early in the sixties. He then moved to Union Township, Miami County, Ohio where he spent the last years of his life. He had taken sick prior to his removal from Darke County and never recovered his health, his death occurring at the age of sixty eight years. His wife survived him but three months dying at the age of sixty five. They were the parents of ten children.

Albert Albaugh was but a baby when his parents moved to Union township and here he grew to maturity. His educational training in the schools was limited, as his father was disabled and he, being the oldest son, was obliged to do the work of the farm. Thus hard work and self reliance came to him at an early age and proved the foundation for his future success. When nineteen years of age he purchased a team of horses for which he incurred an indebtedness of \$200 but soon was able to pay this off. He worked at home until he was thirty years of age and was constantly laying a part of his earnings by, which he used to good advantage in discounting notes. He purchased the farm on which



his daughter Mrs. Younce, now lives and made his home on that place for twenty three years. In 1907 he purchased his present home farm for a cash consideration of \$11,000 and has since lived upon it. He follows general farming and tobacco raising. Politically, he is a Republican. Mr. Albaugh was united in marriage with Ida A. Herley and they have three children, Leonard, who married Dorothy Rue and lives on the home place; Alma who married Clark Younce and has a son, Aubrey; and Esther who lives with her parents. Religiously, they are members of the United Brethren church.

#### HON. RICHARD M. ALBERY

Formerly Mayor of Covington, Ohio, and propretor of the Albery sawmill Company has his plant located about one mile south of Covington, on the Dayton Turnpike and is one of Miami County's most enterprising and substantial citizens. He owns the Fall Electric Light Plant and the Covington Electric Light Plant and the forty four acres of valuable land in Newberry Township on which he resides. He was born on a farm in Jefferson Township, Franklin County, Ohio, ten miles east of the City of Columbus, on August 26, 1840. His parents were John M. and Sarah (Baldwin) Albery who were farming people in Franklin County.

Richard M. Albery was reared on the home farm and in early manhood learned the carpenter trade. He also worked in a sawmill and when he went to California in 1863, it was with the intention of running a sawmill there. This industry he carried on in the far West for two years and has been identified with the saw mill business for forty years. In 1872 he came to Covington and in November of that year started the business which has developed into the Albery Sawmill Company a very important lumbering enterprise of this section which has been located at the same point for more than forty years. His other interests have been equally well conducted.

Mr. Albery married Miss Hannah Isa-

belle Fowler, a daughter of Ezekiel Fowler who was reared near Union City, Indiana. They have had six children: Martin S., Morris W., Richard F., Esther G., Mabel Ruth, and Mamie. He has one surviving child, Richard. R. M. Albery has a handsome brick residence on his place which he erected in 1878. The name of Albery is well known all through this section both father and son having been prominently identified with both business and political affairs and they have done much to add to the good name and prosperity of Covington and vicinity.

#### ROBERT MORRIS DICKSON

Owner of eighty acres of land in Spring Creek Township about four and one half miles east of Piqua, comes of an old family of this section and was born on an adjoining farm, March 15, 1860. He is a son of Samuel McKnight and Jane (Patterson) Dickson and a grandson of John Dickson who was of Scotch Irish descent. John Dickson was born in Pennsylvania and early in life settled in Spring Creek Township, Miami County, Ohio where he was one of the pioneers and where the family name has since been a prominent one. He located on what is known as the old Dickson homestead and erected a brick house, of brick burned on the ground; this house is still standing.

Politically, he was a Democrat. He married Jane McKnight and they became the parents of five children: Samuel McKnight, Sarah Ann, James, Jane Eleanor, who died young and Joseph. Samuel McKnight Dickson was born in Roseville, Spring Creek Township, September 1, 1824 and received his education in the district schools of the township. He worked on the home place and engaged in teaching during his younger days and was known to possess a mind of unusual brilliancy. After he gave up teaching he settled on a farm across the road from the place of the subject of this sketch and there farmed until his death May 26, 1862. He was a Republican in politics and served as town-





ship clerk, infirmary director and in various township offices. He was joined in marriage with Jane Patterson, who was born in Pennsylvania, August 31, 1832 and was six years of age when brought to the old Patterson homestead in Spring Creek township, Miami County, Ohio by her parents Robert and Mary Patterson. They had two sons; John Charles who was born December 29, 1857 and never married, his death occurring May 9, 1899; and Robert Morris whose name heads this record.

Robert Morris Dickson attended the district schools of his home district, the normal school at Danville, Indiana, and Ohio Northern University at Ada, Ohio. He then engaged in teaching for a period of eighteen years being located successively in various parts of Miami County, also one year in Iowa and two years in Kentucky. After giving up his professional work he located on his present farm where he has carried on general farming and stock raising. He has met with considerable success in raising pure blood Poland China hogs.

Mr. Dickson was united in marriage with Hiss Harriet Himmelright her father being one of the leading contractors of Piqua. She was graduated from the Piqua High School in 1883 being valedictorian of her class and then attended Ohio Northern University at Ada, Ohio. Upon leaving that institution she was engaged in teaching in Piqua until her marriage and also taught a class in Sunday School for twelve years. She is a lady of high accomplishment and refinement and is president of the Domestic Science Club. Mr. Dickson is a prominent member of the Grange and is one of the subordinate officers. He served as delegate to the State Grange and Mrs. Dickson read a paper on household matters before the State Institute at Columbus. Politically, he is an active Republican and has been delegate to the various county, congressional and senatorial conventions. He has served as secretary of the township organization and has also served many years as township trustee

and as road supervisor and was for a time a member of the School Board. He is trustee of the United Presbyterian church, of Piqua of which he and his wife have been members for many years.

### OREL M. SUBER

General farmer and well known citizen of Brown Township, a member of one of the old and representative families of this section, operates the farm owned by him and his brother George W. of eighty three acres which is situated one half mile north of Fletcher. He was born July 21, 1877 on the old Suber homestead situated northwest of Conover, Miami County, Ohio and is a son of William D. Suber.

Orel M. Suber was reared in Brown Township and received his education in the schools near his home. Previous to moving on his mother's farm he worked on the homestead where he had a very thorough and practical agricultural training. He raises grain, hay and stock and is numbered with the wide awake farmers of the township. Mrs. Suber married Miss Eva M. Furrow a daughter of Frank Furrow and they have one daughter, Mary E. They lost another daughter, Cora F. at the age of five months. Mr. and Mrs. Suber are members of the Presbyterian church. In politics he is identified with the Democratic Party. He belongs to the fraternal Order of Golden Eagles.

### AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF DR. ISAAC S. MEES.

In giving this short sketch of my life I find it impossible to relate my complete history. Much of importance must of necessity be omitted and only the salient experiences recorded.

I was born in Bethel township, Miami County, Ohio, October 25th, 1816. I was reared on a large farm, two miles east of Tippecanoe City, when in the early history of Ohio there was little else thought of than hard manual labor as a means of prosperity, or wealth. As a natural result of this condition of life, it was my humble







### HARRY L. DAVIS

Served as Mayor of Cleveland, Ohio, from 1916 to 1920, resigning the same to become a candidate for Governor of Ohio, to which office he was elected on November 2, 1920 and to which he was inaugurated on January 10th, 1921. His greater field lies in the future when a full sketch of his life is written. This history of Miami county is the only book extant in the state containing a portrait of all the Governors of the state from St. Clair to Davis.



duty to clear the land, till the soil, market the crops, and care for the horses and other stock. My educational advantages were very limited. We had a three months subscription school in winter, in which, reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic were taught by very incompetent teachers. I was furnished with books and had the privilege of going to school whenever there was no urgent work to be done on the farm.

When I was about ten years of age I had some manifestations of the Infinite, which deeply impressed my mind and produced a great change in my feelings as well as in my moral character. I reported this experience to my good mother, who earnestly prayed for me, and gave me a copy of the New Testament, instructing me how to read and study it, especially, the four gospels of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ. She instructed me to commit the Lord's prayer, and to repeat it every day in my devotions. As a result of this, I was soon led to see and feel that I was a sinner without hope, and without God in the world. I felt that I was a poor, unworthy, and miserable creature; and as such, I confessed my sins, and prayed God, for Christ's sake to forgive me and show me the right path, and to enable me to walk in it. It was some weeks, however, before I came into possession of a realizing sense of the pardon of my sins. I was alone, when it seemed as in a twinkling of an eye, my soul was relieved of its heavy burden, and never in all my life was I so happy as upon that occasion. It seemed to me a foretaste of Heaven, I was a new creature, I was born again. It seemed as though everything around me was praising God. The trees, the flowers, the murmuring brook, the shining dew drops, the songs of the birds, in fact all nature, proclaiming in one unanimous voice, that God is ever good. Ever since this time I have entertained a good hope in Jesus Christ, and I feel now at the close of my life that this is the anchor to my soul both sure and steadfast and that it reaches beyond

the vale. I have never doubted the genuineness of my conversion, or my change from reprobation to grace. I love the things which I once hated, and hate the things I once loved. This change in my character transpired in the summer of 1827, but I did not make any public profession of religion until April 1833 when I united with the Staunton Baptist church under the ministry of Rev. J. L. Moore.

In the spring of 1834 I attended boarding school in Piqua, Ohio; one year after this, I secured a certificate to teach, from the Board of Education in Troy. The branches taught were orthography, reading, penmanship, mental and written arithmetic, English grammar, geography and United States history. After teaching school for two years, I entered Granville college in 1837 and took a two years course of study. In the Spring of 1839, I returned home, and entered the office of Dr. Sabin, of Troy, as a student of medicine; I continued in his office for four years, attending in the meantime one full course of lectures at the Ohio Medical college in the winter of 1841-2. Having closed my studies with Dr. Sabin, I returned to my old home in Bethel township. My father was anxious for me to be at home and I remained with him for four years, employing my time reading and doing some professional work, and in teaching school and lecturing occasionally upon the science of phrenology and physiognomy, accompanying same with charts, and brief delineations of character.

In 1847 I purchased property in Cass-town, and entered upon the promiscuous practice of medicine.

In the fall of 1851 I was united in marriage with Miss Alice Knight who, in a few months thereafter died of pulmonary consumption.

In 1853 I was united in marriage with Eusebia B. Harris, with whom I lived happily for 36 years, working together harmoniously in church and sabbath-school, for the downfall of the liquor traffic and the establishment of better conditions of





society. We both endeavored to take an active part in this good work which began at Casstown, and continued on a broader scale after our removal to Troy in 1859, at which time we united with the first Presbyterian church. When the good women inaugurated the Crusade against the saloons in Troy in the winter of 1873, my wife became an efficient and prominent worker, in which she had my sympathy and cooperation. From the work of the Crusade was organized, The Women's Christian Temperance Union, in which my wife was zealous worker, until the great Master said, "It is enough, come up higher," she dying of organic heart disease June 20th, 1889.

In October 20th, 1891 I was united in marriage with Mrs. Nancy A. Hathaway, a devoted member of the First Baptist church of Troy, and shortly after this I took my letter from the Presbyterian church and united with the Baptist church, where we could work together happily, in the church of our first love. We lived together for over six years when it pleased the Lord to give my good wife an abundant entrance into the heaven of eternal rest, after a short illness of less than a week of pleuropneumonia.

I was a charter member of the Casstown Baptist church, and for quite a number of years I was either its clerk or treasurer and sometimes serving in both capacities. We organized a union prayer circle and met once a week in the homes for a long time, this resulting in much good to the community.

Professionally, I have always held myself under the control of a very rigid rule, I graciously accepted, and took no little pleasure in rendering service accordingly. Feeling it better to suffer wrong rather than do wrong I very seldom instituted legal proceedings to affect the collection of either professional or other claims, consequently, I have been subjected to considerable loss; nevertheless, I feel satisfied that I have never made the attempt to oppress any one. And now, at the close

of my life, I die in peace with all the world, and in possession of a living hope, based upon repentance and faith.

Died January 31, 1906. Funeral sermon preached by Rev. W. E. Gwathin at the Baptist church.

ADDRESS BY A. F. BROOMHALL, REPRESENTING MIAMI COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION, AT THE FUNERAL OF HON. THOMAS B. KYLE.

I knew the friend who lies before us as a young ambitious man. We were law students together. Often he spoke to me of the life he wished to lead and the positions he hoped to fill. Time gave him his chosen career and he attained to the positions he desired.

Throughout his political and professional life he maintained a cheerful attitude; bitterness seldom crept in, and he left more memories of laughter and of song than fall to the lot of most men in this busy world of work, politics and business.

For all his professional brethren I may say, that he was an able, courteous, kindly and honorable member of the bar. Personally I can testify that during thirty years of active professional life, in which we were pitted against each other in many a heated contest, no word ever passed between us which caused continued resentment or regret. Warfare always ended in a handshake and sarcasm with a smile.

We shall never fight nor laugh together again. For him the courthouse bell will ring no more. The docket is closed, the last case tried, the costs are paid: and who will say that the end is not as fair and desirable as the beginning?

It has been said that life is a flower which blooms in the morning and in the evening is withered and trodden under foot. Is it not better to think of life as a day which comes in splendor and departs in glory?

We are standing upon the top of a high mountain an hour before dawn. As the mariner watches for the first glimpse of



day so we intently look for the first glimpse of day. Afar on the horizon's rim behind the snow crowned ranges, we catch a hint of gray; and soon the splendors of the sunrise are over peak and sky and the new day is greeted with a joyous, human cheer.

So we watch upon the mount of expectation for the coming of each new human life. All is hope and beauty. Every child is greeted with a cheer; and all the sky is filled with color and with light. Midday is often overcast, the sunshine disappears, but at evening the golden light returns with all the glory of the dawn.

As the sun fills the evening sky with promise and with beauty so faith fills life's latest hours with all the charm of early morn. We may stand upon the mountain top if we will, see the color on the peaks, and behold the darkness melt into the light of perfect day. Waiting as joyously for the evening as the morning, knowing well that the sun never, really, goes down.

Our friend was greeted when he came into this world with longing and delight.

He lived his day. Most of it was sunshine. When evening shadows fell faith filled the sky with all the light, color and beauty of morning's earliest hour. He spoke to me intimately of this as he did the hopes and ambitions of his early manhood.

On his coffin today falls the sunshine of the morning and the evening, for they are just the same. For half the world sunrise is sunset; to the other half sunset is sunrise. They are always beginning. Life and death are a perpetual becoming. Like sunrise and sunset they are always one and the same.

Shall we not say:

"Life we have been long together  
Through pleasant and through cloudy  
weather,

'Tis hard to part when friends are dear;  
Perhaps 'twill cost a sigh or tear.

Then steal away, give little warning  
Choose thine own time:

Say not goodnight—but in some brighter clime

Bid me good morning."

Troy, Ohio, Aug. 15, '15.





## CHAPTER XXVII

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### THE THREE FLOURISHING SUGAR GROVE INDUSTRIES

#### A Hustling Community in Newton Township Which Boasts a Large Flour Mill, an Immense Quarry and Stone Crusher and a Saw Mill

Sugar Grove is located in sections seven and eight of Newton township. By looking on your Miami Union maps you will see that it lies about half way between Covington and Pleasant Hill along the Stillwater river with the D. D. & C. steam road passing through the burg.

The place has three thriving industries located there viz., the Sugar Grove flour mills belonging to J. B. Kindell & Co., the water and steam saw mill and feed grinder of Mike E. Deeter and the famous Charles H. Jackson stone quarry.

A brief description of the business done in these plants as well as the mention of a few things of interest in and around Sugar Grove may convince some reader that Sugar Grove deserves a mention in the County paper as well as a mark on the county map. Beginning with the flour mill I will say the building is a three and half story basement brick. The capacity of the mill is 50 barrels of Invincible brand flour per day. This brand of flour is well known all over the county as well as their brands of Pearl and Golden Dent corn meal, chop feed, etc. The heading of their stationary reads, "The Sugar Grove Custom and Merchant Milling Co., who pay cash for all kinds of grain." The machinery of this mill is run by water power only. A concrete dam across Stillwater river some distance above the mill turns the water from the river into the race or water way. This leads it to the mill which also gathers water from Panther Creek, which drains the northwestern part of

Newton Township as well as a portion of Darke County.

The water held back in the river by the concrete dam has furnished many a day's sport for the fisherman in that part of the county for some fine specimens of the finny tribe have been caught in that portion of Stillwater and the beautiful grove near the dam has been a familiar resort for campers and fishers where they could enjoy a day or a week's outing and have access to boats and skiffs that were kept for public use. But a change has taken place and it has been leased to John Smith & Co., of Arcanum, who erected a stone mansion in the grove the past year that will be used for a summer resort by the members of the company. Free camping and public picnicing in that grove will likely be a thing of the past for public use for the grove is now enclosed with a neat wire fence which together with the stone house adds beauty to the park.

The water and steam power saw mill stands a distance west of the flour mill on a site along Panther Creek, where a saw mill has stood for 70 years. The present owner, Mr. Deeter, came in possession of the four and one-half acres of land and the mill, which was then a sash saw mill, 31 years ago. After running the mill for six years he attached a circular saw to the machinery which made it the first water power circular saw mill in that part of the county. The mill is still in use and is one of the few mills of that kind now running in the county. Panther Creek furnishes the water power for the mill, but in case of a scarcity of water a steam engine stands ready to attach to the machinery so the mill is not compelled to stand idle for want of power. Its idle days have certainly been few from the fact that Mr. Deeter reports that in the 31 years he sawed the timber from 100 acres of land



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besides buying thousands of feet of logs from the farmers in that vicinity and doing all the custom work that naturally comes to a saw mill from a community like Sugar Grove. He not only saws building timber of all sizes and lengths, but tobacco sticks by the thousands as well as for the tobacco raisers which number many in that part of the county. A feed grinder is attached to the mill that grinds all kinds of feed for the farmers and at any time. All that is necessary to start the burr running by water power is to lift a lever which can be done in the twinkling of an eye.

Since coming in possession of the place, Mr. Deeter has erected all the buildings now standing on the four and one-half acres, consisting of two dwellings, two barns, tobacco shed, wash house, smoke house and butchering shed combined and a 20-ton ice house that is filled with Panther Creek ice each season. A share of the ice is retailed to the citizens of Sugar Grove during hot summer weather and the remainder used in the refrigerator of the Deeter home. The frame of the saw mill is so arranged that an immense water tank standing in the upper story of the mill forces water through pipes to the hydrant in the house and yard. A portion of it is used for sprinkling purposes which show the effects in the nicely kept lawn and flower beds in the yard.

About half way between this saw mill and the flour mill stands a large basement brick church building belonging to the River Brethren denomination. Adjoining the church is a beautiful two acre cemetery where some of the headstones show that the occupants left us many years ago.

#### ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT

Troy, O., July 30, 1919.

The following facts are selected from the various annual reports of the County Superintendent's office:

Total number of school buildings.....120  
Number of school rooms in use.....205  
Total value of school property.....\$669,570

Number of teachers .....202  
Number of superintendents .....9  
County Normal school graduates for  
current year .....14  
High school graduates .....92  
Eighth grade graduates.....290  
High school enrollment.....580  
Total enrollment of schools.....5298  
Number of volumes in all libraries....16,315  
Average annual salaries elementary  
schools, men..... \$704  
Average annual salaries elementary  
schools, women ..... \$631  
Average annual salaries high school,  
men ..... \$1290  
Average annual salaries high schools,  
women ..... \$829  
Salaries will average about 7% higher  
than this in 1920.

A large class has been enrolled for County Normal School for the coming year. With the demand for new teachers each year, it is thought the county could maintain two normal schools. All of this year's class were engaged several months ago and a number of Normal School graduates have been brought in from other counties to fill the extra vacancies. Graduates of the Miami County Normal School, located at West Milton, have made very successful teachers in almost every case.

Co-ordinate with normal training in bringing about a rapid improvement in the rural schools is supervisions. Liberal salaries are paid for these positions and as a result a very high standard of supervision is maintained. There will be three new superintendents in the county next year, namely: Supt. E. V. Bowers, Tippecanoe City; Supt. S. A. Frampton, Bethel Township; Supt. W. G. Bahner, Pleasant Hill.

The text books used in the elementary schools are uniform throughout the county. This uniformity of text books together with the high standard of normal training are the two factors upon which the successful work of the supervisors rest. Out of the eight high schools, six hold first grade charters and the other two expect to apply for them in the very near future.

# THE HISTORY OF THE

The history of the world is a vast and complex subject, encompassing the lives of countless individuals and the events that have shaped our planet. From the dawn of civilization to the present day, the human story is one of constant change and evolution. The early years of our species are marked by a struggle for survival, as our ancestors sought to understand their world and make their way in it. Over time, however, we have developed a capacity for reason and imagination, which has allowed us to create a world of our own making. The history of the world is a testament to the resilience of the human spirit and the power of our collective efforts. It is a story of triumph and adversity, of hope and despair, of love and loss. It is a story that we all share, and one that we must continue to explore and understand as we move forward into the future.

Two of these high schools, namely: Covington and Tippecanoe City, are accredited by the "North Central Association."

There has been a steady growth in the size of the school libraries, but the circulation of the books used has increased even more rapidly than the purchase of new books would indicate. Two school units, Covington and Newberry Township, maintain a public library.

There has been a constant improvement in vocational instruction in the high school as well as an increase in the enrollment in this class of studies. One full time domestic science teacher, under the Smith-Hughes law, was employed in Covington last year.

Three more Smith-Hughes teachers will be added in the county this coming year, namely, a domestic science teacher in the new Bethel Township centralized school and agriculture teachers in the high schools of West Milton and Bethel Township. The salaries of these teachers are paid chiefly by the National Government and the teachers are expected to spend 11 months in the year at their work, giving this entire time to vocational instruction.

A number of new laws affecting schools were enacted by the last legislature. The most important of these fall under two classes. First, laws for financial relief. Three townships and three villages will take advantage of one of these laws by submitting to the vote of the people the question of additional tax rate for the

schools. It is expected that the people in all of these communities will be very liberal in their response for all of these districts found it impossible to obtain sufficient money to keep their schools up to the desired standard. The limits of the old tax law and the high cost of living have been in conflict for the past two or three years. The other large group of new laws is the outgrowth of war sentiment and looks toward the teaching of patriotism. One of these requires that the national flag be displayed over or within all school buildings. It attaches a fine to anyone, whether a board member or other school official, who fails to see that such flag is displayed. All teachers are required to take an oath of allegiance before entering upon their school duties this fall, such oath to be certified to the Boards of Education. It is also required that civics be taught in the grades as well as in the high schools.

The move towards centralization has been very strong since the close of the war, three townships, Brown, Lostcreek and Staunton having voted favorably upon bond issues for this purpose during the spring. Each unit has employed an architect and is making rapid progress towards consummation of its plans. The favorable sentiment for better schools is said to be very strong in two other townships which expect to vote in the near future.

Respectfully submitted,

L. J. Bennett, County Supt.





## CHAPTER XXVIII

### OLD GLORY—By F. M. Sterrett

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The following address on the history of Old Glory, was delivered at Raper Chapel, Miami County, on Memorial Day, May 30, 1919. Present at that time were Doctor J. E. Etter, of the Christian Church, Dr. Henry Brandt, of the Baptist Church, and Mrs. Hannah Gahagan, former President of the Women's Relief Corps of Ohio, who waited on me with the request that the address should be printed in my history of Miami County, for the use of coming generations of young people.

During the Colonial Days, just before the revolution, there were as many flag devices as there were separate colonies, but the one most extensively used was the coiled rattlesnake flag, bearing the inscription, "Don't Tread On Me."

In 1775, the Philadelphia Journal placed a coiled rattlesnake at the head of its columns, under which was the motto "Unite or Die."

Benjamin Franklin defended this device on the ground that the rattlesnake is found only in America; that serpent emblems were considered by the ancients as symbolic of wisdom; that it never attacks without giving fair warning of its presence; that its rattles while distinct are so firmly joined that, when separated, they are ruined forever.

The minute men at Concord and Lexington fought under a flag belonging to a military company at Bedford, Massachusetts, commanded by Capt. Parker, who assembled his men at Filch's Tavern upon a preconcerted plan when Paul Revere, in his famous midnight ride through Middlesex, warned the people "The Regulars are coming."

About this ride Longfellow wrote:

"And he said to his friend,  
If the British march by land or by sea tonight,  
Hang a lantern in the lofty belfry arch  
Of the old North Church tower, as a signal light.  
One if by land, two if by sea,  
And I on the opposite shore will be

Ready to ride and spread the alarm,  
Through every Middlesex village and farm,  
For the country folk to be up and to arm."

In the fight the flag was carried by Nathaniel Page, and was exhibited at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, in 1876, and is now preserved in a fireproof safe in the Public Library at Bedford, as one of the most precious relics of the United States. It has a hoist of one foot and a fly of one foot and six inches. The ground is maroon or crimson colored satin damask, emblazoned with an outstretched arm in the hand of which is an uplifted sword. On a gold colored scroll are the words, "Vince Aut Mortiere," meaning "Conquer or Die." It was of this flag Emerson wrote:

"By the rude bridge that arched the flood,  
Their flag to April's breeze unfurled,  
Here the embattled farmers stood  
And fired the shot heard round the world."

It is not known under what flag the Continentals fought at the battle of Bunker Hill, but the weight of evidence is in favor of the pine tree flag used by some of the New England States for several years.

The familiar picture of Washington crossing the Delaware on Christmas Day, 1776, the painter Leutze conspicuously displays the American flag with a blue field, although it was not officially in existence for more than six months afterward.

Parnell's painting of the battle of Lake Eric, now hanging in the Capitol at Washington, D. C., shows the flag with 13 stripes and stars, although 15 of each had been the legal number of each since 1794.

Before the stars and stripes became the National emblem the grand Union flag was adopted and first raised on Prospect Hill, Boston, the site being marked by a granite monument containing the inscription, "On this hill the Union flag, with thirteen stripes, the emblem of the United Col-



onies first bid defiance to an enemy, January 17, 1776. Here the citadel stood the most formidable fortress within the American lines during the siege of Boston, from June 1775 to March, 1776.

On June 14, 1777, the Continental Congress, in session at Philadelphia, passed the following resolution, "Resolved, that the flag of the 13 United States be 13 stripes, alternate red and white, and 13 stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation".

This resolution was published in the papers during August, but the design of the flag was not promulgated by Congress until September 3. Congress appointed a committee consisting of George Washington, George Ross and Robert Morris to design a suitable flag for the nation. They visited Mrs. Bettie Ross, a seamstress and upholstress, living at 239 Arch street, Philadelphia. The original drawing of the stars was six pointed, but Mrs. Ross showed the ease with which a five-pointed star could be made by producing one with a single clip of the scissors.

On December 3, 1901, the last payment of \$25,000 was made on the house in which she lived when she made the first stars and stripes, by the Bettie Ross Memorial Association, and turned over to the National Government, as an historic shrine in memory of this illustrious woman.

When Washington learned that Howe was ascending the Chesapeake in his brother's fleet, he marched out of Philadelphia on August 24, with 11,000 men, and it was then the stars and stripes first officially waved over an American army. Washington sent Gen. Maxwell ahead to ambuscade Howe at the Cooch Bridge, near Wilmington, Delaware, and in the skirmish that ensued it received its first baptism of fire, and again when both armies fought the battle of the Brandywine on September 11.

A granite monument now stands at the Cooch Bridge bearing the following inscription, "The Stars and Stripes were first unfurled in battle at Cooch's Bridge, on September 3, 1777; erected by the patriotic societies and citizens of the State of Delaware."

It is fully admitted, however, that an improvised stars and stripes was used at the defense of Fort Stanwix, on the present site of Rome, N. Y., on August 2, 1777, made largely from the garments of officers of the garrison.

A few years ago the Daughters of the American Revolution procured four cannon from the War Department to mark the bastions of old Ft. Stanwix, and on the base of each, raised in bronze, is the inscription "A Fort that never surrendered, defended in August, 1777, by Colonel Ganesvoort and Lieut. Colonel Willet. Here the stars and stripes was first unfurled in battle."

On the same day, June 14, 1777, that Congress passed the resolution creating the National Emblem, it passed a resolution appointing John Paul Jones to the command of the Ranger. This coincidence led Jones to say, "The flag and I are twins born on the same day, in the same hour, out of the womb of destiny. We cannot be parted in life or in death. As long as we can float we will float together. If we must sink, we will go down together."

On Sept. 3, 1779, one of the most desperate sea fights on record occurred between John Paul Jones on the *Bonne Homme Richard* and Capt. Pearson, of the British war ship *Serapis*. They fought so close that their spars and rigging became entangled, and Jones sought to board his antagonist but was repulsed. The vessels then ranged themselves broadside to broadside, so close that their guns touched; both vessels at one time were on fire. The *Bon Homme Richard* was in a sinking condition when Jones was called on to surrender, and he hurled back through his trumpet that historic reply that has ever since thrilled the fighting blood of the world, "Sir, I have just begun to fight," and, grappling the *Serapis*, he boarded and captured her, while his own vessel went to the bottom. He said, "As she plunged down, her taffrail momentarily appeared in the air and the last vestige that mortal eye ever beheld of the *Bon Homme Richard* was her defiant and unstricken flag; and since I had given them the good old ship for a sepulchre, I now bequeathed to my immortal dead, the flag they had so desperately defended for their winding sheet."

The last British flag at the close of the Revolution floated from Ft. St. George, at the foot of Broadway, New York. When the British left, they nailed their flag to the mast, removed the halyards, greased the pole from top to bottom and knocked off the cleats. John Van Ausdale, a lively young sailor boy, sixteen years of age, procured some cleats, climbed the pole, tore down

the first of these is the fact that the British  
government has been unable to secure the  
co-operation of the United States in the  
present crisis.

The second is the fact that the British  
government has been unable to secure the  
co-operation of the United States in the  
present crisis.

The third is the fact that the British  
government has been unable to secure the  
co-operation of the United States in the  
present crisis.

The fourth is the fact that the British  
government has been unable to secure the  
co-operation of the United States in the  
present crisis.

The fifth is the fact that the British  
government has been unable to secure the  
co-operation of the United States in the  
present crisis.



the British flag, and nailed in its place the red, white and blue of the Republic.

The stars and stripes made its first appearance in England in 1783, soon after the royal acknowledgment of our independence.

Capt. Benjamin Carpenter carried the flag around the Cape of Good Hope in 1783, and was the first to display it in Japan waters in 1799.

In 1790, the *Columbia*, commanded by Capt. Gray, of Tiveston, Rhode Island, made the circuit of the globe flying the stars and stripes.

When James Monroe presented his credentials as Minister to France in 1794, it was then decreed on motion of Monsieur Bayle, that the colors of both nations be hung in the vault of the hall as a token of perpetual alliance and union.

The flag was first displayed on the Mississippi River at Natchez, in 1797, and it was some time during the same year that a schooner built at Erie, Pa., carried it over the waters of Lake Erie.

Capt. William Barrington, in 1800, first displayed the stars and stripes under the walls of Constantinople.

At the close of the war between the United States and Tripoli, in 1805, Lieut. O'Bannon tore down the Tripolitan flag, and for the first time in the history of the Republic, the stars and stripes floated from a fortress of the old world.

When Capt. Merriweather Lewis and William Clark left St. Louis, in May, 1804, under instructions from President Jefferson, they carried with them a large number of American flags, which they distributed to the number of 25 to Indian Chiefs, as an emblem of peace and good will between them and the nation from which they came and they were accepted with much joy. The expedition carried a large American flag which they displayed in the Mandan country near the present site of Bismarck; also at the head of the Missouri River; again on the continental divide, among the wondrous scenes of Yellowstone Park and finally on the shores of the Pacific at the mouth of the great *Columbia*, on Nov. 9, 1805. The expedition returned to St. Louis in May, 1806, having passed through sections never before seen by white men, and the reports of the expedition were the first to make known to civilization the physical wonders and immense resources of the newly acquired Louisiana Province, the purchase of which was the most important act

during the two administrations of Jefferson.

In 1889, a New York newspaper advocated the idea of displaying the stars and stripes over public schools and public buildings daily. This was during the administration of President Harrison, who had inaugurated the custom of daily flying the National banner over the Federal buildings in Washington, which practice has since been extended to all sections of the country. Now the flag floats from the schools in a majority of the States and Districts, continental and insular, and in some of them the law demands its daily display. For several years, it has been the custom to render a salute to the flag each day in our public schools. This patriotic and appropriate custom is much the same in the far off Philippines, Hawaii and Porto Rico, that it is here at home. In many cities where a large foreign population resides, the children are taught English and Americanism and to repeat in concert "We, the citizens of foreign lands, who have found shelter under thy folds, pledge our lives, our hearts and our honor to love and support thee and the liberty of the American people forever."

When the God-like Webster, from his place in the Senate, made reply to Haynes, of South Carolina, against the right of secession, he said, "When my eyes shall behold for the last time the sun of heaven, let their feeble and lingering glance, rather behold the gorgeous ensign of the Republic, now known and honored throughout the earth; all of her arms and trophies streaming in their original lustre, still high advanced, not a stripe erased or polluted, not a single star obscured, but everywhere, spreading all over in characters of living light, blazing in all her ample folds as she floats over the sea and over the land and in every wind under the whole heaven, that other sentiment so dear to every true American heart, liberty and union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

Some one has called the Stars and Stripes a floating piece of poetry. James Whitcomb Riley wrote:

"How came you by the name of Old Glory,  
And why are we thrilled at the name of Old Glory?  
Then the old banner leaped like a sail in the blast  
and gave audible utterance in answer at last;



Date	Description	Debit	Credit	Balance
1/1/1900	Balance forward			100.00
1/5/1900	Wages	5.00		95.00
1/10/1900	Food	2.00		93.00
1/15/1900	Travel	10.00		83.00
1/20/1900	Utilities	3.00		80.00
1/25/1900	Insurance	1.00		79.00
1/30/1900	Interest	0.50		78.50
2/5/1900	Dividends		10.00	88.50
2/10/1900	Wages	5.00		83.50
2/15/1900	Food	2.00		81.50
2/20/1900	Travel	10.00		71.50
2/25/1900	Utilities	3.00		68.50
2/28/1900	Insurance	1.00		67.50
3/5/1900	Interest	0.50		67.00
3/10/1900	Dividends		10.00	77.00
3/15/1900	Wages	5.00		72.00
3/20/1900	Food	2.00		70.00
3/25/1900	Travel	10.00		60.00
3/30/1900	Utilities	3.00		57.00
3/31/1900	Insurance	1.00		56.00
4/5/1900	Interest	0.50		55.50
4/10/1900	Dividends		10.00	65.50
4/15/1900	Wages	5.00		60.50
4/20/1900	Food	2.00		58.50
4/25/1900	Travel	10.00		48.50
4/30/1900	Utilities	3.00		45.50
4/31/1900	Insurance	1.00		44.50
5/5/1900	Interest	0.50		44.00
5/10/1900	Dividends		10.00	54.00
5/15/1900	Wages	5.00		49.00
5/20/1900	Food	2.00		47.00
5/25/1900	Travel	10.00		37.00
5/30/1900	Utilities	3.00		34.00
5/31/1900	Insurance	1.00		33.00
6/5/1900	Interest	0.50		32.50
6/10/1900	Dividends		10.00	42.50
6/15/1900	Wages	5.00		37.50
6/20/1900	Food	2.00		35.50
6/25/1900	Travel	10.00		25.50
6/30/1900	Utilities	3.00		22.50
6/31/1900	Insurance	1.00		21.50
7/5/1900	Interest	0.50		21.00
7/10/1900	Dividends		10.00	31.00
7/15/1900	Wages	5.00		26.00
7/20/1900	Food	2.00		24.00
7/25/1900	Travel	10.00		14.00
7/30/1900	Utilities	3.00		11.00
7/31/1900	Insurance	1.00		10.00
8/5/1900	Interest	0.50		9.50
8/10/1900	Dividends		10.00	19.50
8/15/1900	Wages	5.00		14.50
8/20/1900	Food	2.00		12.50
8/25/1900	Travel	10.00		2.50
8/30/1900	Utilities	3.00		(0.50)
8/31/1900	Insurance	1.00		(1.50)
9/5/1900	Interest	0.50		(2.00)
9/10/1900	Dividends		10.00	8.00
9/15/1900	Wages	5.00		3.00
9/20/1900	Food	2.00		1.00
9/25/1900	Travel	10.00		(9.00)
9/30/1900	Utilities	3.00		(12.00)
9/31/1900	Insurance	1.00		(13.00)
10/5/1900	Interest	0.50		(13.50)
10/10/1900	Dividends		10.00	(3.50)
10/15/1900	Wages	5.00		(8.50)
10/20/1900	Food	2.00		(10.50)
10/25/1900	Travel	10.00		(20.50)
10/30/1900	Utilities	3.00		(23.50)
10/31/1900	Insurance	1.00		(24.50)
11/5/1900	Interest	0.50		(25.00)
11/10/1900	Dividends		10.00	(15.00)
11/15/1900	Wages	5.00		(20.00)
11/20/1900	Food	2.00		(22.00)
11/25/1900	Travel	10.00		(32.00)
11/30/1900	Utilities	3.00		(35.00)
11/31/1900	Insurance	1.00		(36.00)
12/5/1900	Interest	0.50		(36.50)
12/10/1900	Dividends		10.00	(26.50)
12/15/1900	Wages	5.00		(31.50)
12/20/1900	Food	2.00		(33.50)
12/25/1900	Travel	10.00		(43.50)
12/30/1900	Utilities	3.00		(46.50)
12/31/1900	Insurance	1.00		(47.50)

And it spoke with a shake of the head and it said,  
By the driven snow white and the living blood red  
By my bars and their heaven of stars overhead  
By the symbol conjoined of them all, skyward  
cast, ?

As they float over the steeple or flap from the  
mast

Or droops over the sod, where the long grasses  
nod,

I am as old as the glory of God,  
So I came by the name of Old Glory."

During the Civil War two millions, two hundred and fifty thousand soldiers of the Republic, following the flag, borne at the head of the greatest battle line in the history of time, wrote into the Constitution of this Union of States, across the horizon of an advancing civilization, with swords and bayonets for some pens and the life blood of three hundreds and sixty thousand of their comrades for ink, the imperishable doctrine of equal rights to all mankind. One million six hundred thousand of these men after building empires in the West marched down the western declivity of life, passed its sunset and pitched their tents on the eternal camping grounds, on the everlasting plains of light. Two hundred fifty thousand of these men yet remain at an average age of 76 years, with frost on their head that will never melt, standing at attention on the shores of immortality awaiting the last command to pass over into a land of perpetual peace and reunion. It was the sons of these men and the sons of the men from the south who fought them, who forever swept from the Western hemisphere four hundred years of Spanish tyranny, and it is to their grandsons that has been largely assigned the duty of destroying the house of Hohenzollern and Hapsburg, the two greatest remaining exponents of the divine rights of kings.

If we were, even in a limited way, to follow the sublime history of our flag, we would behold it flaming in the morning sun at Yorktown, the standard of a new nation, whose doctrine had decreed the downfall of family reign and the ultimate end of military dynasties; gleaming from the top of the greatest Doric monument of the world over the scene of its triumph on Lake Erie, the benison of more than a hundred years of peace between England and the United States; waving in triumph over the Mexican Capitol at Chapultepee; unfurled on the lofty heights of Orizaba and Popocatepetl, where the foot of man had never before trod; displayed in Jerusalem and Beth-

lehem to celebrate the birthplace of Christianity; planted in the land of the Midnight Sun, among the eternal solitudes of the North Pole; gleaming over four feet of snow in frigid winds on the summit of the Andes on a birthday of the Nation; blazing under a torrid sun in the jungles of darkest Africa; drooping in sorrow at Ft. Sumpter, glorified over the same ramparts when every battery that had fired on it in '61 thundered it a salute of one hundred guns in '65; carried by the Rough Riders to the soil of our neighbors in the Gulf, the flag of a single star became the banner of a real Cuba Libre; destined by Providence to float over the golden Yukon; the Republic of Panama, and many islands of the distant seas, it heralded their freedom under the protection of a just and benign government; dedicated to peace on earth and good will to men, it has become the mightiest Oriflamme of war in the history of time to the end that the doctrines of our Declaration might be safe to the peoples of the earth.

Three thousand five hundred sons of Miami County, a part of 15,000,000 soldiers of the Republic, have been recently gathered around Old Glory, and are now melting back into the peaceful avocations of life, with scarcely a perceptible ripple upon the course of ordinary events, after 2,000,000 of them had marched, steadily marched, invincibly marched against Berlin, the dominant force in the greatest triumph for civilization since the birth of Jesus of Nazareth; through which, in the City of Versailles, the former seat of kings and emperors, has been dictated the return of the stolen provinces of France, Italy, Belgium, Denmark and Poland; free and untrammelled access and egress to the Dardanelles and the eternal banishment of the unspeakable Hun from the seat of power and danger.

Our flag is the oldest flag in the world. Eight years older than the red, white and yellow of Spain; 17 years older than the tri-color of France; 24 years older than the Union Jack of Great Britain; 84 years older than the red, white and green of Italy, and 94 years older than the red, white and black of Germany. A flag entirely too young to chase American commerce from the free high ways of the sea.

#### HOW TO HANG OLD GLORY

Circular No. 57, issued by the War Department, recommends that the flag should always be hung with the blue field either to the east or north.



## CHAPTER XXIX

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### "THE NOBLEST DUTY THAT CAN COME TO A MEMBER OF OUR RACE"

In his earnest address on the Public Square in Troy to Miami County's 127 selected men who left home Wednesday afternoon, May 19th, 1918, for camps where they will train to fight their country's battles, A. F. Broomhall, speaking a farewell message from those who remain at home, uttered sentiments which can with great benefit be read and meditated upon by every registrant and in fact by every citizen in Miami County. His remarks were as follows:

"Fifty-seven years ago President Lincoln called for volunteers to save the Union and free the slave, and the young manhood of America answered: 'We are coming, father Abraham, a hundred thousand strong.'

"On April 2, 1917, President Wilson asked the Congress to declare that a state of war existed between the United States and Germany. On April 6 Congress replied in the name of the American people: 'We are coming, brother Woodrow, a hundred million strong.'

"Out of the ranks of a hundred million, volunteers are being selected from time to time because of their special physical, and moral fitness, certain young men to bear arms and fight battles for the principles upon which America has built her life; not for the aggrandizement of the United States, but solely for the help and healing of the oppressed and afflicted of every land.

"For us and for you, young men of the selective service, this is a great and solemn hour. Today you take up the noblest duty that can come to a member of the human race. You have been selected to help drive out of the world the beast of organized selfishness, that horrible brute which knows no law but force, no principle but the gratification of his own low-born desires. It was the controlling motive of the ancient world. It sat incarnate upon the throne of imperial Rome and with unbridled greed and cruelty subjected to its will all the peoples within the reach of its pitiless claws.

"A German historian has said: 'The Romans

considered all who were not Romans as enemies. Hence unless there was a special league, all Romans held that the only law between them and those who were not Romans was that of the stronger by which they were entitled to subjugate such races, and, if they could plunder their possessions and make their peoples slaves.'

"Could the historian have more aptly described the mental attitude of the present German ruling class?

"That ideal has been held up before the German people for 50 years by every person of official or hereditary influence in the Empire. To them all people who are not Germans are enemies, inferiors, or barbarians. No law exists between them and Germany. No consideration is owed to them. It is the right and duty of Germany, because of superiority of race and culture, to war upon all other peoples, plunder their possessions and subject them to Germany's will and service. Exterminate them if need be, that there may be more room for Germans and more power for the German ruling class.

"No kindness, no pity, no helpfulness; only selfishness and strength; only ruthlessness and force. Might alone is right. Gentleness is weakness, compassion is a crime and justice a silly joke which excites the ribald laughter of the possessors of hereditary and predatory power. This is the ideal of the German ruling class. It was the ideal of blood-mad imperial Rome. It is a recession into barbarism and if permitted to triumph will carry the world back to the period when all the power of earth was centered in the thought of one man; whose aches and dreams had more influence upon humanity than the aggregated thought of all the statesmen, sages and philosophers of his time. No man was free, no family safe, and fear stalked like a spectre in every household.

"Young men of the selective service it is your privilege to help slay the beast, banish the spectre from the world and make room for the angel of human brotherhood.

"While you are in training and there is a pause





in your drill, grip your rifles and look at the flag. It sheds a light which illumines the intellect; it radiates a power that revivifies and strengthens the human soul. Try to realize the greatness of your mission, it is nothing less than the salvation of the world; the dethronement of force and the enthronement of law. The substitution of right for might.

"When you stand in the trenches and the German star shells flash like meteors across the sky, realize that they come from the pits of hell—the hell of human selfishness—and that they are the modern signs and symbols of that barbaric world where there was no international law and every man was a Roman, an inferior, or a slave. Realize, too, that if German autocracy and German autocratic ideals triumph that every man, woman and child in the modern world will become a German, an inferior or a slave.

"As your eyes are raised let your souls be lifted up until you see the world as it shall be when the beast is conquered and your heroic work is done. A world to which there has been given a new code, a new hope, and a new life. Where there is an equitable distribution of political and economic power, where there is equal opportunity for all. Where there is plenty for every one who works and saves. Where kindness is king and justice is counselor. A world in which the family of nations consist of groups of happy peoples, their hates and wars forgotten in joyful co-operation for the welfare of all mankind.

"Farewell; nothing can separate you from our love. Go forth to duty! When the guns are silenced, when the fires of wars are quenched and reason, with justice and compassion on either side, once more is regnant in the world, we will build monuments to the fallen and honor the living with a welcome worthy of their valor and their cause."

### RED CROSS

September 13, 1918.

Col. F. M. Sterrett,  
Troy, Ohio.

Dear sir:

Answering your favor of September 11th, I will undertake to give you briefly the history of the American Red Cross of this Chapter.

We applied for our charter on April 10,

1917, and it was granted to us on May 8, 1917, our jurisdiction to include the entire county with the exception of the corporation of Piqua.

The eleven petitioners and charter members were: Mrs. John H. Drury, Mrs. John Miller, Mrs. Mary J. Hayner, Miss Mary Isabel Hayner, and Messrs. H. M. Allen, W. E. Bowyer, George R. McConnell, E. E. Edgar, H. L. Johnston, A. F. Broomhall and Bond Houser.

Headquarters were set up in the Sheriff's Building on Main Street and a membership and finance campaign immediately launched, resulting in receipts of \$6198.06, and a membership of 2356.

During the week of June 25th, responsive to a call from the War Council of the American Red Cross we launched the first Red Cross War Fund Drive in Miami County securing \$12,101.13 as our part in the national drive for \$100,000,000.

By this time all our work rooms were in full operation manufacturing supplies.

In the fall came a call for vast quantities of sweaters, socks, helmets, scarfs, etc., and a very large knitting organization was effected.

In December of 1917 we waged a membership drive in connection with the National movement during the week preceding Christmas, resulting in an increase of 7926 members, bringing the total of the county to something like 10,000 members.

During the week of May 25, 1918, the financing of the Red Cross was assumed by an organization in this county known as the Miami County Community War Chest, which also assumed to care for the financing of other national, patriotic organizations, such as the Y. M. C. A., K. of C., Jewish Relief, etc. This organization collected subscriptions from the citizens of Miami County aggregating about \$515,000 and enabled us to continue our work without further thought of our methods of financing ourselves.

The second Red Cross War Fund Drive was in June, 1918, but this county was able to omit all effort, due to the fact that



we met our quota of \$29,000 by formally applying to the War Chest for the necessary amount which was promptly tendered us in accordance with plans.

The officers of the organization are as follows:

Bond Houser .....Chairman  
Walter H. Coles .....Vice Chairman  
John K. DeFrees .....Treasurer  
Miss Edith Greulich .....Secretary  
Rev. D. S. Ferguson.....County Organizer  
Mrs. Harry Gabriel.....  
.....Chairman Supplies Mfg. Dept.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Mrs. W. R. Thompson  
Mrs. L. M. Lindenger  
J. C. Fullerton, Jr.  
Forrest O. Flowers  
John M. Spencer

#### BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Henry M. Allen	Mrs. Mary J. Hayner
Mrs. J. G. Bothe	Mrs. G.W.Humphreys
P. H. Bridge	Dr. Gaior Gennings
Mrs. A. F. Broomhall	Mrs. H. L. Johnston
Dr. C. R. Coate	Mrs. B. W. Jones
C. W. Cookson	Mrs. L. M. Linden-
Mrs. L. E. Coppock	berger.
Mrs. J. L. Cramer	A. C. McClung
Mrs. H. F. Douglass	L. B. Manchester
Mrs. John H. Drury	Mrs. A. C. Nicol
Dr. J. L. Echelbarger	C. W. Schaible
Mrs. Lilly M. Eddy	John M. Spencer
E. E. Edgar	A. G. Stouder
Forrest O. Flowers	Mrs. Henry Thompson
Mrs. Harry Gabriel	Mrs. W. R. Thompson
Mrs. C. C. Hayner	Miss Ellen Wheeler
Perry G. Yantis	

#### EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS

Mayor Clay E. Harmon  
Mrs. Chas. W. Montgomery, Pres. W. C. A.  
Promotion and Magazine Department  
.....Mrs. A. F. Broomhall  
Manufacturing Department, Chairman,  
.....Mrs. Harry Gabriel  
First Vice Pres. ....Mrs. Bond Houser  
Second Vice Pres. ....Mrs. E. A. Jackson  
Third Vice Pres. ....Mrs. Jesse Shilling  
Fourth Vice President ....Miss Ollie Hayes

Knitting Dept., Chairman, Miss Mae Nixon  
Surgical Dressings .....  
.....Chairman, Mrs. John M. Spencer  
Jr. Red Cross .....Miss Ellen Wheeler

#### CIVILIAN RELIEF COMMITTEE

Henry M. Allen, Chairman.  
Mrs. E. E. Edgar, Secretary.  
Mrs. Bessie C. Thompson  
Prof. C. W. Cookson  
Leonard H. Shipman  
Dr. J. W. Means

#### COMMITTEE HOME SERVICE

Members of the Civilian Relief Committee are the following:

Concord Township .....Harry Sheaffer  
Staunton Township .....Geo. Rehmert  
Elizabeth Township ....Frank E. Thompson  
Lostcreek Township .....Charles Rogers  
Brown Township .....John F. Caven  
Bethel Township .....Sumner Senseman  
Monroe Township.....Mrs. Loren Coppock  
E. L. Crane  
Union Township .....Harry Ammon  
Rev. Dudley  
Newton Township .....W. F. Deeter  
Newberry Township .....Mrs. J. L. Cramer  
Mrs. John Arnold  
Member-at-Large .....L. J. Bennett  
Trusting the above is about what you wish, I am

Very truly,  
BOND HOUSER

Chairman,

Miami County Chapter, A. R. C.

#### Service of District Exemption Board No. 3, Southern District of Ohio.

From Cincinnati Times-Star, Nov. 22, 1918.....

With the receipt, Monday, by Charles R. Ather-ton of a telegram directing the Cincinnati Dis-trict Draft board to stop all work, close the offices in the Neave building and ship to Columbus the property and records of the board, there passed into history the accomplishment of a tremendous task, one practically unnoticed by the public. The board, appointed by President Wilson on July 20, 1917, had its first meeting on July 28 of that year. Since that time the members had been in session from three to six days each week and acted on 39,911 individual cases out of a total of 236,480 registrants. And of this number only six appeals from the board's decisions were taken to the President. Of these appeals, only one,





DISTRICT EXEMPTION DRAFT BOARD



By courtesy of the Cincinnati Times-Star.

LEFT TO RIGHT, CHARLES A. ATHERTON, SECRETARY; NELSON  
EMMONS, JR., ADDISON BROOMHALL, CHAIRMAN;  
HARMON N. ENSIGN.





known as the Scripps case, resulted in a reversal of the board's ruling. From the beginning the District board refused to permit any registrant or attorney representing a registrant to appear in person, all cases being considered by the facts in the questionnaires and the supporting affidavits.

Members of the Cincinnati board, looking back at their work now concluded, said Monday that it was their opinion that the vast majority of the cases of appeal on dependency grounds were not for the purpose of evading military duty, but rather to establish thoroughly what class the registrant properly should be in. In the classification of industrial or agricultural employes the Cincinnati board encountered practically no dissatisfaction, and it is the unanimous opinion of the members that the American youth was and is thoroughly patriotic. Secretary Atherton also expressed, Monday, the sentiment of other members of the board in saying that too much appreciation of and praise for the work done by the local draft boards cannot be given. He said that few people probably realize the enormity of the work done by the local boards.

The members of the Cincinnati District Draft board were Addison F. Broomhall of Troy, O., chairman, who is counsel for several railroads and other large corporations; Charles R. Atherton, Cincinnati, secretary, who is general secretary and treasurer of the Metal Polishers' International union and also editor of that union's magazine, a former member of the Ohio Legislature and of the Industrial Commission of Ohio; Harmon N. Ensign of Chardon, farm manager of the W. T. McClintick estate of many thousands of acres of land in this State, and a breeder of thoroughbred stock; Nelson Emmons, jr., of Troy, president of the Manufacturers' Product company and vice president and general manager of the Dayton Manufacturing company. The four men represented, in the order named, the judiciary, labor, agriculture and manufactory. A fifth member, Dr. John F. Withrow of Cincinnati, represented the medical profession, but because of the condition of his health he resigned some time ago from the board, although the resignation was not accepted by Governor Cox. Dr. Withrow was the first chairman of the board.

The board had 14 counties in Southern Ohio under its jurisdiction. These were Adams, Brown, Butler, Clermont, Clinton, Darke, Greene, Hamilton, Highland, Miami, Montgomery, Preble, Shelby and Warren. In these counties there were 29 local draft boards, 12 of them being in Hamilton county.

#### WAR COST U. S. \$2,543 A

#### YEAR FOR EACH YANK

Washington, D. C., August 25.—This country's expenses in the world war, which was fought 3,000 miles across the sea and in which 4,500,000

American soldiers took part, averaged \$2,543 a year a man for 27 months. The Spanish-American war, which had an official duration of a year, and in which 278,000 men were brought under arms, cost about \$1,350 a man for that period.

These comparative figures are offered by Representative J. Y. Sanders, of Louisiana, who has been making an investigation of the relative costs of the two wars.

At the end of the last fiscal year, June 30, 1919, the cost of the war to the United States was reckoned at \$21,000,000,000. This was for the entire period from April, 1917 until July 1, 1919. The cost of the Spanish-American war was \$377,000,000.

In the war with Germany the death rate due to disease was the lowest in history, Mr. Sanders said. Had this death rate been the same as that in the Spanish-American war 112,000, instead of less than 50,000, men would have died. If the death rate of the Civil War had prevailed more than 277,000 men would have perished.

#### WAR, JUST ENDED, COST BILLIONS IN MONEY AND MILLIONS OF LIVES

Interest on Vast Debt Will Involve High Taxation for Generations.

BY J. T. MASON

(Written for the United Press)

The war which has officially ended today, has cost the world 7,560,000 in lives, and \$186,750,000,000 in money. The allies have paid a death toll of 4,810,000 and \$120,500,000,000 for victory. The central powers have lost 2,750,000 in killed, and \$66,250,000,000 in addition to the indemnity they must pay for their unsuccessful attempt to dominate the world.

It will cost the allies six billion dollars annually to pay the interest on their war debts. Germany's interest bill will be about two billion dollars yearly. The other central powers will probably repudiate their obligations, but if they don't, their yearly interest will approximate \$1,300,000,000.

These annual charges will be increased for the purpose of paying off part of the principal of the war debts. The present European generation from now onward will have to raise at least four to five times as much money by taxation as before the war, or see the old world go into bankruptcy, with all bank accounts in danger of confiscation.

The following tables show how victor and vanquished have come through the war:

	Killed	Wounded
Germany .....	1,600,000	3,500,000
Austria .....	800,000	2,000,000
Turkey .....	250,000	400,000
Bulgaria .....	100,000	275,000
Total Central Powers .....	2,750,000	6,175,000
Russia .....	1,700,000	4,900,000



France .....	1,400,000	3,000,000
British Empire .....	900,000	2,100,000
Italy .....	460,000	950,000
Belgium .....	100,000	250,000
Roumania .....	100,000	250,000
United States .....	75,000	210,000
Serbia .....	75,000	200,000
Total Allies .....	4,810,000	11,860,000

#### Cost of the War

Germany .....	\$ 40,250,000,000
Austria .....	20,000,000,000
Turkey .....	5,000,000,000
Bulgaria .....	1,000,000,000
Total Central Powers .....	\$ 66,250,000,000
Great Britain .....	\$ 41,500,000,000
France .....	26,000,000,000
Russia .....	21,500,000,000
United States .....	18,000,000,000
Italy .....	8,500,000,000
Other Allies .....	5,000,000,000
Total Allies .....	\$120,500,000,000

#### SAVE BURLAP BAGS TO

##### PROTECT OUR SOLDIERS

**Material From Which Sacks Are Made Has Quadrupled In Price—Used to Hold Sand and Earth For Building Trenches**

It is strange how the god of war and the dove of peace need and use the same materials which become necessary and some of them, such as cotton, become the most destructive on the battle fields. Our old friends, the sugar sack, the coffee sack, the grain bag, the rag man's bag, have been promoted in society from plebeians until they are real aristocrats. The material used in making these bags is called jute and burlap. It comes from far-away India. Cereal grains, mill-feeds, seeds, fertilizers, potatoes, onions, twine, nursery stock, rice, coffee and sugar are shipped in burlap bags. But now the great use for burlap bags is to hold sand and earth for building trenches for the soldiers.

The food administration is appealing to everyone to save every burlap sack. These sacks were worth from nothing up to 6 or 7 cents in peace times. Now the price is four times this amount. The price of such things as fertilizer has gone up because burlap has quadrupled in price. Our soldiers need burlap bags. They mean protection and life. We appeal to our readers, both in city and country to wash and save every burlap bag they receive.

#### SATURDAY'S BIG PARADE IS TO

##### BE A MILITARY ONE

**Many War Work Bodies To Join With Veterans and Draft Registrants.**

**Will Feature Volunteers' Day, When It Is Hoped Quotas, Now Announced For Various Districts, Will Be Reached.**

The committee in charge of the arrangements

for the parade to be given next Saturday to start the Liberty Loan campaign in Troy and this part of the county has decided to make this parade a military one instead of confining it to registrants only. It is now arranged to have a number of bands, besides the G. A. R., Boy Scouts, Red Cross and the local draft board. A place of honor will be reserved in the parade for either local or visiting soldiers who may be in uniform. Already arrangements are being made to make this parade the best ever seen in Troy and at least two thousand registrants from the southern part of the county are expected to march.

The parade Saturday is to be the starter to raise Miami county's quota for the Fourth Liberty Loan and to raise this quota in two or three days is the goal set by the committee in charge of the work in this county. The experience of the War Chest drive has shown the advantages of a short, quick campaign and the committee feels confident that the county's quota will all be subscribed when the polling booths are closed on Volunteer Day, Saturday, September 28th. In case the full quota is not in on Saturday it is arranged for the workers to get around over their districts on Sunday. Special permission has been granted by the Fuel Administration permitting the use of automobiles on Sunday for the purpose of working for the Fourth Liberty Loan. The committee has cards which will be given to the workers to display on their machines and a guarantee has been given the Fuel Administration the privilege will not be abused.

The same division of the county that was made in the War Chest campaign has been made for this drive. Piqua and the four northern townships form the northern district and Troy with the other townships, the southern. Each district is in charge of two chairmen: J. L. Black and H. D. Hartley have the Piqua district, and John Spencer and Bond Houser the Troy district. These districts are again redivided by townships and each township has a chairman who elects his workers to assist him in getting the quota allotted to him. The Troy district and quotas for each township are as follows:

#### District Quotas

City of Troy, John Spencer, chairman.....	\$400,000
Union Tp., Wirt Kessler, chairman .....	120,000
Newton Tp., Chas. Perkins, chairman .....	105,000
Concord Tp., Amos Fessler, chairman.....	40,000
Staunton Tp., Geo. Rehmer, chairman.....	40,000
Lost Creek Tp., Geo. Boak, chairman.....	80,000
Elizabeth Tp., Isaac Sheets, chairman ....	45,000
Tippecanoe City, L. E. Coppeck, chairman	130,000
Monroe Tp., Jas. Scheip, chairman .....	40,000
Bethel Tp., Sumner Senseman, chairman..	20,000

Honor Flags are to be awarded to the districts filling their quotas, but the rules have been changed from what they were during the last Liberty Loan campaign. This time, in order to get an





Honor Flag, the community must not only take its quota in bonds but 10 per cent of the population, according to the 1910 census, must subscribe. When a community over-subscribes its quota 50 per cent, a Star will be awarded and for each additional 50 per cent an additional Star will be awarded. For a community to get an Honor Flag will mean it is necessary for each to do his share, for if the quota of bonds is taken and less than 10 per cent of the population of the community subscribes no Flag will be awarded.

The Flag given Troy in the last Liberty Loan Campaign for subscribing its quota is badly weather-worn and a new one is needed. If the Volunteer Day is a success, which the committee hopes it will be, a new Flag will be flying over the City Hall by this time next week.

The 4th Liberty Loan drive commencing Saturday, September 28th, 1918 and ending Oct. 19th; amount allotted to Miami county \$2,000,000. Troy 400,000.

#### WHAT MIAMI DID IN

#### FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN

Is Shown in Analysis Prepared By Committee.

These tables have been prepared by Chairman

#### FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN BOND SALES IN MIAMI COUNTY BY TOWNS AND TOWNSHIPS

Town or Township	Chairman	Quota	Est. Sales Oct. 24
Brown	L. A. Frazier	\$ 50,000	\$ 56,000
Spring Creek	J. B. Wilkinson	40,000	45,000
Washington	A. A. Hall	30,000	38,000
Piqua	H. D. Hartley	629,250	876,000
Newberry	H. N. Conley	35,000	40,000
Covington	C. B. Maier	75,200	88,850
Bradford	H. N. Conley	50,000	100,800
Newton	C. F. Perkins	25,000	50,000
Pleasant Hill	C. F. Perkins	18,200	38,600
Union	Wirt Kessler	85,000	66,900
West Milton	Wirt Kessler	76,100	55,000
Elizabeth	Isaac Sheets	35,000	448,000
Lost Creek	George Boak	27,500	40,000
Staunton	George Rehmert	30,000	38,000
Concord	A. B. Fessler	30,000	40,000
Troy	J. M. Spencer	312,500	451,700
Monroe	J. A. Scheip	30,000	32,000
Bethel	S. Senseman	45,000	46,500
Tipp City	L. E. Coppock	118,300	122,500
Total		\$1,742,050	\$2,274,550

J. L. BLACK, Chairman Committee.

#### FINAL REPORT BY BANKS ON LIBERTY LOAN SALES IN MIAMI COUNTY.

Bank	Town	Quota	Sales	Over Quota	No. Sub.
Bradford State	Bradford	\$ 7,300	\$ 10,200	\$ 2,900	94
First National	Bradford	59,700	68,000	8,300	419
Citizen's National	Covington	38,650	53,000	14,350	267
Stillwater National	Covington	54,550	56,000	1,450	244
Citizen's National	Piqua	182,800	238,000	55,200	889
Piqua National	Piqua	296,000	505,300	209,300	2447

J. L. Black and the executive committee and are as nearly correct as can be obtained now.

They deserve careful study by every citizen of the county, and as a whole are rightly a source of pride. There are a few spots where hard, earnest effort on the part of the workers did not get the results it merited and where there is evident necessity of further education in civic duty.

It is further remarkable that the highest percentage of over-subscription is in Pleasant Hill which community was the hardest hit of any in the county by the influenza epidemic. Its people certainly deserve great praise for their patriotic efforts under such great disadvantages.

The citizens of Troy can also be proud that it is second only to the Newton township town and that it led the larger communities of the county.

However comparisons should not be made as there are local conditions that cannot be foreseen and there is honor and glory enough for all.

The committee, which by its splendid organization and untiring effort, put across this biggest financial engagement that Miami county ever made, should have the thanks of every citizen but doubtless the realization that they have done a big thing in a big way will be their best recompense.



## HISTORY OF MIAMI COUNTY

Piqua Savings .....	Piqua .....	270,450	278,650	8,200	1916
Pleasant Hill Bank Co. ....	Pleasant Hill .....	43,200	21,550	28,850	243
Citizen's National .....	Tipp City .....	88,050	64,999	(24,050)	161
Tipp National .....	Tipp City .....	105,250	131,150	25,900	285
Monroe Building & Loan .....	Tipp City .....		6,100		11
First National .....	Troy .....	166,990	237,250	70,350	364
Troy National .....	Troy .....	268,100	331,200	113,100	1691
First National .....	West Milton .....	109,750	80,150	(26,600)	320
Citizen's State .....	West Milton .....	54,350	43,150	(11,200)	211
<b>Totals .....</b>		<b>\$1,742,050</b>	<b>\$2,223,700</b>	<b>\$481,650</b>	<b>9523</b>

Note 1. A large part of Bradford's subscription went through the Pennsylvania Lines instead of through local banks, the total subscription of Bradford being \$120,800.

Note 2. Piqua Savings Bank quota through an error of Federal Reserve Bank was \$75,000 too high so their showing was very creditable, really giving \$85,000 over their proper quota.

## COMPARATIVE REPORT OF SECOND, THIRD, FOURTH LIBERTY BOND SALES IN MIAMI

	2nd Loan Quota	2nd Loan Sales	3rd Loan Quota	3rd Loan Sales	4th Loan Quota	4th Loan Sales
Bradford .....	\$ 31,150	\$ 25,000	\$ 33,300	\$ 58,250	\$ 67,000	\$ 78,200
Covington .....	41,700	43,750	33,800	30,850	93,200	109,000
Piqua .....	392,800	738,500	385,450	654,200	749,250	1,021,950
Pleasant Hill .....	18,300	28,400	17,250	54,300	43,200	71,550
Tippecanoe City .....	77,550	257,000	98,090	253,650	193,300	201,250
Troy .....	155,400	379,650	249,450	474,750	435,000	618,400
West Milton .....	64,500	71,700	70,600	109,200	161,100	123,300
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>\$781,400</b>	<b>\$1,549,000</b>	<b>\$888,350</b>	<b>\$1,687,900</b>	<b>\$1,742,050</b>	<b>\$2,223,700</b>

### Your Part in the MIAMI COUNTY WAR CHEST

#### First

To read this booklet from cover to cover—every word.

#### Second

If, after reading the booklet, you do not fully understand and thoroughly approve of the War Chest plan for Miami County, give the solicitor who comes to see you a chance to go into further details.

#### Third

When you have approved of the War Chest—and you will when you get all the facts about it—then analyze your own conditions and pledge every cent you can possibly afford.

#### Fourth

Yours will be the glow of real giving—the giving that calls for sacrifice.

Do Your Share Honestly and Conscientiously

### THE POWDER HOUSE ON THE HILL

In the early Colonial days of the smooth bore rifle, the flint lock, the powder flask, the hand molded bullet and the Indian, the powder house was the most important feature of community centers.

This powder house was usually located on the highest hill in the community at a place where it could be quickly and readily reached by the settlers.

In it were stored fresh flasks of powder, fresh

flints, freshly made bullets, and to it, the settlers would go for ammunition when the menace of the raiding Indian was imminent.

Today the flint lock, the smooth bore rifle, powder horn and hand molded bullet, are things of the past.

But there is a more threatening menace in our midst than even that of the raiding Indian.

Today the powder house on the highest hill is the War Chest.

And the menace in our midst is the horror and suffering that is being paid for out of the Kaiser's War Chest started 40 years ago, when his family got its dream of a World Empire.

And to protect against the inroads of this new menace, to strengthen the spirit of those men who are shouldering the rifle in the defense of the same beliefs that built up these United States of America, your community is now establishing its War Chest, the present day conception of the old time powder house.

The early settlers took from their stores the lead and metal to make the bullets they molded. own protection.

They were glad to do this for it was for their Today you are not asked to take from your stores of lead, but, from your gold.

Your work for the War Chest—your duplicate of the powder house, is your contribution to the War Chest,—a part of which is your duty in protecting your family, your town and your country.

The demand now is for the work of the Red Cross, the Knights of oColumbus, the Y. M. C. A.,





the Belgian Relief Fund, Jewish Relief Fund, benefits for the Armenians, for the Orphaned children of France and other causes just as worthy, which are sure to result from our entrance into the conflict.

Your boys and the boys of every family in this country who are so willingly going out to give the most that they can, the sons of our Allies in France, in Belgium, the sons of England, are accepting a heavy responsibility that you may be defended. It becomes a part of your own responsibility to see that these fighting men do not suffer through lack of provision for the comfort of those they have left behind.

The War Chest for Miami County must be a big one, well filled, ready to meet the financial demands made upon it by those agents who are working for the comfort of the war victims.

#### WAR GIVING IN THE PAST

Miami County and you, yourself, have been called upon many times during the past three years for the financial support of institutions working for the benefit of the war victims.

Your response has been gauged largely by the manner in which the approach has been made to you personally.

In other cases where you did not feel sure how than willing to contribute, the meager soliciting organization available did not get around to you.

In other cases where you did not feel sure how worthy the particular cause was. Or again, you cut down your contribution because you didn't know what other request was coming next week. Or, still again, you didn't approve of contributing to an entertainment where a big percentage of the proceeds went for expenses.

The War Chest takes all chance out of War giving and you can arrange your personal affairs accordingly. It lets you know what is to be expected of accordingly. It lets the various organizations for War Charity know what they may expect and they can go ahead with the assurance that they will be cared for.

It is the Powder house in which are stored the dollars of the community. The powder house can't be broken into except by worthy people representing worthy causes, but those organizations which care for War needs and War suffering will find the War Chest ready and well stocked.

The War Chest idea originated at Toronto, Canada. It has been worked out very successfully at Columbus and Athens, Ohio; Syracuse, Utica, Rome and Little Falls, New York. and Elkhart, Indiana. Philadelphia, Detroit, and Cincinnati are among the big cities which are launching their War Chest campaigns in the near future. The Dayton, Springfield, Hamilton, Newark and Sidney communities have their War Chest drives about the same time as Miami County's. Every community which has tried the

War Chest, is deeply enthusiastic over it. Investigating Committees from all communities which have decided to launch the War Chest, have visited the points where the plan has already been worked out. They have come away much impressed with the saneness and logic of the plan and convinced that it is bound to spread within the next year to practically every community in the country.

#### ORGANIZATION OF MIAMI COUNTY'S WAR CHEST.

At the urgent request of the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus, and other organizations engaged in war relief work. Judge Walter D. Jones of the Common Pleas Court, announced the forming of the Miami County War Chest Association, by proclamation under date of April 19, 1918. He appointed a Citizens' Committee of 23 members to proceed with the formation of a War Chest Organization.

After a thorough investigation of the War Chest idea, the Citizens' Committee became very enthusiastic and rapidly completed their plan of organization. We print in entirety the By-Laws which they have adopted.

By-Laws of the Miami County Community War Service

#### ARTICLE I

##### Objects

The object of this organization shall be to receive contributions from individuals, corporations, associations, firms and others and to disburse these contributions among the war needs that come to its attention; to enlist and organize for war needs every man, woman and youth in the community and to enable each individual to do his duty according to his ability during the period of the war; to conserve and render most efficient the personal service and financial resources of the entire community through a single co-ordinating Agency; to reduce to a minimum the number of money-raising campaigns; to insure adequate support for all future war needs; to interest and educate the entire community; to encourage thrift; to fairly and equitably distribute the needed support; to intelligently and equitably distribute the funds collected; to develop among all the spirit of war service.

#### ARTICLE II

##### Organization

##### Section 1. Committees

1. There shall be an Executive Board consisting of twenty-three members thoroughly representative of the entire community and called in the first instance by the Judge of the Common Pleas Court. This Executive Board shall have power to perfect and perpetuate a permanent organization for the duration of the war, to manage and direct the affairs of the organization; to





appoint a campaign organization; to raise sufficient funds to meet all war needs; to fill its own vacancies; and to add to its own number. A quorum of the Executive Board shall be a majority of its entire membership.

2. There shall be a Board of Trustees composed of seven persons thoroughly representative, competent and patriotic, in whom the community will have complete confidence. This Board of Trustees shall have power after due investigation to appropriate such amounts out of the funds collected as they shall deem proper, for every war need. To this Board all applications for funds for purposes relating to the war shall be made, and through this Board all disbursements shall be authorized. A quorum of the Board of Trustees shall be five.

3. A Treasurer of the fund, under proper bond, shall have charge of its collection and safe keeping. All funds collected shall be deposited pro rata among all the Banks under such safe-guards, for the security of the fund, as the Executive Board may deem expedient. Payments from the funds of this organization shall be made by the Treasurer upon the warrant of the Board of Trustees and approved by at least five members of the Board of Trustees.

4. The term of office of the members of the Executive Board and the Board of Trustees shall be the duration of the War or so long thereafter as a majority of the Executive Board may determine that the functions of this organization are needed.

### Section II Officers

1. The officers of this organization shall be a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer.

2. These officers shall be elected by the Executive Board at the first meeting following its election and shall be chosen from among the members of the Executive Board or from among individuals outside the Executive Board. The Chairman shall be ex-officio member of the Executive Board with full powers. Each of these officers shall perform all the duties usually incident to such offices.

3. The Executive Board may elect a Chairman outside of its own number.

### ARTICLE III

#### Amendments

These by-laws may be amended at any meeting of the Executive Board by majority of those present, all members having been given due written notice of the object of such meeting and written copy of the proposed amendment.

The Executive Committee, after study and consultation, has perfected an organization for the County, as detailed in the Organization Chart on pages 8 and 9.

### THE DEFINITE PLAN

All of the work connected with the raising of the War Chest fund was placed in the hands of the Campaign Committee.

The Campaign Committee in turn appointed a Budget Committee to investigate very carefully the funds which would be required from Miami County during the twelve months from May 1st, 1918, for worthy war relief. This Budget Committee went about its work most thoroughly and conscientiously. They studied carefully the records of the past year and their report showed that Miami County had contributed approximately \$175,000.00 to various forms of war relief. The Committee consulted with all of the prominent War Relief organizations in the County as to their needs for the next twelve months. They then presented their report to the Executive Committee and it was unanimously agreed that Miami County MUST raise \$300,000.00 as this year's quota.

### WHY \$300,000.00?

If approximately \$175,000.00 was necessary to take care of Miami County's share during the first year of the war, a little thought will convince any fair minded person that \$300,000.00 is very conservative for the second year of the War.

Last year the bulk of our War Relief funds were to help the soldiers and the people of our Allies. It was to their wounded and their suffering that we were giving. But now there is a new element. We must give to relieve our Allies just as heretofore and must assume the added duty and privilege of caring for our own wounded, sick and suffering.

### How the \$300,000.00 Is To Be Raised.

Miami County's War Chest fund of \$300,000.00 is to be raised in one short, concentrated drive ending June 2, 1918. This is the biggest job Miami County has ever undertaken and to put it through, the Committee in charge has drafted the time, ability and hard work of a very large force of citizens.

The entire County has been blocked off and will be worked as it has never been worked before.

The greatest number of subscribers to any one fund in the past in Miami County was 2000. And yet last year, Miami County raised \$175,000.00. For the War Chest, Miami County MUST get twelve thousand contributors—\$300,000.00 from 12,000 people instead of \$175,000.00 from 2,000 people.

Absolutely every one in the County with an income will be asked and expected to contribute. How much or how little depends entirely upon each one's own judgment of his or her ability. But for the War Chest to be a Community fund and a real success, it must be the Strong Box of all and not a few.



### How the \$300,000.00 Will Be Collected

No one will be asked to pay the War Chest subscription in a lump sum. Each one will be asked to pledge for the year all that can possibly be given. This amount is to be divided into monthly installments. All corporations, companies and business houses will be asked to contribute as if they were individuals and no such contribution will be considered as relieving the employes or the owners of the business from the responsibility of subscribing personally.

### WHAT WILL BE DONE WITH THE FUNDS?

The fund will be in charge of the Treasurer of the Executive Committee and the payments as made to him are to be deposited in the various banks of the County. Both Secretary and Treasurer of the Executive Committee are under a \$25,000 bond.

The disbursing of the funds shall be in the hands of the Board of Trustees as shown in Organization Chart on pages 8 and 9. When an organization, such as the Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus, or Red Cross, requires funds, instead of making a special campaign to secure these funds, it will make its application to the Board of Trustees. The Board of Trustees will weigh and study each request very carefully before voting any funds from the War Chest and the chance of money being wasted in an unnecessary or unworthy charity is practically eliminated.

If, at the end of twelve months, it has not been necessary to use the entire War Chest fund, this will be available for the succeeding twelve months—even if the War should end tomorrow, War Relief work must go on for years. In other words, if the War Chest fund is over subscribed this year, it will only lighten the County's load for the following year.

### CONCLUSION

1. The Miami County War Chest has the earnest endorsement and support of every recognized organization for War Relief. The Red Cross announces that every subscription to the War Chest will make the giver a member of the Red Cross. The Y. M. C. A. and the Knights of Columbus are also very enthusiastic supporters of the County War Chest.

Every worthy War Relief organization knows that if the War Chest is a success, it can count on the funds it absolutely needs. Any one of these organizations can devote its entire energy to constructive good, instead of spending a large portion of its time and energy and a considerable amount of money in begging for funds.

2. The raising of the War Chest fund will be on a strictly business basis. In no other way can \$300,000.00 be raised at so small an expense.

3. The administering and expending of the War Chest fund will be on business principles

throughout. Every dollar will be made to go farther than it could possibly go otherwise. Only causes which can stand the acid test of investigation will receive support from the War Chest.

4. A successful War Chest will be a big factor in building up a Miami County Spirit. It is not the number of dollars alone which the War Chest campaign has in mind. Equally important is the number of givers. \$100,000.00 contributed by 6,000 people won't be as real a success as \$300,000.00 contributed by 12,000 givers.

12,000 joint owners of a County Chest constitute an organization that in the future can put over any other proposition which is for the good of the Community as a whole.

5. The War Chest will bring out a far finer and broader national feeling in Miami County. In studying the War needs and what is necessary to meet them, each individual is bound to come to a stronger realization of the duty of those who have to stay at home.

### YOU AND THE WAR CHEST

From now until the close of War Chest week, the one common thought in every mind in Miami County will be, "What should I give to the War Chest?" Nobody can solve for you the problem of how much you should give and no one connected with the War Chest Campaign will attempt to do so.

Your War Chest contribution is in no sense an assessment or a tax. It is not something which you are compelled by the Government to give. The fact that you have bought Liberty Bonds or Thrift Stamps has not relation whatever to your War Chest Pledge. Liberty Bonds and Thrift Stamps were an investment—a loan to the Government to buy arms, food, ships, etc., to carry on active fighting.

The War Chest is to be filled up by out and out giving. Your subscription to it will yield no interest except the satisfaction and lasting pleasure you will get from having fulfilled a sacred duty. Not one penny of it will go for guns or ammunition or aeroplanes or ships. Every cent will be spent for relieving pain, suffering and sorrow.

"How much should you give?" The answer is, "How much can you give?"

Solicitors can suggest to you a percentage of your income and tell you what has been done in other communities like ours, by individuals like you, but what amount you will pledge yourself to give each month is for you and YOU ALONE to decide.

Study what is needed. Consider from every angle the whole War Chest plan—the method of raising the money and administering it. Then analyze in detail your own income and what you can do. Pledge till it means a sacrifice. That pleasure will be yours which will many times repay what you have given up.





## A LIST OF MIAMI COUNTY

## Soldiers in the World War of 1914-18

The author procured a list of the names from the clerk of the Miami county examining board, said to be complete but since it comprehended but about 500 names, it was known to be incomplete. The Red Cross organization had kept a list of names of selected and volunteer soldiers from

Miami county but since that list comprehended but about 700 names it was known to be incomplete. The following list, comprising 965 names, procured from the Recorder's office of Miami county; being the record of discharges from that service filed is nearly complete, although a number of soldiers are known not to have yet filed. It is a matter of regret that there seems to be no absolutely accurate present list.

- |                                   |                                     |                                  |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Abshire, Henry, Troy.             | Beanblossom, George F., Troy.       | Broughton, Don S., Wapakoneta.   |
| Achbach, Carl W., Troy.           | Beard, Ralph D., Bradford.          | (birthplace).                    |
| Alexander, Raleigh, Piqua.        | Beaver, Fred R., Piqua.             | Brubaker, Carson A., Troy.       |
| Alexander, Ralph, Piqua.          | Beck, Kenneth H., Piqua.            | Brumbaugh, Charles, Troy.        |
| Alexander, John E., Piqua.        | Becker, Frank, Piqua.               | Brumbaugh, Jesse, Troy.          |
| Alexander, L. M. Tippecanoe City. | Beckett, Pearl J., Piqua.           | Brumbaugh, Robert M., Troy.      |
| Alexander, Milo B., Piqua.        | Beckert, Ralph Ferdinand, Piqua.    | Brush, Clarence Nelson, Piqua.   |
| Allen, Charles Coleman, Troy.     | Bell, James P., Troy.               | Brush, Ray, Piqua.               |
| Alsmeyer, George Raymond, Piqua.  | Belschwender, Louis, Piqua.         | Bryan, Howard, Piqua.            |
| Anagnost, Alvin, Troy.            | Benkert, Leo, Piqua.                | Bryant, Leslie R., Piqua.        |
| Anagnost, George E., Troy.        | Beery, Beecher, Pleasant Hill.      | Buchanan, Ottis R., Covington.   |
| Anderson, Clarence, Piqua.        | Berry, Clarence A., Troy.           | Bucholtz, Barney E., Covington.  |
| Anderson, George Vernard, Piqua.  | Beunson, Barger T., Piqua.          | Buck, Clarence J., Bradford.     |
| Applegate, Frank, Troy.           | Bireley, Ray M., Troy.              | Buckles, Granville E., Troy.     |
| Arnold, Jos. G., New Haven, Conn. | Black, Willis L., Covington.        | Buckles, Charles W., Conover.    |
| Arnold, Lawrence H., Covington.   | Blackburn, Esty M., Troy.           | Burley, Glenn A., Troy.          |
| Arthur, Elmer L., Piqua.          | Bobbs, James Ordella, Piqua.        | Bundschuh, Fred Frank, Piqua.    |
| Babb, John, Troy.                 | Bodkin, Homer, Piqua.               | Bundschuh, John, Piqua.          |
| Babb, Merrell, Troy.              | Bodkins, Orie A., Piqua.            | Burnside, Charles A., Troy.      |
| Babb, Webb F., Troy.              | Boggs, Oscar, Covington.            | Burton, Clarence W., Piqua.      |
| Bader, Harry Jacob, Troy.         | Bohlender, Wilbur R., Piqua.        | Burton, Joseph Howard, Casstown. |
| Baer, William C., Piqua.          | Boitnott, Joseph, Troy.             | Butsch, Clarence J., Piqua.      |
| Bailey, Claude N., Troy.          | Bolden, Edward, Piqua.              | Butsch, George C., Piqua.        |
| Bailey, George O., Troy.          | Boller, Ralph Thompson, Troy.       | Byrd, Arthur E., Piqua.          |
| Bailey Henry Lazemby, Piqua.      | Bothe, John Henry, Troy.            | Byrd, Nevin Claude, Troy.        |
| Baker, Clifford R., Casstown.     | Bousman, H. H., Tippecanoe City.    | Byrly, Judson, Piqua.            |
| Baker, George E., Troy.           | Bousman, Ellis E., Tippecanoe City. | Byrne, Eugene F., Troy.          |
| Eall, J. Franklin, Piqua.         | Bowman, Leroy, Ludlow Falls.        | Cable, Harold D., Troy.          |
| Bancroft, Charles E., Piqua.      | Bowen, Russel F., Piqua.            | Cain, Ray, Piqua.                |
| Barbee, William, Piqua.           | Bowen, Ralph J., Troy.              | Cain, Ray                        |
| Bard, James W., West Milton.      | Boyer, Arnotte H., Piqua.           | Caldwell, Carl E., Piqua.        |
| Bard, John S., Troy.              | Brandon, Frank M., Piqua.           | Caldwell, Ralph E., Piqua.       |
| Barnes, Arthur E., Troy.          | Brandon, Ralph L., Piqua.           | Campbell, James M., Piqua.       |
| Barnes, Esta L., Troy.            | Branson, Willis E., Bradford.       | Canny, Carlin I., Piqua.         |
| Barnes, Walter L., Bradford.      | Braun, Walter, Troy.                | Carr, Leo M., Piqua.             |
| Barnes, William A., Bradford.     | Breckenridge, Kenneth, Troy.        | Carey, Warren E., Troy.          |
| Barnhart, Clarence, Troy.         | Bresford, Earnest Gale, Troy.       | Carey, William A., Piqua.        |
| Barnhart, George W., Covington.   | Bridges, Lewis Emerson, Troy.       | Carman, Thomas C., Troy.         |
| Barnhart, Wray C., Troy.          | Bridges, Otho Corless, Troy.        | Carman, Thomas C., Troy.         |
| Bartel, Clarence Joseph, Piqua.   | Brown, Charles Edwin, Troy.         | Carpenter, Ben                   |
| Bashore, Henry, Ludlow Falls.     | Brown, Michael J., Versailles.      | Catheart, George W., Piqua.      |
| Battigallia, Piqua.               | Brown, Reuben, Troy.                | Chambers, Paul W., Troy.         |
| Batty, Howard, Piqua.             | Brown, Robert L., Bradford.         | Chambers, Warren K., Troy.       |
| Bauman, Joseph H., Piqua.         | Brown, Russell R., Troy.            | Chambers, Warren K., Troy.       |
| Bausch, William, Piqua.           | Brown, Warren L., Troy.             | Chaney, Forest I., Troy.         |
| Bayman, Forest R., Piqua.         | Brooks, Verli M., Piqua.            | Chaney, Lewis H., Troy.          |
| Bayman, George, Piqua.            | Brooks, Jesse E., Tippecanoe City.  | Christy, Charles E., Piqua.      |
| Beam, William O., Piqua.          | Broomhall, Baird, Troy.             | Chronaberry, Joseph, Piqua.      |



- Chronaberry, Richard F., Piqua.  
 Clark, Charles D., Piqua.  
 Clark, Charles F., Piqua.  
 Clark, Frank A., Piqua.  
 Cleary, David, Piqua.  
 Clingan, C. W., Tippecanoe City.  
 Clingan, John W., Piqua.  
 Coate, Harold, West Milton.  
 Coddington, Milton V., Piqua.  
 Coddington, Milton V., Piqua.  
 Cody, Frank J., Troy.  
 Coffeen, Ralph J., Piqua.  
 Coffman, Arthur F., Piqua.  
 Cole, Ralph, Piqua.  
 Collins, Charles E., Piqua.  
 Collins, Ernest, Piqua.  
 Collins, James L., Piqua.  
 Conley, Arthur B., Piqua.  
 Connor, Edgar M., Troy.  
 Conrad, Urban J., Troy.  
 Coon, Howard, Pleasant Hill.  
 Coon, Ralph W., Pleasant Hill.  
 Coon, Ray M., Pleasant Hill.  
 Cooper, Thomas J., Piqua.  
 Correy, Carroll Lehr, Ludlow Falls.  
 Corrol, James I., Laura.  
 Cottingham, H. F., Tippecanoe City.  
 Counts, Lorin M., Troy.  
 Cox, Harry Gano, Piqua.  
 Cress, Hobart A., West Milton.  
 Cron, Edgar, Piqua.  
 Cron, Kenneth Lucious, Piqua.  
 Cron, Laurence C., Piqua.  
 Crotinger, Melvin G., Fletcher.  
 Cruikshank, Leonard O., Piqua.  
 Cromes, Walter R., Troy.  
 Crusea, Sylvester, Troy.  
 Cruce, James I., Troy.  
 Cunningham, Charles Erie, Piqua.  
 Curry, Howard Spencer, Tipp City.  
 Curtis, Fern W., Piqua.  
 Daganhardt, James H., Piqua.  
 Dale, Lawrence Daniel, Troy.  
 Dalzell, Dave, Troy.  
 Dalzell, Phil L., Troy.  
 Danford, Leonard J., Piqua.  
 Dankworth, John J., Piqua.  
 Dapore, Earl, Piqua.  
 Darby, William F., Troy.  
 Davis, Charley, Fletcher.  
 Davis, Edwin L., Troy.  
 Davis, Harley D., Troy.  
 Davis, Larkin E., West Milton.  
 Davis, Morris S., Troy.  
 Davis, Robert E., Tippecanoe City.  
 Davis, Samuel U., Troy.  
 Deam, Cecil H., Phoneton.  
 Dearbaugh, Charles E., Piqua.  
 Deaton, John A., Troy.  
 Deeter, Clarence F., Bradford.  
 Deeter, Melva R., Piqua.  
 Deleat, Kenneth B., Piqua.  
 Dennian, Alva Clifford, Piqua.  
 Denney, William, Troy.  
 Deonglo, Joe, Piqua.  
 Detrick, Raymond, Tippecanoe City.  
 DeWeese, Douglass W., Troy.  
 DeWeese, Wilbur S., Troy.  
 Dimer, Cleo Lambert, Laura.  
 Doctay, James, Piqua.  
 Doctay, James, Piqua.  
 Dody, Lester, Piqua.  
 Donahue, James, Troy.  
 Donahue, John, Troy.  
 Doppler, Clarence W., Troy.  
 Doup, Leonard D., Piqua.  
 Drake, Vernon L., Troy.  
 Draving, Abraham L., Piqua.  
 Driver, Chalmers Leroy, Covington.  
 Duer, John, Troy.  
 Duer, Roy Judson, Fletcher.  
 Duff, Walter M., Casstown.  
 Dunham, Lee A., Covington.  
 Dunn, Clifford A., Bradford.  
 Ebberts, Arthur R., Piqua.  
 Eberenz, Martin F., Covington.  
 Edge, Orville Woodward, Piqua.  
 Edwards, Harry, Troy.  
 Ehlen, John R., Troy.  
 Eickhoff, Leslie W., Tipp City.  
 Eickhoff, Ralph Rudolph, Tipp City.  
 Eiting, Herbert Casper, Piqua.  
 Ellabarger, Lowell S., Piqua.  
 Eileman, Charles R., West Milton.  
 Elliott, Howard F., Tipp City.  
 Elliot, Howard E., Tipp City.  
 Elliott, Charles D., Piqua.  
 Emerick, Charles R., Tipp City.  
 Emerick, Guy Phillip.  
 Emerick, Walter H., Tipp City.  
 English, George K., Troy.  
 English, Ned E., Troy.  
 Erwin, Burley C., Bradford.  
 Essex, Linden C., Troy.  
 Ewing, Amos Carter, Piqua.  
 Evans, Arthur H., Dawson.  
 Evans, Edward, Piqua.  
 Evans, Elmer R., Tipp City.  
 Evans, Everett, Tipp City.  
 Everingham, Harry G., Piqua.  
 Evans, John, Piqua.  
 Evans, Oliver Carl, Piqua.  
 Evans, Samuel L., Troy.  
 Fagan, Gaior O., Troy.  
 Falknor, Walter C., Covington.  
 Fenner, Lawrence M., Tipp City.  
 Fess, Wilber Berdette, Piqua.  
 Fessler, George Henry, Piqua.  
 Finfrook, James R., Covington.  
 Finfrook, Wm. Pyron, Covington.  
 Finfrook, Wm. M., Covington.  
 Fish, Alfred J., Troy.  
 Fisher, Edgar G., Piqua.  
 Fisher, Edward G., Covington.  
 Fisher, Edward L., Piqua.  
 Flemming, Robert M., Piqua.  
 Flesh, George Albert, Piqua.  
 Flinn, Robert, Troy.  
 Florey, Roy J., Covington.  
 Forste, Albert W., Troy.  
 Foster, George Osborn, Piqua.  
 Fox, Charles Russell, West Milton.  
 Frahn, George William, Piqua.  
 Francis, Edward Henry, Piqua.  
 Francis, Jesse B., Troy.  
 Frantom, Charles C., Troy.  
 Freshour, James E., Piqua.  
 Freshour, James E., Piqua.  
 Fronda Bernard, Piqua.  
 Frost, William C., Piqua.  
 Fritch, Marion F., Piqua.  
 Fritz, Emery Colby, Troy.  
 Fry, Alvin V., Piqua.  
 Fry, Ernest M., Troy.  
 Furnas, Aubrey R., West Milton.  
 Fulker, Hobart A., Covington.  
 Fulker, Otto W., Covington.  
 Fuller, Merle B.  
 Furlong, Paul, Pleasant Hill.  
 Furrow, Clarence R., Troy.  
 Furrow, Ed., Troy.  
 Hurrow, Frank, Troy.  
 Furrow, Ray F., Troy.  
 Gaither, Douglass Moore, Casstown.  
 Galbreath, Earl C., Troy.  
 Gano, John, Piqua.  
 Gardner, William A., Piqua.  
 Gartner, Albert A., Piqua.  
 Gary, James C., Piqua.  
 Gates, Philip Daniel, Troy.  
 Gebhart, Harry G., Troy.  
 Geil, John William, Piqua.  
 Geisman, Michael A., Troy.  
 Gentner, William J., Piqua.  
 Geohagan, William, Piqua.  
 Gessner, George A., Piqua.  
 Geyer, John C., Piqua.  
 Geyer, Mahlon Henry, Piqua.  
 Gibboney, Arthur, Troy.  
 Gibboney, Harold G., Bradford.  
 Gibson, Andrew J., Piqua.  
 Gigandet, Gordon D., Piqua.  
 Gilbert, Charles N., Piqua.  
 Gillard, Harrison, Piqua.  
 Gillespie, Clifford K., Piqua.  
 Gingrich, Petis, Troy.  
 Gladman, Amos, Troy.  
 Goldbach, John G., Piqua.  
 Gordon, Ralph M., Union.  
 Gorrell, Bernard R., Troy.  
 Gorrell, Clarence O., Piqua.  
 Graber, Wynter C., Covington.  
 Gray, Edward Gruel, Tipp City.  
 Gray, Korah, Tippecanoe City.  
 Graef, Albert F., Troy.  
 Graef, Robert William, Troy.





Grau, Christian, Piqua.  
 Greenameyer, Harold E., Piqua.  
 Green, Clifford H., Troy.  
 Green, Samuel, Troy.  
 Greer, William, Bradford.  
 Greulich, Herman J., Troy.  
 Gross, Charles H., Piqua.  
 Grove, Gilbert, Piqua.  
 Guenther, Martin J., Piqua.  
 Grunert, Carl F., Piqua.  
 Grunert, Firman H., Piqua.  
 Hahn, William E., Piqua.  
 Haines, Ernest, Troy.  
 Hale, John Wesley, Troy.  
 Hall, Alva E., Ludlow Falls.  
 Hall, Harry W., Piqua.  
 Hamilton, Carlton R., Piqua.  
 Hamilton, Stanley, Piqua.  
 Hamman, Eugene Louis, Troy.  
 Hamman, Jud, Troy.  
 Hammer, Raymond L., Piqua.  
 Haney, Raymond Charles, Piqua.  
 Hand, Elmer D., Tippecanoe City.  
 Hansbrough, Piqua.  
 Hardenbrook, Floyd Encil, Piqua.  
 Hardesty, Hiram Hobart, Piqua.  
 Hare, Ray H., Covington.  
 Harmon, Ivan R., Piqua.  
 Harmon, Ivan R., Piqua.  
 Harris, Oscar, Troy.  
 Harshberger, Alonzo, West Milton.  
 Harshbarger, James, West Milton.  
 Hart, Dale W., West Milton.  
 Hart, Paul Rudy, Bradford.  
 Hart, John C., Laura.  
 Hartley, William W., Tipp City.  
 Hauck, Clarence S., Piqua.  
 Hawthorne, Alexander R., Troy.  
 Hay, Howard L., Tippecanoe City.  
 Hecker, DeWitt, Tippecanoe City.  
 Heckerman, Clifford C., Piqua.  
 Heckman, Joseph L., West Milton.  
 Hegele, Robert Sanders, Piqua.  
 Eelmick, Ira C., Troy.  
 Helser, Ira M., Troy.  
 Hemsteger, Bruno, Piqua.  
 Hennessey, David J., Troy.  
 Hennessey, William J., Piqua.  
 Hennessey, Walter R., Troy.  
 Henninger, Clarence, Piqua.  
 Hepfer, William E., Troy.  
 Henry, Charles, Piqua.  
 Hentrichs, George E., Piqua.  
 Herzog, Erwin, Piqua.  
 Hetzler, Albert L., Piqua.  
 Hicks, Kary W., Troy.  
 Hill, Asa Bushnell, Troy.  
 Hill, Anson, Troy.  
 Hill, Frank M., Tippecanoe City.  
 Hill, James W., Covington.  
 Hildebrand, Milia F., Troy.  
 Himmelright, Robert John, Piqua.

Hinsch, Charles I., Piqua.  
 Hinger, Louie F., Piqua.  
 Hobart, William H., Troy.  
 Hoblit, Joseph F., Piqua.  
 Hocker, Arthur Wilbur, W. Milton.  
 Hocker, Orville L., Laura.  
 Hodges, Guy H., Troy.  
 Hogan, Jack, Troy.  
 Hohendorf, Albert Victor, Piqua.  
 Hohendorf, William, Piqua.  
 Holfinger, David O., Bradford.  
 Hollis, Herman, Troy.  
 Houser, Howard W., Troy.  
 Hoover, John C., Covington.  
 Howe, Brady.  
 Howe, William W., Troy.  
 Howell, Albert Kreider, Troy.  
 Hubbard, Grover C., Piqua.  
 Hudson, William A., Piqua.  
 Huffman, John, Covington.  
 Huffman, Rodney Lee, Covington.  
 Hufford, Joseph Guy, Troy.  
 Huggins, Frank, Piqua.  
 Hunt, Dolphus M., Troy.  
 Hutchinson, William S., Piqua.  
 Hyatt, Horace B., Troy.  
 Icenbarger, Murlon O., Troy.  
 Inman, Benjamin F., Bradford.  
 Inman, Ray, Covington.  
 Ireland, John Henry, West Milton.  
 Irwin, Harry F., Troy.  
 Irwin, Paris Elmer, Troy.  
 Jackson, George E., Troy.  
 Jacobs, Ross E., West Milton.  
 Jay, Earl, West Milton.  
 Jenkins, George M., Piqua.  
 Johnson, Harry H., Troy.  
 Johnston, Howard T., Covington.  
 Johnson, Ralph E., Troy.  
 Johnson, Samuel M., Piqua.  
 Jones, Earnest Paul, Laura.  
 Jones, Evan C., Troy.  
 Jones, Jesse B., Piqua.  
 Jones, Lum W., Laura.  
 Jones, Merlin P., Laura.  
 Jordan, Erwin D., Piqua.  
 Judy, William C., Piqua.  
 Kadel, Raymond G., Troy.  
 Kahl, Vernon A., Freeport, Ill.,  
 (birthplace).  
 Karch, George Leo, Tipp City.  
 Karns, Esta E., Tippecanoe City.  
 Karns, Lonard, West Milton.  
 Katherman, Jerry L., Bradford.  
 Kauffman, Orel C., Tipp City.  
 Keller, John F., Tipp City.  
 Kerns, Fred R., Troy.  
 Kerns, Charles M., Troy.  
 Kerrigan, George H., Piqua.  
 Kersey, Harold Nelson, Tipp City.  
 Kibbey, Walter T., Troy.  
 Kiefer, Arthur R., Piqua.

Kingham, Chester A., Casstown.  
 King, Charles, Troy.  
 King, David E., Piqua.  
 King, Hiram H., Piqua.  
 Kinnison, James E., Laura.  
 Kintz, Elmer Edwin, Dayton.  
 Kipp, George J., Piqua.  
 Kirstein, Jacob E., Troy.  
 Kiser, George R., Covington.  
 Kiser, Fred F., Tippecanoe City.  
 Kiser, Russel E., Tippecanoe City.  
 Kleinschrodt, Herbert, Piqua.  
 Klepinger, Harold Aaron, Laura.  
 Klepinger, Walter J., West Milton.  
 Kline, Ross F., Piqua.  
 Kneisley, Harold Loran, Laura.  
 Knoop, Forest, Troy.  
 Knoop, John Kerr, Troy.  
 Koenitzer, Glen L., Piqua.  
 Konz, Raymond H., Piqua.  
 Kramer, Albert S., Pleasant Hill.  
 Kreider, Chester L., Troy.  
 Kreiger, Frederick, Tipp City.  
 Kroger, Carl, Troy.  
 Kruse, Walter T., Piqua.  
 Kunkle, Robert Lee, Piqua.  
 Kunkleman, James L., Laura.  
 Kuefener, Adam D., Troy.  
 Kuntz, Grover Cleveland, Troy.  
 Kussman, Cyril J., Piqua.  
 Kutcher, William O., Tipp City.  
 Lair, Myron P., West Milton.  
 Landenburg, Thurman, Piqua.  
 Landis, Joe W., Covington.  
 Landis, Kerney B., Troy.  
 Landis, Samuel V., Covington.  
 Langston, Robert, Covington.  
 Lamka, Edwin E., Troy.  
 Lamoreaux, Louis, Piqua.  
 Larry, Jeremiah, Conover.  
 Larson, Hans,  
 Latham, Fred L., Piqua.  
 Laughman, Herschel B., Piqua.  
 Lawson, David D., Piqua.  
 Leblond, Max, Troy.  
 Lenz, Erwin E., Troy.  
 Leonard, Edg. Clarence, Covington.  
 Leonard, Kenneth Lee, Piqua.  
 Leonard, Orval L., Covington.  
 Leonard, Stanley Wall, Piqua.  
 Lesh, Harry B., West Milton.  
 Levan, Raymond E., Piqua.  
 Lewis, Elroy, West Milton.  
 Lewis, Harry Albert, Tipp City.  
 Lewis, Harold Prince, Troy.  
 Lewis, Preston, Piqua.  
 Lewis, Samuel S., Piqua.  
 Levering, Leonard H., Piqua.  
 Levering, William N., Piqua.  
 Liddy, Bernard J., Troy.  
 Lind, Charles F., Troy.  
 Lindenberger, Lawrence N., Troy.





- Lippincott, Don, Troy.  
 Lippencott, George D., Troy.  
 Lisk, Bennie Julian, Troy.  
 Litten, Samuel.  
 Little, Kenneth, Troy.  
 Long, Ralph L., Tippecanoe City.  
 Loop, Fred, Piqua.  
 Loop, Roy, Piqua.  
 Lowe, Stewart S., Piqua.  
 Loxley, George L., Bradford.  
 Lyman, Charles William, Troy.  
 Lynch, Raymond D., Piqua.  
 Macey, William Elwood, W. Milton.  
 Macy, Clayton R., Troy.  
 Madison, Clyde, Piqua.  
 Maier, William Henne, Troy.  
 Mahnke, Oran William, Piqua.  
 Manson, Raymond, Piqua.  
 Marina, Donato P., Piqua.  
 Marold, Frank S., Troy.  
 Marlin, W. L., Covington.  
 Marshall, Oscar J., Piqua.  
 Marshal, Ralph K., Christiansburg.  
 Marshall, William H., Piqua.  
 Martin, Ferby Cecil, Troy.  
 Martin, Lee, Troy.  
 Martin, Samuel, Bradford.  
 Martindale, Winfield L., W. Milton.  
 Mason, Harry, Piqua.  
 Mast, Louis LaVake, West Milton.  
 Mathews, Frank E., Piqua.  
 Maxey, Kenneth A., Troy.  
 Maxson, George Carrol, Troy.  
 McCabe, John F., Piqua.  
 McCabe, Thomas B., Piqua.  
 McCarville, Michael L., Piqua.  
 McClain, Harold F., Troy.  
 McClanahan, Sterling J., Piqua.  
 McClure, James Clyde, Tipp City.  
 McColloch, Frank Z., Piqua.  
 McConnell, James B., Piqua.  
 McCool, John J., Troy.  
 McCurdy, Joseph, Piqua.  
 McCurdy, Walter T., Troy.  
 McDowell, Charles G., Piqua.  
 McDowell, George T., Troy.  
 McDowell, Wilbur R., Piqua.  
 McGaliard, Ora E., Troy.  
 McGuigan, Charles, Troy.  
 McKinley, Francis W., Piqua.  
 McMaken, Chalmer L., Covington.  
 McMaken, Samuel, Piqua.  
 McNamara, Richard, Piqua.  
 McNeal, Ellis Dennison, Troy.  
 McNulty, Thomas L., Troy.  
 Medaris, Ernest R., Conover.  
 Medaris, Lloyd G., Conover.  
 Mefford, Charles L., Brookville.  
 Megel, William L., Piqua.  
 Meier, Russell, Leigh, Piqua.  
 Meredith, Paul Wm., Oayton.  
 Merle, George Gibson, Troy.  
 Meyer, Edward L., Miami County.  
 Meyer, John J., Piqua.  
 Meyer, Joseph F., Piqua.  
 Meyers, William R., Pleasant Hill.  
 Miller, Everett E., Tipp City.  
 Miller, George Ellis, Piqua.  
 Miller, Harry Edwin, West Milton.  
 Miller, John A., Piqua.  
 Miller, Lewis F., Tippecanoe City.  
 Miller, Robert, Tippecanoe City.  
 Miller, Russell F., Covington.  
 Miller, Walter H., Troy.  
 Miller, Walter John, Troy.  
 Millhouse, Alfred C., Piqua.  
 Mills, Harold Eugene, Bradford.  
 Mills, Lloyd B., Piqua.  
 Mills, John H., Piqua.  
 Minnich, Ralph G., Covington.  
 Minnich, Raymond, Covington.  
 Mollman, Edward, Piqua.  
 Moneysmith, Carl R., Troy.  
 Montgomery, John Richard, Piqua.  
 Morris, Bryant C., Milton.  
 Morrow, Clifford W., Piqua.  
 Morse, Harold J., Piqua.  
 Mott, Richard C., Troy.  
 Motter, Fred G., Piqua.  
 Mouch, Andrew Wm., Piqua.  
 Mouch, Edward, Piqua.  
 Mowrer Delone H., Piqua.  
 Mullen, John, Piqua.  
 Mullinix, Frank, Piqua.  
 Mullinix, Morton K., Piqua.  
 Munger, Luther R., Piqua.  
 Murray, Emmett Edward, Piqua.  
 Musco, John, Piqua.  
 Muto, Frank, Piqua.  
 Myers, J. Courtland, Pleasant Hill.  
 Neher, Ralph M., Troy.  
 Nesbitt, Jacob C., Troy.  
 Neth, Floyd, Piqua.  
 Neth, John L., Piqua.  
 Netzey, Harold A., Laura.  
 Nicodemus, Ora F., Covington.  
 Niswonger, Ralph N., Laura.  
 Nitzel, Howard J., Troy.  
 North, George F., Troy.  
 Oberly, Harry, Troy.  
 O'Brien, Charles, Piqua.  
 O'Brien Harry, Piqua.  
 O'Brien, James, Piqua.  
 Oda, Herbert, Piqua.  
 Offenbacher, Chester F., Piqua.  
 Orr, Caleb Worley, Piqua.  
 Orr, Morrison B., Piqua.  
 Ostendorf, Henry M., Piqua.  
 Osterbend, Earl E., Piqua.  
 Page, Fred W., Piqua.  
 Palsgrove, James E., Troy.  
 Palsgrove, John R., Covington.  
 Panilla, Jim, Piqua.  
 Parker, James C., Troy.  
 Patten, James Malcolm, Piqua.  
 Pearson, Earnest T., West Milton.  
 Pearson, Everett J., West Milton.  
 Pearson, John E., Troy.  
 Pearson, Maurice J., Troy.  
 Pearson, Oscar Wallace, Troy.  
 Pearson, Russell, Troy.  
 Peebles, Ora, Bradford.  
 Peeples, Ralph, Troy.  
 Pepper, Louis G., Piqua.  
 Pence, Earl L., Piqua.  
 Pence, Roger S., Troy.  
 Penney, Lowell, Troy.  
 Penny, Ralph E., Piqua.  
 Penrod, Charles E., Piqua.  
 Penberton, Charles A., Troy.  
 Perry, Hubert D., Covington.  
 Pfeister, Herman G., Troy.  
 Pfister, Christian A., Troy.  
 Phillippi, Leonard, Piqua.  
 Philipps, Howard, Piqua.  
 Pleasant, Willis, Pleasant Hill.  
 Pluckebaum, Jerome J., Troy.  
 Poe, Earnest S., Piqua.  
 Polawelen, Frank, Piqua.  
 Polen, William, Piqua.  
 Ponchella, Andrew, Piqua.  
 Ponchella, Henry, Piqua.  
 Ponella, Eugenio, Piqua.  
 Poorman, Jesse L., Covington.  
 Pottorf, Albert F., Piqua.  
 Potts, Clarence McNott, Covington.  
 Pratt, Ralph V., Covington.  
 Preston, Earl D., Troy.  
 Price, Ralph Edwin, Piqua.  
 Price, Willard L.  
 Prince, Horace E., Troy.  
 Prince, William J., Piqua.  
 Prosser, Harold, Piqua.  
 Purk, Lon W., Piqua.  
 Pursell, Jesse E., Piqua.  
 Pursell, Robert W., Piqua.  
 Putterbaugh, Albert J., Piqua.  
 Quinn, John, Troy.  
 Rameimyer, Nicholas T., Piqua.  
 Rauscher, Forest L., Piqua.  
 Raym, Charles F., Piqua.  
 Reck, Alfred, Piqua.  
 Recker, Lou, Piqua.  
 Reed, Albert, Covington.  
 Reed, Arthur L., Piqua.  
 Reed, Charles F., Piqua.  
 Reed, George, Piqua.  
 Reed, Orville, Troy.  
 Reed, Robert George, Piqua.  
 Reid, John, Troy.  
 Rein, Earl O., Piqua.  
 Reinmiller, Fred, Piqua.  
 Reinmiller, John L., Piqua.  
 Reitz, Homer S., Piqua.  
 Reitz, Norman G., Piqua.  
 Resler, Betram, Troy.



- Retterbush, George, Piqua.  
 Rhoades, Raymond R., Covington.  
 Richardson, Leo, Troy.  
 Rihna, Edmund, Piqua.  
 Rike, Carson R., Troy.  
 Rike, Harley, Covington.  
 Rike, Leslie C., Covington.  
 Rike, Thomas E., Troy.  
 Riley, William O., Piqua.  
 Rinehart, Eugene F., Troy.  
 Robbins, Glen Herbert, Piqua.  
 Robbins, Samuel M., Troy.  
 Robinson, Fred A., Tip City.  
 Robinson, Ort K., Conover.  
 Rodebaugh, Vernon E., Piqua.  
 Roeth, Clarence E., Covington.  
 Rolier, Clarence, Piqua.  
 Roller, Joseph C., Piqua.  
 Rose, Forest F., Piqua.  
 Ross, Morton Ralph, Troy.  
 Routson, Herbert M., Covington.  
 Root, Paul, Piqua.  
 Rudisill, William A., Troy.  
 Rush, Belbert, Troy.  
 Russel, James M., Troy.  
 Ryman, Wilber R., Troy.  
 Sanzenbacher, Elmer D., Piqua.  
 Sanzenbacher, Forest O., Piqua.  
 Sapp, Jesse C., Piqua.  
 Sarver, Floyd W., Piqua.  
 Sauffer, Robert, Piqua.  
 Saul, Charles T., Troy.  
 Scarff, William M., Troy.  
 Schaeffer, James, Piqua.  
 Schanbacher, Ed., Troy.  
 Scheafer, Arnold Eaton, Troy.  
 Schisler, Harley F., Tipp City.  
 Schmidt, Louis J., Piqua.  
 Schnell, Charles J., Troy.  
 Schnell, William J., Troy.  
 Schnorr, Edward H., Piqua.  
 Schroeder, Charles, Troy.  
 Schuesselin, Louis A., Pleasant Hill.  
 Schnippel, Edward V., Piqua.  
 Schultz, Fred A., Troy.  
 Schwab, Charles H., Piqua.  
 Scott, Joseph D., Troy.  
 Scudder, Clarence A., Piqua.  
 Sellers, Peter W., Piqua.  
 Sentman, Lowell McKinley, Troy.  
 Shafer, Milford W., Laura.  
 Shane, Fred A., Piqua.  
 Shaneyfelt, Charles F., Tipp City.  
 Shanley, William D., Piqua.  
 Sharp, Robert K., Troy.  
 Shearer, Howard L., Laura.  
 Shearer, Russell C., West Milton.  
 Shell, Merle S., Tipp City.  
 Shellenbarger, Henry F., Troy.  
 Shellenbarger, John, Troy.  
 Shelley, Howard A., Pottsdam.  
 Shellhaas, William A., Laura.  
 Shephard, John E., Piqua.  
 Shoemaker, G. H., McKeesport, Pa.  
 (Birthplace.)  
 Shoemaker, Walter, Tipp City.  
 Short, William E., Piqua.  
 Shoup, Forest Melville, Troy.  
 Shumy, Robinson C., Troy.  
 Sigler, Gray M., Piqua.  
 Siler, Glen, Troy.  
 Simpson, George Fredus, Troy.  
 Sipes, Dewey George, Troy.  
 Slack, Harry Alfred, Troy.  
 Sloan, William R., Covington.  
 Slagle, Richard D., Piqua.  
 Slagle, Raymond A., Piqua.  
 Smith, Clifford Bernard, Piqua.  
 Smith, Frank E., Bradford.  
 Smith, Hays R., Bradford.  
 Smith, Murray E., Troy.  
 Smith, Walter R., Troy.  
 Smith, William Jacob, Troy.  
 Smithman, Garford W., W. Milton.  
 Smock, Charles Lee, Troy.  
 Smock, Reuben Jennings, Troy.  
 Smock, William E., Troy.  
 Snavelly, Virgil D., Piqua.  
 Snyder, Harry Elden, Tipp City.  
 Snyder, Luther Henry, Troy.  
 Snyder, Ralph, Troy.  
 Snyder, William H., Fletcher.  
 Soliday, John Lee, Piqua.  
 Sollers, Otho E., Troy.  
 Sotherland, Edmond Andrew, Troy.  
 Spain, Chester E., Troy.  
 Spain, George E., Troy.  
 Spain, George E., Troy.  
 Speelman, Clifford C., Piqua.  
 Speelman, George F., Piqua.  
 Spencer, Robert D., Piqua.  
 Spittler, Roy, Union.  
 Sprickling, Charley, Piqua.  
 Stade, Galen Bashore, Troy.  
 Stahl, Chalmer T., Bradford.  
 Stahl, Louis Ohmer, Bradford.  
 Staiti, Salvatore, Piqua.  
 Staup, Guy W., Phoneton.  
 Stebelton, David, St. Marys.  
 Steil, Otto Dettmer, Troy.  
 Steltzer, Leo A., Piqua.  
 Stettler, William S., Piqua.  
 Stewart, Horace S., Troy.  
 Stichter, Lowell Ellis, Bradford.  
 Stohl, Harry, Piqua.  
 Stoltz, Leonard E., Troy.  
 Stoker, Barton B., Piqua.  
 Stith, Wilbur Edwin, Troy.  
 Stith, William Arlon, Troy.  
 Strain Howard E., Piqua.  
 Straker, Cletus B., Troy.  
 Strickling, Blaine, Piqua.  
 Strickling, Frank, Piqua.  
 Strohmeier, Harry J., Piqua.  
 Strohmeier, Richard G., Piqua.  
 Sullenberger, Frank, Piqua.  
 Sullenbarger, Harry R., Piqua.  
 Summers, Charles E., Piqua.  
 Tatman, Forest, Piqua.  
 Taylor, Robert H., Piqua.  
 Tellis, Harley Edwin, Tipp City.  
 Terrell, Ivan D., Troy.  
 Thayer, Herbert B.,  
 Thomas, Francis W., Piqua.  
 Thomas, Hugh Furnas, W. Milton.  
 Thompson, Clifford, Troy.  
 Thompson, John, Troy.  
 Thompson, Lawrence H., Piqua.  
 Thompson, William, Miami County.  
 Thornton, Chaney A., Troy.  
 Thornton, Clyde, New Carlisle.  
 Todd, James D., Troy.  
 Tooley, Frank C., Troy.  
 Toomey, William, Piqua.  
 Touchman, Forrest A., Piqua.  
 Tower, Louis E., Tipp City.  
 Townsend, Walter E., Piqua.  
 Trabert, Ralph, Troy.  
 Trost, Harley, Tipp City.  
 Trostle, Frank D., Piqua.  
 Troute, John W., Tipp City.  
 Trusksis, Melville C., Covington.  
 Tucker, Virgil D., Piqua.  
 Tullis, Jay, Piqua.  
 Turner, Grant George, Piqua.  
 Tweed, James E., Piqua.  
 Underwood, Thomas W., Troy.  
 Ury, Arno, Troy.  
 Valentine, Charles Tempest, Troy.  
 Valentine, Gladly R., Troy.  
 Vance, Edmund H., Troy.  
 Vandever, Horace Vinto, Troy.  
 Vannieuwanhove, Jule, Piqua.  
 Van Tilburgh, Earl R., Piqua.  
 Vogt, Harry, Piqua.  
 Vore, Chauncey, West Milton.  
 Wack, Edward P., Piqua.  
 Wack, George J., Piqua.  
 Wackler, Clarence, Pleasant Hill.  
 Wackler, Ernest, Piqua.  
 Wagaman, William, Bradford.  
 Wagman, David, Versailles.  
 Walbrum, Henry J., Detroit, Mich.  
 Walfe, Ray, Piqua.  
 Walfe, Riley Greenleaf, Casstown.  
 Wall, Walter, Troy.  
 Wallace, Lawrence M., Bradford.  
 Walsh, John R., Piqua.  
 Walton, Smith T., Piqua.  
 Wammes, August J., Piqua.  
 Washburn, Victor Raymond, Piqua.  
 Waters, Harry, Troy.  
 Watkins, Byron E., Troy.  
 Watkins, William Earl, Troy.  
 Weatherhead, Elmer F., Troy.  
 Weaver, Carl H., Troy.





- Weaver, Gaior J., West Milton.  
Weaver, Ora Martin, Troy.  
Weaver, Ray, Troy.  
Weaver, William A., Troy.  
Weaver, William H., Piqua.  
Weatherhead, Wade E., Troy.  
Weeks, William W., Phoneton.  
Weer, Frank W., Bradford.  
Wehneman, Albert, Covington.  
Wehneman, Forest E., Covington.  
Wehneman, Lawrence, Covington.  
Weinberger, Simon, Troy.  
Welbaum, Hobart McK., Troy.  
Wells, Francis E., Piqua.  
Wells, Ora E., West Milton.  
Wert, Cecil L., Casstown.  
Wertz, Charles J., Piqua.  
Wesler, Allen R., Tipp City.  
Wesler, Arthur W., Tipp City.  
West, Firman H., Troy.  
West, James R., Piqua.  
Westbrook, William D., Piqua.  
Wesco, Clifford C., Troy.  
Westfall, John C., Bradford.  
Westfall, Maurice E., Piqua.  
Weymen, John M., Piqua.  
Wheaton, Clyde H., Troy.  
Whidden, Raymond A., Troy.  
White, Lamar, Piqua.  
White, Percy R., Piqua.  
White, Theodore, Piqua.  
Whitfield, George, Troy.  
Whitman, Floyd J., Piqua.  
Wiley, James H., Piqua.  
Wilgus, Adam J., Casstown.  
Wilfert, Ernest W., Piqua.  
Wilson, Carl M., Troy.  
Wilson, Charles M., Miami County.  
Wiles, Charles, Troy.  
Wilson, Lonnie, Troy.  
Wilson, Perry C., Troy.  
William, Charles D., West Milton.  
William, James H.,  
Williams, John W., Piqua.  
Wilmott, J. J., Deficient Draftee.  
Winters, Clarence F., Tipp City.  
Winters, Frank D., Miami County.  
Wintrow, Russel D., Laura.  
Wise, Harry, Troy.  
Wolcott, Chester McK., Conover.  
Wolcott, John Roger, Conover.  
Wolfram, Louis H., Piqua.  
Wombolt, Harry, Bradford.  
Wood, Charles, Piqua.  
Wray, Joel Cline, Troy.  
Wright, A. McKinley, N., Carlisle.  
Wright, Frank, Tipp City.  
Wright, Glen, West Milton.  
Wright, H. Wilbur, Troy.  
Wright, Jesse Graham, Troy.  
Wright, Paul H., Covington.  
Yager, Fred C., Piqua.  
Yates, Earl A., Piqua.  
Yates, Ralph Denman, Piqua.  
Yearsley, Andrew J., Piqua.  
Yost, Clifford P., Troy.  
Young, Cleo C., Troy.  
Young, Harvey, Troy.  
Young, Harley F., Troy.  
Yount, Clinton D., Covington.  
Yount, Ralph Collins, Tipp City.  
Ziegler, William G., Piqua.  
Zerkel, Herbert, Troy.  
Zimmerlin, Edward Lewis, Troy.  
Zimmerman, Clarence, Troy.  
Zimmerman, Lloyd, Bradford.  
Zimmerman, Vern L., Troy.



## CHAPTER XXX

**THE LADIES GLEE CLUB, TROY** which earned a state wide reputation throughout Ohio during the presidential campaign of 1920. The following telegram, inaugurated their visit to Marion:

Marion, Ohio, 2 P. M., Oct. 23, 1920.

Frank M. Sterrett,  
Troy, Ohio.

Senator Harding will be pleased to have the Women's Harding Glee Club call on Tuesday, Oct. 26th.

H. D. MANNINGTON.

In introducing our people I said:

"Senator Harding:

"It would be ill advised on our part to require more of your busy moments than may be necessary for the ladies glee club of Troy, to sing you a song or two, especially arranged by them in the interest of your campaign, which they have heretofore rendered to large crowds of your enthusiastic supporters both at home and elsewhere and which may cheer you, in your labor to return from the abnormal conditions of our country, back to paths pursued by the Republican predecessors of Mr. Wilson in the White House.

"Since it was to the Republican executive committee of Miami county that you first announced that you would stand for the nomination at Chicago, it would seem fitting that the ladies' glee club of the Miami county seat should close the now historic porch campaign just one week before your election to the most important and responsible office in the world. With certain assurance that Miami will double its usual Republican majority next Tuesday, I desire to introduce you to the leader of the Ladies' Glee club of Troy, Mrs. McCullough."

To which Senator Harding replied as follows:

"We have had many visitors of various types," Senator Harding said in briefly reviewing the campaign. "We have had special groups—we have had foreign groups, very large groups and some rather slender groups in point of numbers—but it has all been a fascinating study of our mutual interest in the country. It has all been a fine manifestation of the widespread concern in the common welfare of our country.

"Men have come from great distances, clear across the continent accompanied by women who are interested in public affairs, as they must be from this time on. It has been one of the finest manifestations of interest in our popular government that any one could have witnessed. Even

if I should fail of election I should count it a very wonderful human experience to have had this intimate touch with the practical workings of representative democracy in a great political campaign."

"It is indeed appropriate that the Ladies' Glee Club of Troy should close this porch campaign and I thank Colonel Sterrett for calling my attention to the fact that it was to the Miami executive committee that I first announced my candidacy for the presidency."

At the Sawyer Sanitarium after lunch, I spoke as follows:

"Doctor and Mrs. Sawyer: I am requested to express to you the sincere thanks and high appreciation of the ladies' glee club of Troy for the kindness and courteous hospitality you have extended them and their sincere gratitude for the view given them of these really wonderful grounds and buildings, a memory of which will always remain with them as one of the most delightful incidents of their lives."

To this, Doctor Sawyer replied:

"Colonel Sterrett and Ladies of the Troy club:

"The honor of your visit to us on this historic occasion, in the closing of the Harding porch campaign, belongs to Mrs. Sawyer and myself. I wish you might know this great American, this great citizen of ours better and as we know him here in Marion; modest and yet full of that courage which has ever guided him on the highest plane of moral rectitude and lofty patriotism, he is beyond the level of stooping to small politics. He is so much beloved here that more than half the Democrats of Marion will vote for him next Tuesday. Hoping to see you here again soon we thank you for your visit and will bid you goodbye after you sing us one more song."

F. M. STERRETT.

Since that time the following letter has been received:

Marion, O., Dec. 12, 1920.

F. M. Sterrett  
Troy, Ohio

Dear Sir:—

Your letter of Oct. 27th is just before me for reply.

I have been with Mr. Harding all during his campaign and have just returned from the trip to Panama with him and for that reason I have been delayed in answering my letters. Pardon my seeming dereliction in this matter. It was certainly not intentional for we did enjoy the afternoon with you and your friends very greatly





**THE LADIES GLEE CLUB, TROY**

which earned a state wide reputation throughout Ohio during the presidential campaign of 1920.







**WARREN G. HARDING**  
**Marion, Ohio.**

Born November 2nd, 1865 at Blooming Grove, Ohio. Served in Ohio Senate 1899-1903. Elected Lieutenant Governor of Ohio, 1903. Elected to the United States Senate 1914. Served 6 years. Chairman Republican National Convention, 1916. Elected President of the United States on his 55th birthday by a popular majority of more than 6,500,000.



indeed. We want you to know that we all appreciated the visit they made us, the influence they had in behalf of Mr. Harding and now we wish that they may enjoy the great blessing that has come to us in his election as President.

Please convey to those whom you might think interested my kindest regards and best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

C. E. SAWYER.

#### HERBERT HOOVER SON OF A MIAMI COUNTY BOY

Father of National Food Director and a Possible President, Was Born Near West Milton.

Troy Daily News, Apr. 19, 1920.

The article which follows relative to the birthplace of the father of Herbert C. Hoover, national food director during the world war and now a potential candidate for the presidential nomination, was given to the Troy Daily News by A. F. Broomhall, who collected the data after some considerable effort involving the study of old records. Mr. Broomhall writes:

Miami county is the birthplace and childhood home of Jesse Hoover, father of Herbert Hoover, food director during the war, and in the estimation of many people the probable presidential nominee of the Republican party.

Southwest of West Milton, about two miles, stands old West Branch church, erected in the early part of the nineteenth century by a group of Quaker pioneers. It is a typical Quaker church. Externally it is still as it was when surrounded by the primitive forest but the congregation is gone and the owner uses the holy place as a tobacco shed.

There Herbert Hoover's father was taken on Sunday mornings as soon as he could toddle and nearby in the southern portion of the little graveyard lies Herbert Hoover's grandmother, wife of Eli Hoover. Only last night I read in the Davis family Bible that Mary Davis was born October 26, 1820, and that Mary Davis Hoover, wife of Eli Hoover, died March 3, 1853, aged 32 years, four months and seven days. Mary Davis was a sister of Samuel Davis, probate judge of Miami county from 1861 to 1867. She was also a sister of Jonathan Davis, father of Isaac Davis, father now lives at Pattytown, and of Isaac Davis, father of John V. Davis of Tippecanoe City, Ohio, from whom most of the facts of this story have been ascertained.

Eli Hoover, husband of Mary Davis Hoover, lived on eight acres of land near West Branch church in the southeast quarter of Section 20, Town 6, Range 5, Union township. On October 1, after his wife's death in March he conveyed this property to Henry Spitler, by deed recorded in Vol. 29, page 89, Miami county records of deeds. The following spring with his brothers, his father and mother and his five children he moved to cen-

tral Iowa, where another church was built and called West Branch.

Herbert's father, Jesse Hoover, was about six years old when he left Miami county. A few years later on the porch of the new West Branch church in Iowa he met Huldah Minthorn, Herbert Hoover's mother. They grew up together and were married March 12, 1870. Herbert Hoover was born August 10, 1874.

Jesse Hoover, Herbert's great-grandfather, married Rebecca Yount, who was born in a log cabin on the Stillwater. She was a woman of remarkable force of character, and lived until she was ninety-four.

Herbert Hoover is a blood relative to many people in Miami county.

His record during the war demonstrates that he is a true American and the friend of the unfortunate everywhere.

#### THE GREAT WAR CHEST MEETING

On May 27th, 1918, there was held at the Fair Grounds the greatest meeting in the history of Miami County. It was the occasion of the launching of the drive to fill the County War chest.

The day was a typical Miami Valley May day. The skies were clear, the temperature perfect and breezes as gentle as those from a lady's fan.

The huge grandstand was bright with flags and bunting.

Several bands enlivened the occasion with patriotic and martial music.

Mr. Bond Houser, chairman of the Miami County Red Cross, called the meeting to order, and after a brief but comprehensive speech outlining the work of the Red Cross and the objects of the War chest, introduced Mr. A. F. Broomhall as permanent chairman.

The meeting opened with a prayer by Rev. A. J. Mentink at the close of which the chairman introduced the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A. and the Knights of Columbus in the persons of Mrs. Harry Gabriel, prominent Red Cross worker, wearing the uniform of a Red Cross nurse, Secretary W. V. Hayes in the Y. M. C. A. uniform, and Secretary Louis G. Pepper in the K. C. uniform.

The greeting to the representatives of these great institutions of mercy was a prelude to the ovation given to the speakers of the day as they entered the speaker's stand, Adjutant Jay, of the 230 Regimental Infantry of France, and Dr. Arthur N. Davis, of Piqua, until recently dentist to Emperor William of Germany.

The grandstand was packed to the limit. In the race track and toward the center of the speedway was gathered a host of cheering patriots, numbering many thousands.

At 1:45 P. M. as the chairman was about to begin his address a black speck appeared in the perfect blue of the southern sky. Then another speck and another until there were twenty of them. Soon they were recognized as the promis-





ed airplanes from Wright field. The great birds swiftly approached, then turning in ever narrowing circles alighted in a near-by wheat field, except two, which gracefully settled in the center of the speedway, while the delighted spectators gave them a mighty cheer. The pilots of these planes were Majors Wilbon and Gilkeson, who much against their will, were brought to the speaker's stand and introduced to the meeting by the chairman in a rousing speech; which, with the ovation given them by the people made the gallant fellows blush like a pair of school girls.

When quiet was restored Mr. Broomhall said in part:

Dear Friends: "I wish you might stand here and look at yourselves. I am sure you would be proud of the Citizenship of Miami County. There is a light in your faces which uplifts and inspires. It is the light of a noble purpose. You have come to fill the War Chest or more appropriately, the Mercy Chest, for every gift it receives will be used to relieve human suffering.

Not only do we see, but we also feel the warmth of your sympathy, the firmness of your resolve, and the all embracing spirit of unity which pervades your devoted hearts. The petty prejudices, which in ordinary times, divide neighbor from neighbor, have disappeared. In this hour we are one with each other and all America.

One hundred million souls with but a single thought, one hundred million hearts which beat as one. Victory comes to those who think and feel as we think and feel today. We not only think together, we are going to act together. We have enlisted in a cause which has come down to us through the ages. Nominally the world war began in 1917, but in fact it began 2000 years ago when a brutal soldier of a Roman Kaiser plunged his spear into the side of a crucified carpenter. That moment the spirit of human freedom was released. That instant a contest was begun which will not cease until Autocracy is overthrown and Democracy, mother of righteousness and peace, is regnant throughout the world."

After the applause following Mr. Broomhall's address the chairman with appropriate words introduced the next speaker and in closing, said: "We are now to have the privilege of listening to one of the honored soldiers of the hero nation of the world. He wears upon his breast his country's cross of war, awarded for gallantry on the field of battle. Adjutant Henry Jay, of the 330 Regimental Infantry of France." As the adjutant rose to his feet, at a signal from the chairman, the audience also rose and the bands struck up the "Marseillais". The adjutant quickly clicked his heels together, brought his hand to his cap in a salute and stood at attention with tears in his eyes until the last note of his country's inspiring anthem died away. It was a scene long to be remembered and there were few American eyes which were not dimmed by the mists of sympathy.

Space forbids a transcript of Adjutant Jay's address. It was characteristic of a French soldier, breathing the exalted spirit of that heroic nation, who by her marvelous defense, in the greatest of wars, has added new glory to the superb record for courage and love of freedom which she had already given to the world.

Adjutant Jay was in full uniform and looked the soldier he is.

In closing his address he said:

"We are not fighting for territory but for our homes; your homes and for all mankind. The Germans have not triumphed and they never will. With your boys we will meet them and drive them back to Berlin."

At this juncture the Troy Glee club, composed of Prof. Humberger, J. W. Safford, Vernon Le-fevre, Carl Norris, J. A. Downey, C. J. Marr, Horace Tenney, Anthony Scott, Roy Fish and others, sang "The Red Cross Girl," written by Mr. Broomhall.

This was followed by "Freedoms Land," sung to the tune of Dixieland. This was also written by Mr. Broomhall. Both songs were enthusiastically received.

When the songs were finished the chairman said in substance:

"A few years ago a little barefoot boy was making mud pies in the gutters of Piqua, but that boy had stuff in him. When he grew older he had a vision of an education and a life of useful work. Later that vision became a reality. On the recommendation of his preceptor in N. Y., he was given the position of assistant to the dentist of the Kaiser and when the Kaiser's dentist died the Piqua boy was appointed his successor. The Kaiser became his friend. Princes and Lords, Dukes and Counts were also his friends.

He has lived among Royalty and nobility. He has filled their teeth; hurt and helped them, and has been cursed and blessed by them. He knows them and likes them personally, but he is still a true blue Miami County boy and is here today to speak for America:

I have the very great please of introducing Dr. Arthur N. Davis, of Piqua.

Dr. Davis said in part:

"The Germans do not realize that the Americans are in this fight to a final and victorious end. They thought we were too mercenary to fight, but we have shown them that we are really in the war and Germany will learn that America is in to stay. We are fighting for liberty and Germany does not understand. No matter what liberty costs it is cheap. We have been fighting for it as Mr. Broomhall said, for two thousand years, and America must take up the battle and carry it through to the end. I gave up my life work and left all in Berlin. Many of our boys will never return from France, some will come home wounded. We must do all we can for them. The Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., the Knights of Columbus.



and the Jewish Mission are doing wonderful work. Let us do our part in this War Chest drive and make a great record for Miami County and Ohio."

When Dr. Davis had finished the meeting closed with the Star Spangled Banner and a benediction. The airplanes sailed away, and the mem-

bers of the great concourse departed for their several homes and localities to finish the work of filling the Mercy Chest. And we are proud to record that in much less than the allotted time it was heaped up and running over with a shining golden hoard.



## CHAPTER XXXI

In the beginning of this work, I promised my readers the strictest fidelity in this compilation and to accomplish this certainly I secured the promise of my friend C. C. Royce of Washington, D. C., to give each volume as it appears the most unsparing criticism. As heretofore stated, Mr. Royce is government authority on Indian land cessions, having written and published for the government a thousand pages with some 60 maps on this subject. The criticisms on the court house on page 263, should have read: "then in the above building until 1888" the word "in" being substituted, for "until". Herbert Spencer has told us that there is "a soul of goodness in things evil" and also "a soul of truth in things erroneous" and so it is in all the matter than Mr. Royce so justly criticises. A history should be correct in orthography, grammatical construction and statement and yet the world will little care whether it was ambragious or umbrageous beauty as cited justly by Mr. Royce on page 453 or whether it was a volporteou or a colporteur on page 464.

Washington, D. C.  
January 20, 1919

Col. F. M. Sterrett,  
Troy, Ohio.

My Dear Frank:

I am slated for another trip to the hospital tomorrow, for further treatment.

Consequently I am in a mood to even criticize the literary construction of the idealistic fulminations of Woodrow Wilson, to say nothing of the more important contributions to the history of Miami County by one whose reputation for accuracy and historical achievement are a deuced sight more pleasing to me. If you will remember in the comment I made on your first volume, I laid especial stress on the carelessness of your proof reader. I cherished the hope you would take that seriously to heart and jack him up with

one of those more than insinuating rebukes for which you have such a clever and penetrating capacity.

I find however that in volume two, he has been allowed fully as much rope as ever, much to the detriment not only of historical accuracy but euphemistic literacy.

After one has spent his time as you have in eager and wearisome research into the musty records of the past, that the truth of history might be guaranteed, it is more than aggravating to have the verity of your facts murdered in cold blood by the asinine stupidity or devilish indifference of an irresponsible proof-reader who has not yet learned the A B C of his profession.

When I came to Washington just after the close of the civil war, our old friend Harmon of the Troy Times was very insistent that I should write some letters for his publication concerning the doings at the Capiol city. In complying with his request I wrote a letter in which I took occasion to make, as I thought, some more or less eloquent comments upon the services and just dues from "battle scarred veterans." The letter went forward, was duly published and on my receipt of my weekly copy of the Times, I found that by a combination of the ignorant type-setter and the careless proof-reader they had dropped a letter "r" from the word "scarred" so that it read "battle scared veterans." I was too young and too modest at that date to freely express the resentment I felt toward an editor of long experience and accumulated years, but my correspondence with the Troy Times ended right then and there.

Now after all this preliminary persiflage I am coming down to "brass tacks."

I shall take up first the reminiscent letter I wrote you covering early times in Troy.





On page 453, near the beginning of the letter I am made to talk about "ambargious" beauty instead of unbrageous beauty which is calculated to give any one who is familiar with the English language, the impression that I am more of an ignoramus than really is the fact. Farther down on the same page but less important "an overwhelmed defeat" should read "an overwhelming defeat." On the second line from the bottom of the same page it should read "send a" instead of "send in". On page 454—4th line from the bottom the name "David" should be Daniel, and in the next line below after the word "take," the type-setter has left out the following words viz: "part in the management, he was old enough to perform some of the"—thus destroying the sense of the paragraph. On page 459 in giving the old soldier's verse of poetry the name Bolt is spelled "Bolt" and in order to perfect the rhyme in the next line he spelled the word cold, "colt".

On pages 460-1, the printer seems to think that I didn't know the distinction between a race track and a "tract" of land. On page 462, on line ten from the top of the page the word "former" should be inserted before the word "trial" and immediately following the word "trial," the following words should be inserted, viz: "There was no other evidence submitted at the trial."

On page 463 relative to Tom Corwin, the word "every" should be inserted preceding the word "inflection". Also on same page the name "S. P. Hensley" should read S. J. Hensley.

The average American jury has seemed to consider a violation of the espionage act as an offence worthy of severest punishment but as compared with the ignorant type-setter and the fiendish deviltry of the proof-reader in marring beyond repair much of the laborious research of a conscientious and painstaking historian such as you have been, I consider that the former's offence is nothing but piffle.

Now I think I have got you mad enough over this one poor letter of mine to shut up and say no more, but in the interest of accuracy I am going to enclose without further comment an additional list of corrections without any invidious remarks.

If you find it in your heart to forgive me after reading this ———, just follow the forgiveness with one of your old time fervent prayers for the minimization of my suffering in the coming surgical operation.

Always Sincerely Yours

C. C. ROYCE.

#### ERRATA—VOL. 2.

Page 240—Geo. Rogers Clark came to present limits of Miami Co. in 1782—not 1882.

Page 242—Little Turtle was born at his village on Eel river Indiana in 1752 and not on the Miami river in 1747—(See hand book of American Indians, pub. by Bureau of Ethnology, 1907.

Page 263—The Court House on the public square was abandoned in 1841 (not 1845) and the new court house shown in the picture was occupied in 1841 and not 1888.

Page 268—The Twightwees found on the Miami river at Piqua in "1849" should read 1749.

Page 285—On next to last line change "1849 to 1852" to 1749 to 1752.

Page 333—You state that the first transaction in which Lot 42 figures was 1866 when the sheriff's residence was leased to J. T. Janvier. Is not this date intended to be 1860? At least to my personal knowledge Janvier was living there prior to the Civil war. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney I think in 1859.

Page 342—The Miami Reporter was first issued May 18, 1827 and not in 1822.

Page 370—The name George S. Murray should be George A. Murray. The name M. D. Mitchell should be M. G. Mitchell. The name David Grosvenor should be Daniel Grosvenor. The name R. J. Douglas should be R. F. Douglas.



Page 376—Sheriffs from "1907 to 1911"—Stephen Dye should read 1807 to 1810.  
 Page 378—James S. Hart should read James H. Hart. Mrs. Ragan's trial was in January, 1856 instead of 1855.

Page 405—On what authority do you rate Ohio as the first corn state in the Union when the statistics of 1917 show Illinois Iowa, Indiana, Missouri and Nebraska to be ahead of her.

Page 441—The Morris House (now New Troy) was built in 1853—not in 1852.

Page 441—Prior to April 1, 1847 the firm of Hart & Harter consisted of J. M. Hart and Jacob D. Harter. On that date Jacob D. Harter retired and Samuel K. Harter took his place.

Page 442—Uncle "Bobby Calderon" should read Bobby Calder.

Page 448—The name of the old Troy paper was "We the People" and not "We Call the People."

Page 449—The name "Augustus Brandriff" should be Augusta Brandriff, a person of an entirely different gender.

T. C. Harbaugh,

Author of Centennial History of Miami County, and other Works of Fiction.

Casstown, O., Feb. 11, '19.

My Dear Colonel:

In reading the introductory part of your interesting County History I discover a glaring historical inaccuracy which appears in the biographical sketches of Ohio Governors. I don't know whether you wrote the biographies or not or whether you simply appended the notices that went with the plates. In the biography that goes with the portrait of Gov. Jacob D. Cox is the statement "after Pope fell." Gen. Pope did not take part in that battle, but it was Maj. Gen. Jesse Reno who was killed there and his place was taken by Cox. Reno's monument stands today on the spot where he fell. Pope survived the war. I don't see how the error occurred as investigation would have reetermined the falsity of the statement. However you can correct it in future editions of your

History. I find Part I very readable. I may be a little obtuse, but I don't see what the genesis of the American Indian and the Declaration of Independence has to do with Miami County. I guess you have often congratulated yourself that "Grandfather Sterrett" wasn't shot in the head at Fallen Timbers for if he had been we would miss an authentic History of the County. My grandfather ran like a skeert deer at Bladensburg and got to Washington ahead of British and they never gave him a croix du guerre. He was the originator of the celebrated phrase Cambronne used at Waterloo. He believed that

"He who knows when all is well,

And runs away nor fights like hell."

I trust you will pardon me for calling your attention to the above notation about Gen. Cox which is not intended as criticism of your History which I shall review in a future "Tarcomed" letter. I regret my inability to attend the services Sunday as I wanted to finish reading Abbot's "Life of Captain Kidd."

Yours Truly,

T. C. HARBAUGH.

February 12, 1919.

My Dear Tom:

Yours of 11th at hand, I desire your most unsparing criticism and to that end I am having our mutual friend Royce read my work for that purpose. His last letter made me cringe, not so much as to historical inaccuracies but such numerous mistakes in proof reading; fortunately they can, under my plan of issue be corrected through addenda.

The criticism you offer about Pope and Cox at South Mountain is correct only so far as it conveys the idea of Pope's death for he did fall and Cox succeeded him.

The guide to Bunker Hill monument said to the English tourist with a monacle, "This is where Warren fell" when measuring the great column from top to bottom with his single eye glass, he inquired "did it hurt him" when the guide replied, "You d——d fool it killed him—un-







like Pope at South Mountain who did not die when he fell.

I note your acknowledged obtuseness in relation to the propriety of going back to the original ownership of the land now comprising Miami County and relating some theories about where he came from and you are by no means alone in that criticism but this does not hurt as other things have because I am clear that the history of title and the declaration, constitution etc. are necessary to show our integral part in the whole civilization and so long as I can find good reasoning for my method, thanking my friends for their criticism at the same time, I enjoy the feeling, in a degree that I have given long-er consideration.

I regret your absence from the memorial service last Sunday. It was regarded universally, I think, as the greatest gathering of its kind ever held in Troy. If there was a criticism of any kind it was that the speakers elongated their ten minutes and yet some of the audience wanted more. Come again Tom.

Very Truly,  
F. M. STERRETT.

Casstown, O., Feb. 14th, '19.

My Dear Sterrett:

Yes, you are at liberty to publish in any manner you please my recent letter with yours or any comments you may see fit. I find since writing you last that Gen. Cox says in the article he contributes to the Century's "Battles & Leaders" on South Mountain and Antietam, that he succeeded to the temporary command of the 9th Corps after the death of Reno, and Appleton's "American Biography," (Vol. I.) the same thing. I find also that Pope was relieved of his command by his own request on Sept. 3rd,—11 days before the battle of South Mountain. This must be correct.

I think your explanation about your Indian introduction in the History is well taken. Perhaps a number of little errors

will naturally creep into the text which can be corrected in an addenda.

Yours Truly,  
T. C. HARBAUGH.

February 15, 1919.

My Dear Tom:

Yours of 14 inst. at hand. Thanks for permission to use your letter. To be frank with you, I copied the data about Cox succeeding Pope at South Mountain from "The Capitol Guide," issued by the State of Ohio and am now satisfied it is wrong and have written our friend Newman, State librarian for an explanation and will apprise you of his reply.

It is dead certain that Pope fell and fell hard from his "head quarters in the saddle" against Lee in Virginia, in August of 1862 but it is not possible to indulge the imagination to such an extent as to make it cover such a fall as is contemplated in the Capitol guide.

Very truly,  
F. M. STERRETT.

Columbus, O., March 11, 1919.

Hon. F. M. Sterrett,  
Troy, Ohio.

My Dear Frank:

On account of mistake in address, your letter was hawked around by the libraries in immediate vicinity before reaching me, and just came in about eight hours ahead of your letter of yesterday.

I shall look up the matter for you referred to, and do everything I possibly can to assist you with it.

I have extended kindly thoughts to the gracious people referred to, in the office.

With best wishes, I am

Very truly yours,  
J. H. NEWMAN,  
State Librarian.

This is the last I have heard of the mistake made in the Capitol Guide, which, unless corrected, will continued to be copied as I copied it.



### NAMED CHAIRMAN OF OHIO HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Colonel Frank M. Sterrett of Troy has been named Miami county chairman of the Ohio Historical Commission, having been recommended to the state body by the Miami County Community War Service as well qualified for the important post.

Colonel Sterrett has accepted the appointment and will exert every effort toward the preservation and collection of wartime records.

The State of Ohio is promising, through

this commission, to make a monumental collection of records from which the history of Ohio's part in the war may be studied by future generations.

By "war records" are meant letters, scrapbooks, printed matter of all kinds, photographs, posters, badges, and relics.

Office records and publicity matter of various patriotic and public service organizations such as Liberty Loan, War Chest, Y. M. C. A., K. of C. and other committees, food and fuel administrators, etc., are wanted as also are war letters and diaries, war sermons, patriotic addresses, newspaper clippings, etc.

**AUTHOR'S NOTE**—I have not done all I expected to do but have made certain, many facts in our history, heretofore, erroneously written and fixed some important facts beyond cavil that have been under dispute. We have written the only his-

tory of Miami County that has certainly and definitely fixed the names of the first settlers of the county. If no other thing of importance had been written this alone would have justified the work.





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